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& Wood Worker

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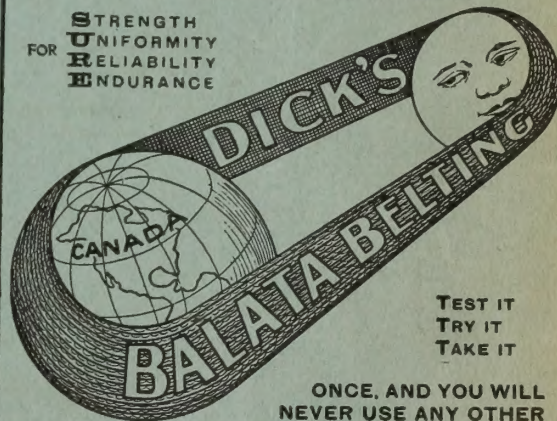
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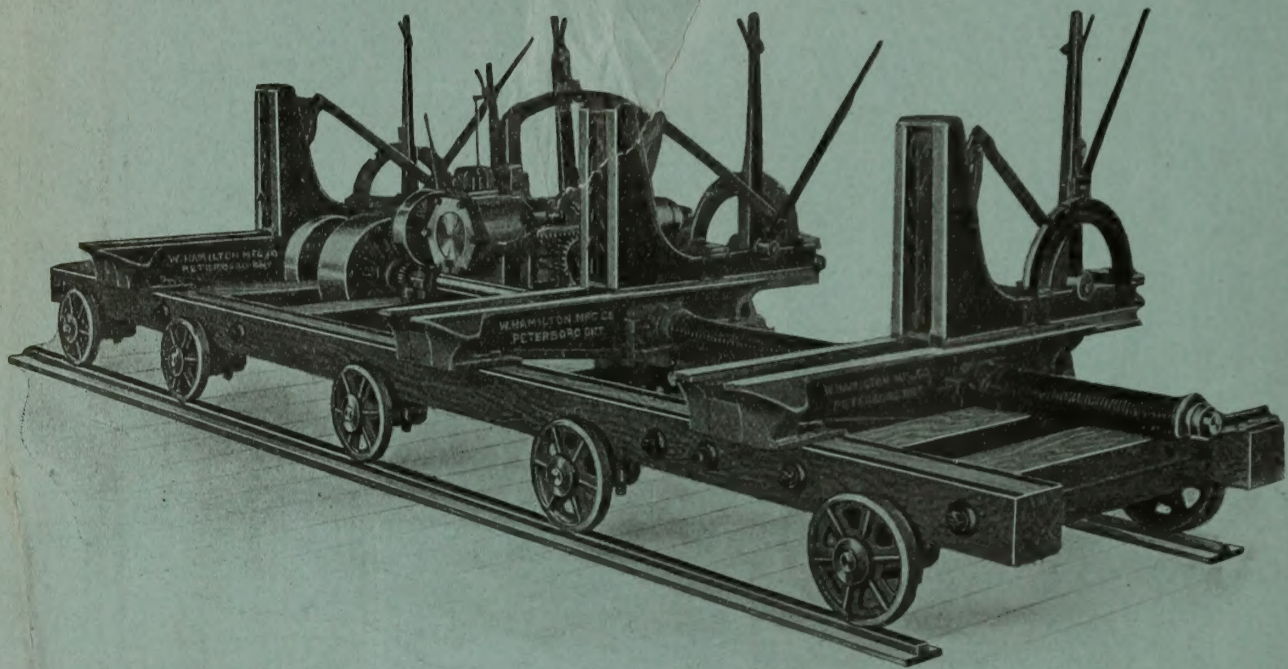
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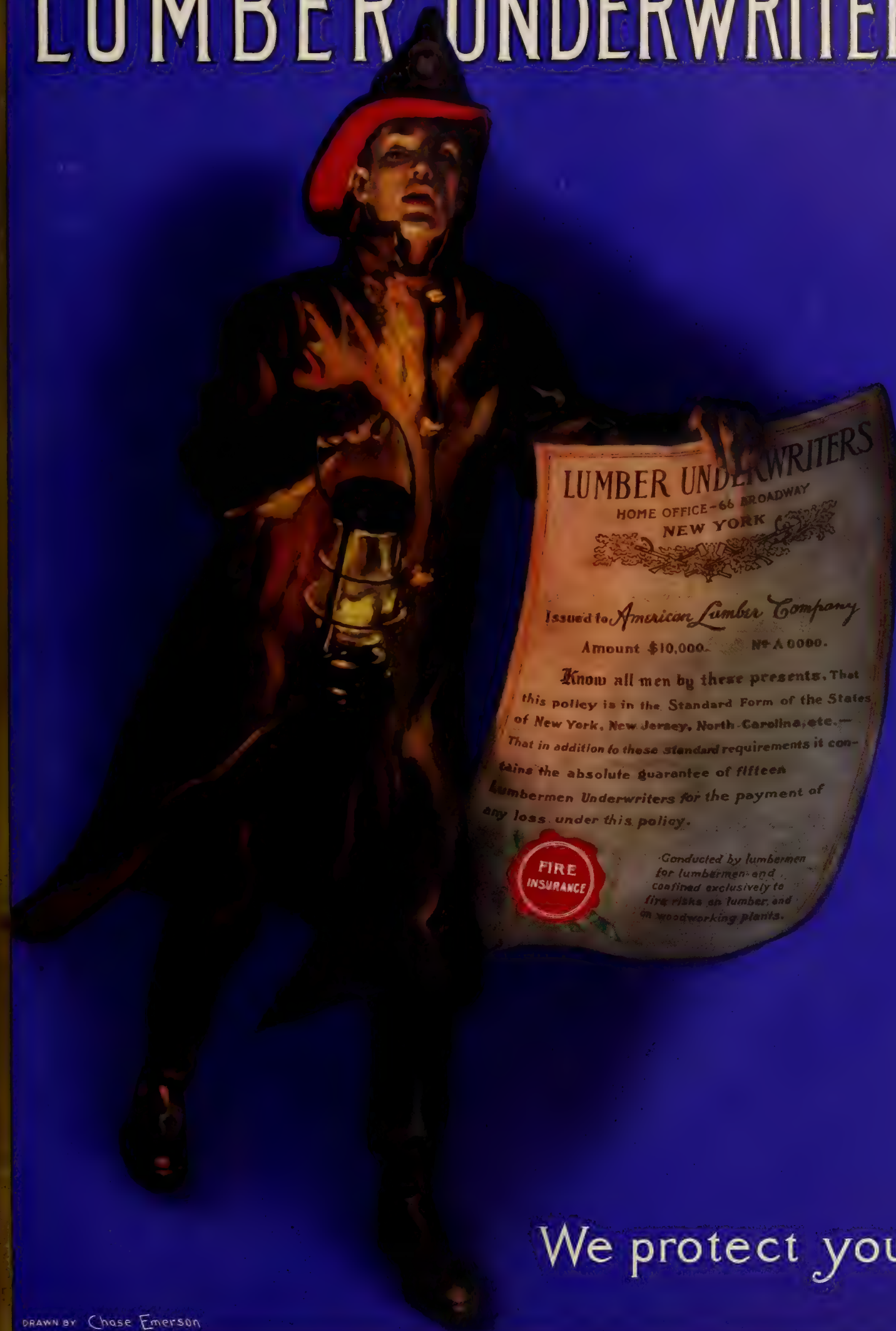
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Write us at The Home Office for any Information Concerning Lumber Fire Insurance

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS, 66 Broadway, New York

"COLUMBIA" Brand Shingles

NONE BETTER

FEW AS GOOD

Daily Shipping Capacity

3,000,000 SHINGLES

Write for Prices

Marriott & Company - Vancouver, B.C.

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Established
1873

GILLIES BROS.

Mills @ Head Office
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Manufacturers of

Limited

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

A word to the Trade about Hot Air, 3,000,000 a day shingle advertisements

The FULL daily capacity of the 200 shingle machines in British Columbia is 4,000,000 shingles. On an average during the months of operation about ten per cent or more of these machines are idle; and it is also well within the truth to state that almost the WHOLE Shingle Industry of the Province is closed down tight from three to four months during every year; and the local consumption of shingles in the Coast cities and towns—about 300,000 per day, must be deducted from the rail shipping capacity; also as shingles are now being marketed, it is safe to state that fully one-third of the out-put will be sold by manufacturers DIRECT to the retail trade. The net result of the above is about 2,200,000 B.C. Shingles per day available for rail shipment, and to be divided amongst ALL the brokers and wholesalers in Canada and the United States who handle our shingles.

From the above facts, Lumber Dealers can judge for themselves as to how much truth there is in an advertisement which states a SHIPPING CAPACITY of 3,000,000 shingles daily.

We are the OLDEST established strictly Wholesale Lumber Dealers in British Columbia, and are in a position to supply the Trade with their lumber and shingle requirements.

Export Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Wholesale Lumber and Shingles

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Louisiana Red Cypress Company

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SHIPMENT BY RAIL OR SEA.
 Cable Address "REDCYPRESS"

Rough and Dressed Louisiana Red Cypress Lumber,
 Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Pickets

DAILY CAPACITY: 3,000,000 feet Lumber, 2,500,000 Shingles, 1,000,000 Lath

Hibernia Bank Building, NEW ORLEANS, La.

We Handle only the Genuine

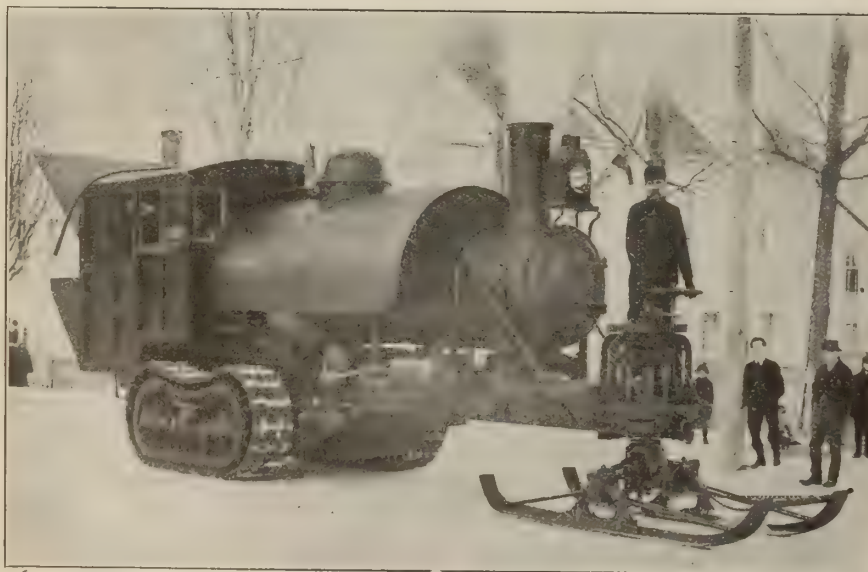
Louisiana Red Cypress

"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

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The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company

Woodstock, N.B. Limited

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

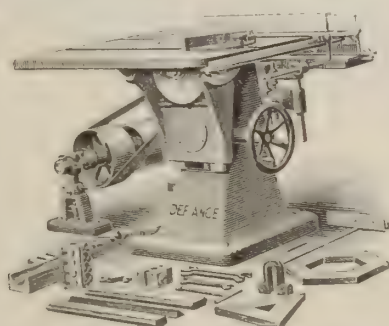
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance,
Ohio

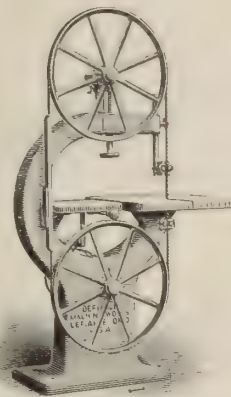
For Making
Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
and General
Wood-Work



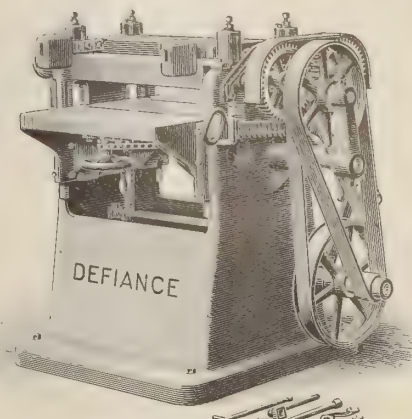
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment



No. 8 Variety Saw-Rip and Cut-Off

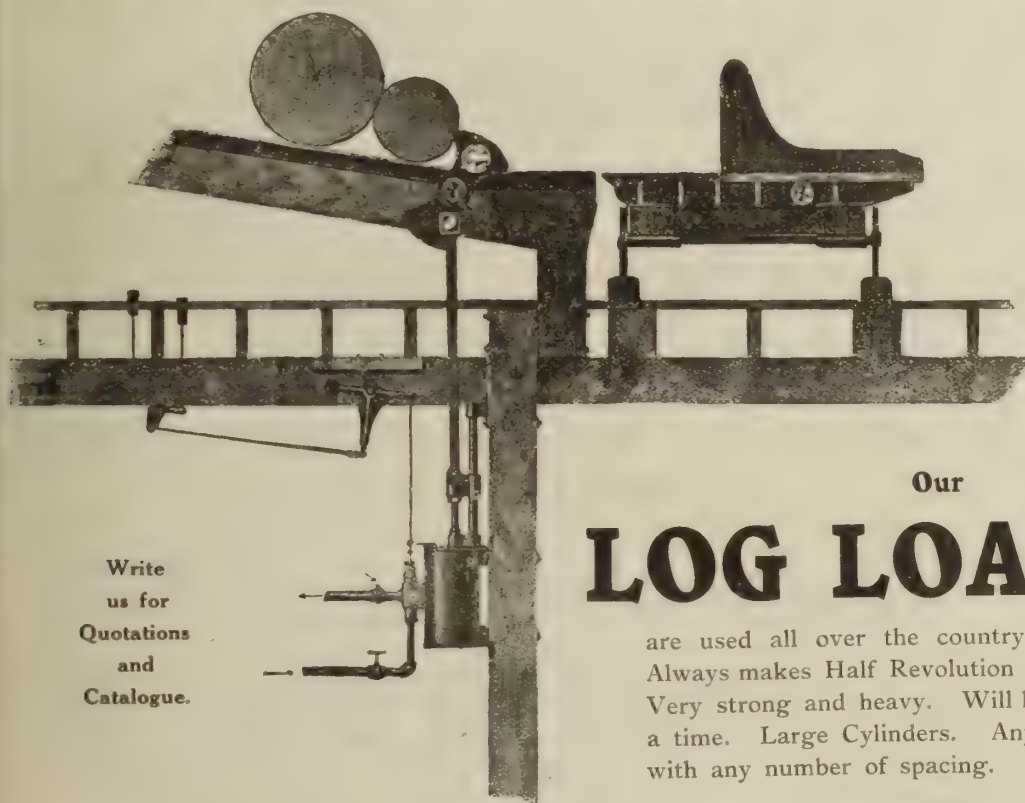


28" Band Saw



24" Single Surface Planer.

MOWRY & SONS - Gravenhurst, Ont.



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Our LOG LOADERS

are used all over the country in Large Mills. Always makes Half Revolution towards Carriage. Very strong and heavy. Will load but one log at a time. Large Cylinders. Any number of arms with any number of spacing.

Cant-Flips, Board-Flips, Stock Lifters.

We can Build any kind of a Flip that you want and they will do their work.

WE BUILD UP-TO-DATE SAW AND SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY.

The Best is None Too Good for You and We Build the Best.



JEFFREY CONVEYERS

are the Best for handling
Logs, Lumber, Refuse, etc.

Catalog 57 B

**Reliance Saw
Mill Chains**

made in all standard sizes. Write for
Price List.

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CANADIAN WORKS - HAMILTON, ONT.



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

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in
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Lumber and Saw Mill INSURANCE

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS we have made a close and constant study of this specialty, embracing not only "The Best Protection at the Minimum Cost" in the sense of Policies in the Strongest Companies at the lowest possible rates, but the enhanced Protection of such Policies so worded as to Insure you under whatever form of sale or undertaking you may make with your customers, unaware as you may be of the application of the Canadian Insurance Law in such instances.

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We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

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General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

Offices: GROUND FLOOR
CORNER OF THE Traders Bank Building, Toronto

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per Year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, January 1, 1909

No. 1

A Profitable Side Line

A profitable side line for a retail lumber yard is always a matter which will prove interesting to the owner. This will account for the fact that the handling of cement has recently become quite a common business with retail lumber dealers. The way the matter is looked upon is summed up by a dealer in a town possessing two yards, who recently said: "Do you know the cement business is getting to be a big thing in our trade these days? We have sold enough cement this spring and summer to average practically a carload a week. And yet we haven't had a great many specially big jobs. It has just been a steady demand for cement, and its use is increasing so that it is getting to be a big thing in connection with the lumber business."

This man's experience and that of many others should convince those who have not already taken up this business that it will be well worth their while to investigate the point. Cement has recently obtained so great a prominence in the building business that to a certain extent it advertises itself, and the handling of both cement and lumber by one dealer must be a source of much convenience to contractors who are able to lay in stocks of both supplies at one yard. A dealer handling both articles does not need to worry about any falling off in lumber demand on account of the competition of cement. In the United States this combination of business has become extremely popular, although it is but a short time since it scarcely existed. The dealer in building material is the proper man to push the sale of cement. He is in touch with the demands of the market and is in a good position to regulate the grade of cement which is sold to the public. For this reason he can be of much benefit to the cement business as well as to himself. Although the sale of cement has only recently become an important factor in business, it has already been surrounded by quite a well-defined system of ethics, which is daily making the conditions of the trade more

pleasant. Both the demand and the supply of cement have increased extensively, and the retail lumber dealer who takes advantage of the opportunity thus afforded by adding a new feature to his business will in most cases make a considerable profit out of his new venture.

Importance of Good Salesmen

The education of a good lumber salesman is quite an intricate matter, but his work is of the utmost importance to a firm. Owners of lumber yards have realized this from the first and it is a common experience to find the most successful yards manned by the best salesmen. In the United States there are schools where salesmen are taught to "hypnotize" customers, that is to say, by means of suggestion, to influence customers to purchase goods. At first thought one might imagine that this class of salesmanship would result to the disadvantage of the customer. With an unscrupulous salesman it would have this result, but the same customer would not be bitten twice. The successful salesman will not only persuade the customer to purchase, but will sell him something which he absolutely needs. The customer will find out subsequently that the salesman was more conversant with his needs than he was himself. A salesman in a yard frequently knows very minutely the extent of a customer's needs. He can be a real assistance to the customer as well as a source of profit to his firm.

The same process of business reasoning can be made use of by yard merchants. Every merchant has his own ideas as to how to persuade customers to come to him. Some resort to advertising, offering prizes, issuing circular letters and hand bills, etc. These methods are all followed for the one purpose of suggesting to the customer that he needs something and that he can best supply his need at a particular merchant's yard or store. The gist of all this is that lumber merchants of all kinds, if they wish to carry on successful business must be supplied with salesmen who not only know the goods which they have to sell, but are also good judges of human nature and of the necessities of consumers, so that they may take advantage of every instance, however trifling, to turn custom their way.

The British Columbia Timber Laws

Opinions are divided in British Columbia regarding the effect of the provincial timber laws. Under the present law it is probable that speculation, which was formerly the greatest bane of the timber business, will be to some extent lessened. It is believed, however, that these laws were enacted too late to prevent a great deal of loss to the province. One prominent operator, speaking upon the subject, recently said that the Provincial Government had sold licenses far too readily, when they were in need of a revenue. Many men had obtained licenses who could not tell the difference between a fir and a cedar. This opened the door for speculation, and the result had been extremely injurious to the industry. Much of the best timber had been taken up under these licenses, and in many cases had been resold at enormous advances. The selling at an advance, in itself was not such an injury, but the fact that much of this timber was sold to Americans was a source of material loss to the province. The Americans, although their money would assist in developing the country, would have no real interest in the development other than that which concerned its money value to them. If they remained in possession and cut down the timber the profits would go out of the country and the only benefit to Canada would be in the employment of the necessary labor. If the United States tariff upon Canadian lumber were taken off, by Congress, little or none of the money made by Americans in manufacturing Canadian lumber would be left in Canada. In the end Canadians would be deprived of their timber without having obtained any profit.

The same authority, referring to the subject further, instanced the cases of Eastern Canadian provinces as examples of a much wiser method of administering the timber resources. The British Columbia Government should have followed these examples by putting the privilege to cut lumber up at auction and selling it to the highest bidder. By this method they would have reaped a substantial reward and have obtained a good price for their timber. This would be an improvement upon the system under which all the profits went to the speculator

Men who were inclined to speculate might think twice before investing their money, but a desirable result would be that those who would invest would be men of keen business ability who would understand thoroughly the proposition they were undertaking, and whose interest in the country would doubtless result in the timber resources being developed according to businesslike methods. Whatever the result, it would be at least certain that in return for the timber the province would

receive something commensurate in the way of money. This would mean that the people would benefit instead of the speculators. According to the plan of selling licenses which was formerly in operation the advantage had all been for the speculators. The Government realising that it was dissipating its resources, had shut down upon the speculators, but it was rather late in the day. However, it was better late than never and under the new regulations they could look for better things.

Statistics of Export and Import of Lumber for Canada

The trade and navigation statistics issued by the Dominion Government covering the year ending March 31, 1908, afford some interesting comparisons relating to the imports and exports of forest products. The gross value of exports for 1908 was \$44,504,371, whereas for the period ending March 31, 1907, the value was \$46,017,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the period of business depression which continued until the fall of 1908, had been well under way for some time previous to March 31, 1908, and was responsible for the decline in the value of exports amounting to nearly \$2,500,000. The greatest decline was in lumber, the value of the exports being only \$35,911,288, a decrease of about \$3,200,000 from the value of the exports of 1907. Timber exports amounted to \$1,830,701, against \$2,294,995, a decrease of nearly \$500,000. The exports of paper showed an increase of \$1,400,000, amounting in value to \$3,511,104. The value of the manufactures of wood exported was almost identical with that of 1907, being \$5,091,230. The export of logs showed a slight increase and amounted to \$699,138.

The imports of wood and their manufactures showed an increase during the year. The total value of imports was \$2,076,613, an increase of about \$140,000 over the corresponding period of 1907. The imports of paper and its manufactures amounted in value to \$3,987,981, an increase of about \$400,000 over 1907. The free goods imported amounted in value to \$9,953,164, against \$7,490,081 in 1907. It is noticeable therefore that the imports, while increasing slightly, as against a decrease in exports, nevertheless give interesting evidence of the great preponderance of the export lumber business of Canada.

The produce of the forests exported ranked third in value among Canadian exports, being exceeded only by agricultural products and animals and their produce. The details are as follows:

Produce of mines	\$39,177,133
Produce of fisheries	13,867,368
Produce of forests	44,170,470
Animals and produce	55,101,260
Agricultural products	66,069,939
Manufactures	28,507,124
Miscellaneous	67,674
Total	246,960,968

Canadian exports of the products of the forest for the month of September, 1908, amounted in value to \$3,982,984. In September, 1907, the total was \$5,979,198. In September, 1906, the total was \$5,373,829. The total for the nine months ending with September 30, 1908, was \$26,820,294, against \$32,203,435 for the same period in 1907 and \$33,020,552 in 1906. The total exports of forest products for the twelve months of 1907 amounted in value to \$45,285,118, against \$46,113,903 in 1906. It is to be expected therefore that the exports for the twelve months of 1908 will fall about ten million dollars short of those for 1907.

Following are the statistics contained in the reports:

Exports of Forest Products.

	1908	1907	6 months ending Sept. 1908	Sept. 1908
Ashes, pot and pearl	\$ 29,777	\$ 44,690	\$ 20,525	\$ 5,287
" leached	20	4,243	5,255	55
" all other	58,276	56,675	30,481	7,660
Total, ashes	\$ 88,073	\$ 105,608		
Bark for tanning	\$ 34,215	\$ 36,623	\$ 88,156	\$ 13,899
Firewood	83,813	63,630	41,954	8,307
Knees and futtocks	18,896	17,133	7,788	1,894
Lathwood	6,376	25,824	680	
Logs, cedar, capable of being made into shingle bolts	4,224	20,479	559	
Logs, elm	18,967	10,133	8,444	3,187
" hemlock	31,489	19,362	27,628	

	1908	1907	6 months ending Sept. 1908	Sept. 1908
" oak	2,796	1,427	2,868	
" pine	2,894	5,197	20,535	
" spruce	101,231	204,860	52,265	6,816
" all other	541,761	444,986	393,105	58,382
Total, logs	\$ 699,138	\$ 685,965		
Lumber, viz.: Batts	\$ 17,585	\$ 39,548	\$ 3,246	\$ 304
" basswood	95,410	135,294	44,494	7,623
" deals, pine	1,677,159	2,466,857	1,095,863	191,777
" " spruce & other	6,670,673	8,779,696	3,181,394	444,391
" " ends	318,509	384,672	209,203	28,130
" laths	1,562,578	1,921,616	766,322	157,499
" palings	13,105	1,601	955	
" pickets	164,803	135,482	97,396	23,802
" planks and boards	21,092,297	21,167,877	9,967,040	2,203,782
" joists	100	356		
" scantling	1,046,365	1,142,726	546,312	103,319
" shingles	2,547,985	1,941,999	1,349,926	291,740
" shooks	208,960	362,010	59,904	4,748
" staves and headings	216,172	174,839	50,284	9,719
" all other lumber, N. O. P.	279,587	480,001	211,098	21,196
Total, lumber	\$35,911,288	\$39,134,574		
Match blocks	\$ 275	\$ 20,098	\$ 1,529	\$ 681
Masts and spars	7,262	8,679	9,965	234
Piling	301,372	169,875	52,092	12,809
Poles—hop, hoop, telegraph and other	117,403	136,375	24,861	3,204
Posts, cedar, tamarac and other	29,757	19,287	19,883	2,708
Shingle bolts—of pine or cedar	51,694	29,958	24,866	4,256
Sleepers and railroad ties	657,521	524,372	184,612	12,282
Stave bolts	100	2,617	1,050	75
Timber—square, viz.: Ash	24,786	4,821	7,607	671
" birch	127,085	246,233	64,323	3,589
" elm	213,268	338,413	73,135	
" maple	26,525	1,257	11,394	5,749
" oak	401,800	399,281	87,080	57
" pine, red	6,097	97,927	17,399	665
" pine, white	998,298	1,171,847	201,951	4,673
" all other	32,842	35,216	20,949	4,756
Total timber, square ..	\$ 1,830,701	\$ 2,294,995		
Wood, blocks & other. for pulp	\$ 4,656,721	\$ 2,720,500	\$2,898,497	\$ 359,645
Other articles of the forest ..	5,521	9,408	4,991	14
Total, forest	\$44,504,371	\$46,017,000		

Exports of Paper.

Wall	\$ 33,864	\$ 27,787	\$ 14,704	\$ 85
Felt	125,188		11,550	8
Wrapping	36,942	2,106,685	182	
Printing	2,834,705		1,643,657	367,605
N. O. P.	480,405		132,857	27,727
Total, paper	\$ 3,511,101	\$ 2,134,472		

Wood Manufactures.

Barrels, empty	\$ 66,246	\$ 52,327	\$ 29,001	\$ 4,036
Household furniture	180,802	209,994	143,559	24,025
Doors, sashes and blinds	129,924	109,068	28,281	2,720
Matches and match splints	83,407	63,390	27,218	2,261
Mouldings, trimmings and other house furnishings	8,317	12,710	1,293	10
Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow woodenware	12,217	7,140	4,718	15
Spool wood and spools	27,675	160,255	3,141	
Wood pulp, chemically prepared	1,385,751		862,475	118,980
Wood pulp, mechanically ground	2,652,098	4,027,759	1,050,878	278,468
Other manufactures of	544,790	439,887	152,221	32,819
Total, wood	\$ 5,091,230	\$ 5,082,530		

N. O. P.—Not Otherwise Provided For.

Imports of Dutiable and Free Goods.

	1907	1908
Dutiable:—		
Paper and manufactures of	\$3,522,323	\$3,987,981
Wood and manufactures of	1,860,382	2,076,613

Details of Dutiable Goods Imported for 1908:—

Handles, D, shovel, wholly of wood	\$ 67,633
Handles of all kinds—ash	61,109
Handles of all kinds—hickory	35,598
Lasts of wood	52,496
Mouldings, plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured	79,016
Woodenware, viz.:—Churns, N.O.P., wash boards, pounders and rolling pins	9,583
Woodenware pails and tubs	18,830
Manufactures of wood, N.O.P.	1,130,711
Sawn boards, planks, deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved ...	104,566
Lumber and timber manufactured, N.O.P.	1,502
Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut, not over 3-32 of an inch in thickness	174,887
Veneers of wood, N.O.P., not over 3-32 of an inch in thickness	41,514
Wood pulp	57,582

Imports of Paper:—

Printing paper (for newspapers) in sheets or rolls, valued at not more than 2½c. per pound	\$ 1,493
Printing paper, N.O.P.	481,137
Ruled and bordered and coated and boxed papers	130,216
Tarred paper	338,466
Window blinds of paper of all kinds	36
Wrapping paper	78,978
All kinds, N. O. P.	1,056,852

Free Goods Imported:—

	1907	1908
Corkwood	\$ 68,709	\$ 107,638
Ivory nuts	29,511	44,023
Fence posts and railroad ties	412,217	599,544
Logs and round unmanufactured timber	655,750	526,182
Lumber and timber, planks, boards, etc.	5,871,415	8,000,981
Other articles	452,479	674,846
Total	\$7,490,081	\$9,953,164

Details of Free Goods Imported:—

	Year ending March 31, 1908	6 months ending Sept., 1908	Sept. 1908
Corkwood, unmanufactured	\$ 107,638	\$ 35,629	\$ 8,049
Bark, hemlock	608		
Felloes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or bent to shape	49,647	9,683	448
Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, N.O.P.	119,647	15,597	
Hickory billets	57,470	17,243	1,915
Hickory and oak spokes, not further manufactured than rough turned and not tenoned, mitred or sized, and scale board for cheese boxes	249,752	51,835	10,835
Hub, last, wagon, oar and gun blocks, and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn or sawn only	52,896	13,534	388
Ivory nuts (vegetable)	44,023	7,112	
Fence posts and railroad ties	599,544	358,310	39,221
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber	526,182	307,056	87,953
Lumber and timber, planks and boards, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other preserving process, viz.:—			
Cherry, chestnut, gumwood, hickory and whitewood	684,252	155,723	32,226
Mahogany	213,339	44,610	7,358
Oak	2,173,793	626,055	120,352
Pitch pine	2,170,143	475,550	58,563
Redwood	2,279	1,100	155
Rosewood	4,652	1,174	306
Sandal wood	68		
Spanish cedar	8,393	1,539	1,305
Walnut	34,370	11,330	3,345
White ash	106,499	25,248	45,000
African teak, amaranth, black heart ebony, boxwood, cocoboral, dogwood, lignum vitae, persimmon, red cedar and satin wood	28,978	25,937	919
Timber, hewn or sawn, squared or sided, or creosoted	190,685	48,189	
Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured	2,012,315	586,909	146,521
Pine and spruce clapboards	1,160		208
Laths	12,345	2,040	
Shingles	12,921	8,157	1,992
Staves of oak, sawn, split or cut, not further manufactured than listed or jointed	344,739	101,703	9,709
Sawdust of wood, of all kinds	15,334	10,328	1,269
Treenails	745		
Wood for fuel	128,747	59,351	6,130
Total, forest	\$9,953,164		

N.O.P.—Not Otherwise Provided For.

Reflections on the Tariff Issue

The tariff issue is uppermost at present in the minds of United States and Canadian manufacturers of lumber and will remain so until Congress takes whatever steps it finds advisable in regard to changing the duty on lumber from foreign countries. It is interesting to watch the course of efforts on the other side of the line and to study the motives which actuate lumbermen in the presentation of their cases before the tariff committee. The "American Lumberman," in a recent issue, made the following cynical remark: "Canadian exports of lumber were affected by the American business depression, but whenever someone makes a noise over here like tinkering with the tariff, hope begins to spring eternal in the Canadian breast." What about the American breast? Are there not a few manufacturers in the great republic whose breasts throb now and again with a similar class of hope, when the tariff is about to be tinkered? It could be easily shown that the motives which actuate most of the witnesses who have appeared before the tariff committee are those of supreme self interest.

Take the case of Mr. Edward Hines, who appeared before the committee on November 20th, and compare his statements at that time with the statement which he is reported to have made on Dec. 20th. On Nov. 20th Mr. Hines was a strong supporter of the tariff, thinking that if anything it ought to be increased. During the month intervening between then and Dec. 20th, something seems to have occurred to change his views, for Mr. Hines was quoted in the press throughout the country as having made the following statement: "We are hoping that a further reduction may be made in the cost of lumber to American consumers by the taking off of the tariff. The greater part of our land is in Canada, and this would enable us to bring the Canadian lumber into the United States, a thing that the tariff practically prohibits now." This statement was, according to report, made by Mr. Hines in an interview during which he discussed the formation of the \$20,000,000 lumber merger to be known as the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company. According to Mr. Hines' reported interview, the new company has an area of timber which includes a large tract in the Rainy Lake District and another north of Virginia.

If the reports of Mr. Hines' views are both correct, he has made a most remarkable change of front. In his evidence before the committee he laid great stress upon the number of lumbermen employed in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, which was in the neighborhood of 100,000, whose living would be taken away and whose great purchasing power would be destroyed if the tariff were reduced. Since the reported merger of his interests in the new company he has apparently forgotten all about these people and is anxiously looking forward for an opportunity to take Canadian lumber into the United States.

Probably if the records were carefully read many a similar example could be found and all of them would help to prove that the principal matter at stake is that of self-protection. The time seems to have come when lumber manufacturers in the United States realize that the future of their business is in serious jeopardy from competition from Canada and also from shortage of raw material. For this reason many are inclined to injure their own markets for the sake of preserving their raw material. In the face of such a course there is probably only one logical course to be pursued by Canada. In spite of the inclination on the part of some manufacturers to sell all the lumber they can in the United States, Canadian legislators will perhaps soon see the necessity for protecting Canadian timber resources against the inroads of United States speculators. The best method of doing so and, in fact probably the only effective method, would be to impose an export duty upon lumber. If this were done, the situation would be relieved of much of its uncertainty. The temptation to those Canadians who favor free entry to the United States would be removed and the whole industry would be placed on a more satisfactory basis. Incidentally Canada would become possessed of a good source of revenue which is now held by the United States.

A new Canadian Trade Commissioner has been appointed, to look after trade interests in Glasgow, Scotland. The establishing of a commercial agency at Glasgow will assist in taking advantage of transportation facilities afforded by the direct line of steamships plying between St. John, N.B., and that city, which for some years has been receiving subsidies from the Government and to a certain extent is under the supervision of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The steamer "Kristiana" is reported loading pulpwood for a British port, at Seven Islands, Que. This port is 600 miles from the open sea and the sailing of the "Kristiana" will constitute a record for winter sailing. The "Kristiana" is a steel screw steamer of 1,672 tons and is a new vessel, being built by J. Brumer & Company, of Sunderland, last year. She is owned in Norway.

New Vice-Gerent Snark for Eastern Canada

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Carman, lumber dealers, Toronto, has been appointed to the position of Vice-gerent Snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada. The appointment was recommended by the retiring Vice-gerent Snark, Mr. W. J. MacBeth, of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., Mr. Campbell, whose portrait is published herewith, commenced in the lumber business in 1890 at Melita, Man. His business is still going on at that place and includes a line of yards at four points, carried on under the name of Campbell & Ferguson, Limited. Mr. Campbell was president for several years of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, a body which included all the wholesalers and retailers of note from Fort William to Vancouver. About four years ago he came to Toronto and two years ago the firm of Campbell & Carman was established.

Mr. Campbell is one of the oldest members of the Hoo-Hoo in Canada. He was among the first twenty-five to be initiated. This occurred about nine years ago. Although he has been so intimately connected with the lumber business and with the Hoo-Hoo order, he has as yet refrained from holding office in the order. He was approached, however,



J. L. Campbell, Toronto—The New Vice-Gerent Snark for Eastern Canada.

by a number of influential members who persuaded him to accept the honor and promised him their heartiest support in his work.

It is expected that the next concatenation will be held in Haileybury, Ont., some time before the end of January. The date and the place, however, have not been actually determined.

A Washington despatch says that during the examination of southern lumber manufacturers before the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Payne made it very apparent that he is strongly in favor of admitting foreign lumber to American markets free of duty. Mr. Payne has given intimations to this effect heretofore, but never so pointedly as when he undertook to lecture a southern lumberman for asking for protection on his product, when his state persists in voting the Democratic ticket. Only one member of the Ways and Means Committee seems favorable to the retention of the \$2 duty on lumber. One witness when asked whether they could manufacture cheaper in the United States than in England or France said: "I think we can, from the fact that we sell our goods in those countries. We have improved methods in all lines of manufacture in this country, which benefit us in the manufacture of our goods."

The Big Bay Lumber Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has sold to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company 12,000 acres of hardwood timber land located in Marquette County, Mich. The timber is of high quality, consisting of oak, maple and walnut of exceptional quality and size. This is the second large timber tract these people have bought in Michigan during the past few years; their previous purchase being 3,700 acres in Waford County. They also have large timber land interests in North Carolina. Logging operations have already been commenced by the purchasers of the property and the sawmill will be in operation within the course of the next few months.

Personal Mention.

Robert E. Carter, of the Carter-Stevens Lumber Company, Limited, 103 Bay street, Toronto, has left for England on a business trip.

William M. Boner, manager of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, was recently in Vancouver.

F. A. Sullivan, cashier of the Portland Lumber Company, Portland, Ore., made a business trip to Vancouver, B.C., last month.

D. H. McLennan, of Montreal, Que., has been spending a few days in New York on some lumber contract business.

W. H. Magoon, vice-president of the Howard Cole Timber Investment Company, of Vancouver, B.C., is spending several months at the Chicago offices of the company.

E. J. Witherspoon, timber land dealer of Vancouver, B.C., made a recent trip to Seattle, Wash. Mr. Witherspoon was formerly engaged in the logging business on the Columbia River.

Dr. D. F. Brooks, of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, lumber dealers, Minneapolis, Minn., made a trip to Vancouver, B.C., a short time ago, and it is reported that he bought some timber while there. Dr. of material from the Pacific coast next year.

Leonard B. McCleary, of Thorold, Ont., is looking into the lumber and timber business in Seattle with the idea of locating somewhere in western Washington. Mr. McCleary has been in the logging business in Ontario for some years. He is a nephew of W. I. Ewart, the Seattle timber land dealer.

Mr. Peter Whelen, manager of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, has been elected, by acclamation, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade. He will be head of the movement just started by the board to spend \$5,000 a year on advertising the city's advantages as a manufacturing centre. The Ottawa Council proposes to spend \$10,000, and steps are under way to secure the co-operation of Hull to conduct a joint publicity campaign.

Mr. Charles A. Barclay, of Brougham, Ont., returned a short time ago from British Columbia. His company, the Algonquin Lumber & Power Company, have acquired large timber limits in that province, which they propose to operate, and Mr. Barclay's visit was in connection with the inspection of these properties. He speaks enthusiastically of the great timber resources of the western province and anticipates a wonderful development of the lumber business within a few years. It is Mr. Barclay's intention to return west again early this month.

Forestry Students' Good Work.

The first senior class of forestry students of the University of Toronto were not employed by the Government last summer, but by the Turner Lumber Company, in making forest surveys. The result of the work, having been just delivered, has called forth the following appreciation by the president of the Turner Lumber Company, showing what practical men think of the University-bred men:

Dr. Fernow, dean Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. Dear Sir,—We have received a topographical map of lots 1 to 12, concessions 5 to 9, of the Township of Wilson, which was made by students of your department, after they had made an examination of the territory. This map shows accurately the character of the country, the location of roads, streams and lakes, and also the timber, with the kind designated.

We do not believe that we could hire a timber cruiser or an engineer in Canada who could get up a map as valuable to us for the purpose for which it will be used.

We sincerely hope that next summer you will be able to recommend to us students from your department who can do similar work for us on this township and others, as we are anxious to have all our holdings examined and maps made of them in the same accurate and intelligent manner as the work performed by Messrs. White, Dwight and Mitchell.

Yours truly, DWIGHT J. TURNER, president.

Japanese imports of wood during the ten months ending Oct. 31st last were as follows:

	October. 1908 yen.	Ten months ended 1908 yen.	October 31. 1907 yen.	1906 yen.
Teak	8,544	397,627	799,109	489,194
Oregon pine, fir and cedar—				
Board	13,325	156,027	283,232	45,593
Timber, round, squared or sided	22,799	603,903	643,645	267,519

The Campbellton "Graphic" states that Mr. Daniel McDougall, of that place, was arrested recently by I.C.R. Officer Savoie charged with the theft of nine carloads of pulpwood. Mr. McDougall claims the ownership of the pulpwood, asserting that his claim is justified, he having obtained it under a contract with Auger & Sons, also of Campbellton. The case will be tried at New Carlisle.

News from the Maritime Provinces

May Settle St. John River Troubles.

At last there is a prospect of an understanding between Canadian and American lumber manufacturers in regard to the legality or illegality of the placing of obstructions in the St. John River at the points where the river forms a part of the boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The question has always been a vital and important one to St. John lumber manufacturers, and, indeed, to all who cut logs on the upper water of the St. John or its tributaries. The trouble arose at first because of the action of the Van Buren Lumber Company and the St. John Lumber Company, of Van Buren, Maine, in holding the logs at that place by means of booms while they sorted out those that bore their marks. This, of course, meant a great delay, and each hour the logs remained stationery reduced their chances of being driven into safe water, the point at which they were held being many miles above safe water.

The matter has been the cause of much friction between the lumbermen on the New Brunswick side and the members of the two American firms mentioned above. On one occasion, when the late Levi W. Pond, who for many years had charge of the St. John River Corporation drive) attempted to force matters by cutting the booms which had been placed across the river in order to let his drive go by, he was threatened with firearms, and for many days the neighborhood was in a ferment. The Canadian Government and the American Government have at last taken the subject up, and a special commission has been appointed to deal with the matter. Each Government will appoint two representatives, and the four thus appointed will appoint a fifth.

Canada will be represented on the commission by A. P. Barnhill, barrister, and John Keeffe, both of St. John. Mr. Barnhill is one of the most widely known barristers in the provinces, and Mr. Keeffe is quite as widely known in the business world, he being manager of the James Robertson Company's local branch. No arrangements have as yet been made in regard to meetings of the commission.

A case brought in the New Brunswick courts by the Attorney-General of the province as a result of these troubles has been in the courts some years, and it was said recently that it would probably remain untried pending the results of this commission's work. The Canadian commissioners will have as counsel Hon. H. A. McKeown, of St. John, and Hon. W. P. Jones, both of whom have occupied the position of Solicitor-General of New Brunswick. Parliament at its last session appropriated \$20,000 for the expenses of this commission, and the Imperial Government has given its assent to the arrangements between the two Governments.

Scaling Discrepancies Cause Trouble.

A discussion of considerable dimensions has taken place between Messrs. The J. B. Snowball Company, of Chatham, the Fredericton, "Gleaner" and others.

Some days ago a paragraph appeared in the "Gleaner" to the effect that a scaler named W. P. Kirk, who worked in district No. 23, Northumberland County, made returns totalling to 3,355,388 square feet. A second survey was made, then a third, with the result that the quantity was increased to 12,934,000 feet. The Chatham firm's name was mentioned in connection with these incidents in such a manner that they considered that they had practically been accused of improper practices.

In a letter to the "Gleaner" Mr. W. B. Snowball, president of the J. B. Snowball Company, takes that journal severely to task and asserts that his firm has been designedly put in a false light.

As a matter of fact, according to Mr. Snowball's letter, they had made no sworn statement of their logs to the Government. Nor were they responsible for any settlement of the stumpage dues. They had cut only two millions of logs in Kirk's territory last year, and upon these logs they had paid full stumpage. Any other logs they had subsequently owned, and which had been surveyed by Kirk, had been purchased of third parties, namely Ronald Loggie, J. W. & J. Anderson, and G. W. Buchanan, and with the stumpage upon these the Chatham firm had nothing to do. Mr. Snowball in his letter furnished all the figures and referred the "Gleaner" to the Crown Land Office for verification.

A letter from the Surveyor-General of the province to the "Globe" in the same regard read as follows:

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 16, 1908.

To the Editor of the Globe:—

Sir,—As there has recently been quite a discussion in respect to stumpage matters in the County of Northumberland, and especially in reference to the scale of one Wm. P. Kirk, a scaler appointed by the recent government, I think it is well that a correct statement of the matter be presented to the public, and for that purpose I beg to say that Mr. Kirk was scaler on District No. 23, which covered the region of the Tabusintac, Burnt Church and Bartibogue Rivers and branches,

on which territory Messrs. F. & J. Anderson, the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, Fox & Connell, Robert Buchanan, Donald Loggie, Damery & McDonald and James A. Rundle operated in the logging season of 1907-8.

Of these, the Andersons, Messrs. Buchanan and Loggie operated for the J. B. Snowball Company. The scaler at the close of the season returned the cut on the district at 3,355,388 s. feet.

The superintendent of scalers being dissatisfied with the return, by my direction called upon Mr. Kirk, and with him visited the scene of the operations, with the result that the scaler added 2,000,000 s. feet more to his previous return, making a final return of 5,355,388 s. feet. The superintendent being still dissatisfied with the return, I sent a special scaler into the district, who afterwards made a return, by which 7,578,612 s. feet were added to the previous final return of Mr. Kirk, so that the Crown Land Department collected stumpage on 12,934,000 s. feet. The 12,934,000 s. feet was the final return from the entire district, and the stumpage was paid by the several operators named above.

Yours truly, W. C. H. GRIMMER.

Sale of Alfred Dickie Company's Properties.

One of the biggest timber deals in the history of the Maritime Provinces is reported to have been put through in England, under which the properties of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company, in Nova Scotia, pass to an English syndicate headed by Sir Thomas Trowbridge, the chief promoter of the Blacksod steamship enterprise from Ireland to Canada. The price to be paid for the Dickie properties, which include 405,000 acres of timber land and eight mills, is \$1,567,500. A stipulation of the deal is that the purchasers are to build a line of railway from Halifax eastward to Guysboro and the Strait of Canso. This railway will tap all the properties except that at Tusket, in the western part of the province, and will be subsidized by the Government. The Tusket property consists of 60,000 acres, and is disposed of at the rate of \$6 an acre. The 345,000 acres in the east are being sold at \$3.50 an acre. Alfred Dickie has large timber areas in Labrador and Newfoundland. These are not included in the deal. The manager of the new company will be T. N. McGrath, who is now in charge of the mills at Tusket.

Rains Doing Good In Nova Scotia.

A New Glasgow, N.S., report to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" states that the recent snow and rains will greatly benefit the pulp and paper industry. There has been a scarcity of water all summer and the pulp mills have not been able to get anything like their production. In consequence, there is a scarcity of pulp. The prices, however, have not been so good as last fall. As soon as the mills can start running their full capacity, this shortage will soon be made up. The mill owners here are not very enthusiastic over the prospects, as they think that for the next two or three years prices as well as trade will be very slack indeed.

The lumber trade generally is not very bright at present, although some of the lumbermen have bright hopes for the coming spring. Most of the trade is with Great Britain. The prices for spruce for the coming winter will probably not average more than £7 10s. c.i.f. Liverpool and Manchester.

Obituary.

The death of the late Mr. Peter Owen, a partner in the well-known firm of Farnworth & Jardine, will be learned of with much regret by Canadian timber shippers, many of whom have done business with his firm in the old country. Mr. Owen was born in 1822 and served his apprenticeship with Edward Chaloner & Company, whom he left in 1861 to join the firm of Farnworth & Jardine. He was made a partner of the firm in 1886 and remained as such until the time of his death.

The death of the late Henry Marshall Taylor, a partner of the timber firm of Churchill & Sim, which was reported briefly in our last issue, will cause a great loss to the timber trade of Great Britain. Mr. Taylor was an old Lincolnshire man and a well-known member of various Hunts. He met his death while hunting with the old Surrey Foxhounds, being thrown when his horse stumbled over some hidden barbed wire fencing. The horse fell on top of Mr. Taylor, causing serious internal injuries, which resulted in death two hours later. Mr. Taylor was well-known to Canadians who export to the markets of Great Britain, and was highly esteemed by all who met him.

Mills supplying interior woodwork in Ottawa are fairly busy furnishing stock for the many blocks and buildings nearing completion.

The British Columbia Trade

Lumber Prices Advancing in Sympathy with High Price of Logs.

The scarcity of logs in British Columbia continues, and, in fact, they are growing even scarcer. During the last year there has been a tendency to reduce the lumber cut to the actual requirements. The tightness of money has been the principal cause for this, and the reduced cut accounts in a large measure for the scarcity. There has been an advance already of \$1 a thousand, and even at that price it is a difficult matter to get logs. Fortunately this advance in the price of logs has at last caused the price of lumber to increase, and the panic quotations prevail no longer. Not long ago rough lumber was secured in Vancouver at \$6.50 and later it could be bought at \$8. This price also prevailed in Victoria for some time. When logs were selling at \$10, these were certainly bargain-counter prices and could not be expected to prevail for long.

Lumber at present has advanced in Vancouver for the local market from about \$7 to from \$10 to \$14, and is still on the increase. There is practically no market at present for British Columbia timber on the prairies. Building operations will not be renewed there until the spring. This will be in April, or March at the earliest. But dealers on the prairies must lay in their stocks for the spring buying and business will probably be moving thither about the end of February. During the past summer lumber and shingle manufactures have been selling at about the cost of production. It is the general opinion that as soon as the spring opens there will be a decided advance all along the line.

Shingles are selling at \$1.60 at the mills. Two-thirds of the output goes to the United States, so that there is duty and freight to add. The result is that little more than the cost is obtained from the shingles. The transpacific lumber trade has become more active during the last month and prices have stiffened. The Australian and Mexican markets are improving. The Fraser River Lumber Company, of Fraser Mills, the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, and the Hastings Mills at Vancouver have placed a quantity of business in the last thirty days. These three firms are the largest exporters in the province and their business is an indication of general trade conditions.

There is great activity on the other side of the line. Brokers from the Puget Sound country have been in British Columbia offering business for outside points. This indicates that the movement towards better times is not of a local character.

A number of vessels have recently been chartered for lumber, and while the rates have not stiffened materially, transportation agents, in some instances have refused quotations on future business at the present rates. No company cares to contract for business several months ahead on an advancing market, preferring rather to wait for the probable advance.

The mills in the interior are just concluding one of the most unsatisfactory years on record. It is estimated from the returns for the past ten months that the mountain mills have not produced during 1908 more than 25 per cent. of their aggregate capacity. Shipments have been correspondingly disappointing. Prices have been very low for some four or five months, but it is expected that they will improve shortly, in accord with prices elsewhere.

Washington Shingle Men Alarmed.

Mr. R. W. Douglas, of Seattle, Wash., claims that the failure of the railroads to perform their common carrier obligations is the cause of the great decrease in shingle exports from the Pacific Northwest during the past three years. In 1905, the State of Washington produced 68.6 per cent. of the entire shingle output of the United States. In 1906 the percentage dropped to 61.5, and the year 1907 shows the shingle exports from Washington have dropped to the small percentage of 57.6. The shingle shipments from Washington dropped from 52,550 carloads in 1905 to 34,443 carloads in 1907. An average carload is estimated to equal 200,000 shingles.

Mr. Douglas says there are in Washington 498 shingle mills in operation with a cutting capacity of 53,700,000 shingles a day. Based on a run of 280 days a year, as at present, the yearly output is 15,036,000,000, or approximately 75,000 carloads. He declares that the lack of transportation facilities rendered retail lumber dealers, who are in effect the shingle manufacturers' salesmen, unable to supply the ultimate consumers all over the country.

In pointing out that the present tariff does not properly protect the shingle industry in the United States against the Canadian manufacturers, he submits figures which show that 80 per cent. of the employees in the British Columbia mills are foreigners or Asiatics, who can be hired at much less expense than white men, enabling the Canadian mills to turn out shingles at a much lower figure than the shingle manufacturers

of Washington and other Northwestern states. The nearness of great quantities of excellent shingle timber to the mills of British Columbia; lower cost of stumpage and taxes; more nearly efficient transportation service to the American markets and more humane treatment of shingle manufacturers by the Canadian railways than that afforded Washington shippers by the railroad companies on which they must depend for transportation, are cited as some of the advantages that the British Columbia manufacturers held over the Washington manufacturers of shingles.

The records in the Customs house at Port Townsend, he says, show that the exports of shingles by the United States have dropped from 191 carloads in 1903 to 91 carloads in 1907.

If the tariff were abolished, he says, the Washington shingle industry would be ruined, even though the Canadian Government should immediately place an export tariff of 30 cents per thousand on shingles exported to the United States. Under these conditions it is reasonably certain that 4,500 cars of shingles from Canada would be shipped into the United States each year; that the American Government would not receive any of the big tariff benefit and that in such a case the Canadian Government would profit enormously by reason of the increased revenues. The so-called United States protective tariff of 30 cents a thousand had not prevented Canadian manufacturers from doubling their shipments to the United States during the last five years, and a tariff that would assure the Washington manufacturers full protection would have to be placed at a figure not less than 40 cents a thousand, if not 60 cents.

Outlook is Much Improved.

Mr. R. R. Hall, of Peterboro, Ont., vice-president of the Big Bend Lumber Company, of Arrowhead, B. C., who was one of the organizers of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, of Vancouver, says that the outlook for the lumber industry is exceedingly bright. Last year's depression was due to bad crops in the new provinces and the financial stringency. Conditions have lately shown much improvement, and the effects of the setback will soon disappear, as the requirements east of the Rockies are greater than ever. I am interested in the ownership of 13,000 acres of timber on Indian River at the head of the north arm of Burrard inlet, Brooks stated that every indication points to a good demand for all classes and while the question of erecting a sawmill has been discussed, no action will be taken at present. British Columbia timber is a sound investment, though it will never approximate anything like its real value until the Government makes the titles more secure. At present the tenure is too uncertain. It strikes me as peculiar that in an age when everybody is talking of forest conservation, the timber laws of British Columbia should be so framed as to encourage the millmen to cut their limits as fast as possible. The right to cut in perpetuity should be granted, and ground rent should be reduced together with an increase in stumpage dues. British Columbia might with advantage adopt some of the features of the Ontario regulations. A lot of timber there is worth \$15 on the stump.

Why the Price of Logs is High.

It may be difficult for lumber people in Eastern Canada to understand why the mills of British Columbia have to pay from \$10 to \$12 for logs. One eastern journal says such prices look very high, without knowing the conditions. They point out that a few years ago we had virgin forests in British Columbia with a dense growth of trees right down to the water's edge, and claim that, even with the large cut since then, the forests must be still very dense and the prices at present are abnormal. As a matter of fact, previous to 1890 no timber was cut in British Columbia which involved any serious expense in logging. Since that time, however, the timber has been ever receding as a result of lumbering operations. Logging has now become quite an expensive business. With the high wages, the great expense of reaching the timber with skid roads and the running of donkeys, there is little or no money even in logs at \$10 a thousand.

Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company's mill of Chemainus, B. C., says in regard to the tariff question: "I can not for the life of me see why the abolition of the United States lumber tariff is going to hurt the Pacific coast. Of course, we are interested on both sides of the line, which makes our case a little different from those who have mills only in the United States. But we get \$1 less for our product south of the boundary, and as long as we can ship to the Canadian Northwest and get a higher price we would be foolish to send our lumber to the United States. The admission of lumber free to the States may hurt the east and south, but ought not to affect this coast, and particularly the mills of Washington and Oregon.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths

Mr. Albert Cotton, shingle manufacturer of Vancouver, B.C., has recently had a complete electric lighting system installed in his mill.

The assets of the B. C. The & Timber Company are on the market to satisfy a mortgage of \$60,000. There is an attempt being made through the courts to stay proceedings until a purchaser can be found.

Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the large mill at Chemainus, B.C., is reported to have said to his chief, Mr. J. A. Hubbard, a millionaire lumberman of St. Paul, who owns three mills in the North-West, "I cannot for the life of me see why the abolition of the United States lumber tariff is going to hurt the Pacific Coast. We are interested on both sides of the line, but we get a dollar less on the United States side, and it pays us to ship to the Canadian North-West. The removal of the duty may hurt the East and South, but will not affect the Coast."

A large meeting of Western lumbermen from Winnipeg to Vancouver will be held at Calgary some time during the month of February, if the suggestion of Mr. P. Lund, president of the Mountain Lumber Association, is carried out. The intention is to call together the brokers, wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers, as well as the contractors and consumers. This would mean an attendance of about 1,000 delegates from the four provinces. The object of the convention would be to have a heart to heart talk upon business conditions, and to settle many of the differences of opinion which now exist.

Enquiries now being made among the mills of Vancouver lead to an estimate that next spring there will be a demand of from five to seven million feet of lumber from Prince Rupert, where the material will enter extensively into wharf construction.

Contractors who are figuring on the contract for the wharf which the Government intends to build there are now enquiring about prices at the mills and gathering data as to the cost of transportation. The timber in the north is spruce and hemlock. The necessary fir will have to be drawn from Vancouver. In Vancouver the lumber business is still very quiet, although prices have improved. There is little movement in the shingle

Mr. J. C. Turner, president of the J. C. Turner Lumber Company, which has large interests in the Southern States and yards in New York, in a recent interview said: "I regard British Columbia timber as a good investment. It is certain that the lumber schedule will be revised at the next Congress. Any reductions that may be carried out will tend to help the Canadian lumber industry. When the tariff was last revised I did not see the wisdom of allowing foreign lumber to swamp our market at a period when the trade was depressed, but then took occasion to declare that different conditions would likely prevail at a later period. I feel confident Congress will make some reductions, but it is improbable that the duty on lumber will be removed."

In his budget speech Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance for British Columbia, said that lumber was the backbone of the country. He thought there was one thing to guard against, and that was over-speculation in timber. If the lumber laws could be changed to the advantage of the millmen and lumbermen generally, while still protecting the interests of the province at large, they should be changed. If any attempt was made to raise the price of logs beyond reason the Government reserves would be thrown open. The total forest area of British Columbia was 182,000,000 acres, and for as far north as Alaska the Coast was heavily timbered, the forest lines following the indentures of the Coast. He predicted much prosperity for the industry in the future.

Mr. James Leamy, Dominion Timber Inspector, in a recent report stated that he had not lost five million feet of timber last season. In spite of this, however, he strongly advocated a more effective force of timber rangers. His force at present consists of eight men, who have to cover a belt 40 feet wide from Point Moody to the Rockies. Mr. R. J. Campbell, chief of the forestry department, is understood to be of the same view as Mr. Leamy on this point, and it is thought probable that the fire-fighting force will be increased in the near future. Mr. Leamy also states that he hopes to see the provincial government's fire fighting force increased on account of the extensive losses in their timber during the present year.

Mr. E. Smallwood, president of the Smallwood Stone Company, of Elyria, Ohio, recently visited Vancouver. Mr. Smallwood is closely connected with some of the men at the head of the pulpwood industry in the United States. A study of conditions has convinced him that the shift-

ing of the centre of the pulpwood industry to the Pacific coast is inevitable in the near future owing to the abundance and cheapness of the raw material.

With a view to getting detailed information, which he will submit to business associates, he had an interview recently with a Vancouver citizen who controls large pulpwood areas on Vancouver Island and the mainland. Mr. Smallwood stated that he is convinced that the raw material exists in almost unlimited quantities in British Columbia. He expects that he will shortly be in a position to submit a proposition which will result in the erection of a pulpmill at some point along the coast.

A good deal of business is being done in timber limits, a number of large sales being in prospect. Several are said to have been closed. This business is looking much better than it has for the past three months. It was depressed by the elections, both here and in the United States.

A group of men representing large financial interests, who deal in lumber across the line, have been in Vancouver for some time, and their business is to investigate timber with a view to buying. These men say that the lumber mills of Puget Sound are all working and have orders booked ahead, some having several months' work in sight, with orders still coming in. They claim that the duty on lumber will be modified or done away with and that as a result a large market will be opened to British Columbia timber. They want, therefore, to be ready for these good times. It is needless to say that the revival of the lumber business means a great deal to the Canadian Pacific coast. Activity in lumber means good times in business generally.

Mr. J. W. Coburn, of Nanaimo, B.C., recently visited Toronto and in an interview said that the lumber trade of British Columbia would become more brisk next spring. The recent slump in the price of lumber had affected no point outside of Victoria. The conditions in the fall of 1908 were in no way similar to those which confronted the mill owners at the same time in 1907. Then there were logs being sold at a sacrifice owing to the danger of destruction by teredos. In 1908, however, there were comparatively few available. Already there were indications of a stiffening in prices elsewhere and he predicted that there would be a sharp raise within a few months.

Speaking of the foreign market Mr. Coburn said that the prospects were that the demand for the product from outside points would be heavy during the forthcoming year. It was likely that much lumber would be sold also in the Northwest, to an extent that would influence local conditions, as the coast mills supplied over half of what was sold there. The other portion went to the interior companies.

The Canadian West's Great Future.

Canada's growing importance in the commercial world was forcibly described by the Wall Street Journal (New York) in a recent issue, in which it said:

"Facts are stubborn things, and they won't down. Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman are clamoring for higher freight rates, notwithstanding the fact that they are dividing up twice and three times the profit that the Canadian Pacific is dividing among its security holders. These are great, bold, stubborn facts, and Wall Street should study them seriously. The Canadian West in 1884 had only a million bushels of wheat for export, this year it had 100,000,000 bushels, and in ten years it will have 500,000,000 bushels. It has a great railroad half completed between Duluth and Dawson City. The Canadian Northern is only sixty miles away from Duluth, and has 1,200 miles more to build before it reaches Dawson City. This year the Canadian Northern has handled 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Canadian Pacific 70,000,000 bushels. In five years these two railroads will haul more wheat to the seaboard of the continent than all the railroads of the United States combined." The Journal goes on to say: "The Canadian West is fast becoming the granary of the world. Kansas grows but twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. Alberta has an average winter wheat production of 33 bushels to the acre this fall, and in the Canadian West there are 200,000,000 acres of virgin soil wheat lands. Alberta and British Columbia possess the greatest quantity of coal in the world, outside, perhaps, of Pennsylvania, and its adjoining states. British Columbia possesses lumber resources greater than all the states of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains. British Columbia is moreover now recognized as the orchard of the Empire. The Canadian West is now drawing 100,000 of the best farm population of the United States away to the virgin lands to the north. That country is being developed, and be it remembered that the climate of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the climate of Germany, and that Edmonton and Berlin have the same climate and latitude. The Mackenzie Valley will grow finer wheat and more of it than the Missouri Valley or the Arkansas, just as the valley of the Neva will grow it, and for like causes. However unpleasant these facts may be to the people of the States, it is folly to blind one's self to the fact that the Canadian West is destined to supply beef and pork, and cheese and butter, and bread to the world. It has the soil, the climate, and the cheap transportation, and it will have the people."

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Christmas in a Lumber Camp.

There are evenings and evenings in lumber camps, and our Canadian forests afford the finest opportunity for an aggregation of male laborers to spend the autumn and winter months in healthful and remunerative employment, that there is to be found in the whole universe, says L. R. Mackay, Keewatin, Ont., in the Manitoba "Free Press." Christmastide spreads a spirit all its own through the civilized world of to-day, and to the half hundred or more woodmen, sitting about the great stove in the sleeping apartment of a lumber camp, this spirit has found its way. Tokens in the form of Christmas cards, letters of good cheer, boxes of socks, mitts and underclothing, from anxious wives, mothers and sisters, arrived with every tote team, and by dawn of Christmas day few there were indeed who had not received some reminder of the season from relation or friend. What a miscellaneous gathering presents itself after the Christmas Eve meal. Baptiste Chasson, his mind reverting to a celebration of 12 o'clock mass in a quaint old Quebec church; with Alexander McLaughlin, scion of a one time Covenanter and Nova Scotian, with four-horse teamsters from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and English-speaking recruits from the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, lumbermen to the very core, each one of them shoulder to shoulder they sit, their aim and object in life identical at the present, but their past experience as widely diversified as the poles. Sunny France, the icy slopes of Norway and Sweden, the deep snows and frozen depths of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. The Yuletide celebrations of the countries, each one owns allegiance to, occupy the thoughts in every heart. In each there is some remembrance of the central figure of the Christmastide festival. Baptiste and his 12 o'clock mass; the Presbyterian and Methodist and their Christmas Eve services. To one and all it means at least a semblance of worship to the Christ Child, the central figure of the world's allegiance. The spirit of Christmas has penetrated to the offices of the companies employing their half-hundred men, and sleighs laden with turkeys and geese, ducks and chickens, and all the accessories have been despatched to reach the domain of the cook in time for the Christmas festival, for, by the way, the cook of a lumber camp is the camp's autocrat, and though the foreman be the camp's nominal commander, yet to the cook the individual members owe allegiance.

Christmas Eve! There have been other evenings with holidays following them, but Christmas Eve and the day to follow it has a significance that is not attachable to other holidays and the evenings preceding them. There have been Saturday nights and Sundays following them, but on Saturday nights there has been some preparation for the Sabbath, and on the Sabbath there has been some necessary work to accomplish either in the interest of self or for the company. But Christmas Eve! There is but a preparation for a day of nothingness to follow as far as manual labor is in concern. Christmas day in the lumber camps is not desecrated by so much as the shoeing of a horse or the filing of a saw. Its hours are given to all that the day bides for. It is to be devoted to feasting and enjoyment, and is a day on which the woodsman stands on a par with his employer, and certain it is he is enabled by virtue of toil and the fragrance of pine and balsam imbibed by him daily to partake of the viands set before him with a relish unknown to the greatest gourmand that ever lived. His lot it has been to wrestle with the standing timber mid crisp mornings and the clear sunshine of the noontide, and both himself and the noble animal whose services mean so much in the warfare have benefitted to the tune of thoroughly invigorated systems and a further lease on life; and here on Christmas Eve the woodsman's companion, the horse, is not forgotten. A slightly more liberal supply of bedding, perchance a feed of boiled oats or a more careful selection of hay, greets him on his arrival at the stable, while his master, if he be a true lumber woodsman and lumber-woods teamster, wends his way to the bunk house scarcely less grateful at his own cheer than at that of his friend. With the true driver the horse shares in the spirit of the season and the softening of the master's heart finds an outlet in the care of his animal friend.

Breakfast on Christmas morning is much the same as usual, though there is an air of expectancy afoot. Dinner is to be the one great meal of the season, and the cook in his castle lined with building paper and decorated with all the available catalogues and illustrations purloined from the latest illustrated papers, sets himself to the task of doing justice to the battalion under his charge. When the dinner gong sounds the men sit down to roast turkey and goose, generous slices of beef and pork, a plentiful supply of the tenderest vegetables, pastry of all kinds, and last, but not least, in the centre of the long, well-polished table a huge plum pudding capable of supplying the requirements of double the number.

With labor and health whetted appetites what wonder these conscience-clear artisans do a justice to the repast described that would appal a less favored being.

Social and Domestic Arrangements in Camp.

Unless it is an old logging camp at a landing, the ordinary camp is likely to be a temporary affair, built of inch lumber and with a pole frame, says the "American Lumberman" in an article on "River Camp Life." The office may be protected with tar paper against the cold winds of the spring, but this luxury is not always added to the bunkhouse of the ordinary drive camp. This is no hardship, however, as almost any bunkhouse will stand some ventilation. There generally are three buildings—the cook shanty, the bunkhouse and the office. The cook shanty serves as a kitchen, and also is the sleeping chamber of the cook and cookees, if there be two of them. The cookee, needless to say, is the cook's assistant. That worthy gentleman also has the assistance of the "bull cook," who in the city would be called the "fall guy," because all the bad food and bad language are hurled at the head of that unfortunate individual. The bull cook is the hewer of wood and the drawer of water.

Four meals a day are served—breakfast at 4.30 a.m., lunch at 9 a.m., lunch again at 2 p.m., and supper at 7 p.m. The breakfast is selected from the following nourishing items, or may contain all of them:—Pancakes with molasses, oatmeal, raisin or prune stew, fried ham, fried bacon, eggs, bread and oleomargarine, drop cakes, fried cakes, ginger cakes, tea and coffee with condensed milk.

The lunch packer usually carries boiled eggs, cold ham, hot bacon, drop cakes, cookies, fried cakes, fruit cake, bread and oleomargarine, tea and pickles, often with beans and potatoes added.

For supper the following is the customary bill of fare: Beef stew, baking powder biscuit, dressing, raisin stew, beans, corn starch pudding, tea. The three meals include a plentiful supply of all kinds of cakes. Beans never are served more than four times a day in a camp where no more than four meals are served. Yet there is considerable variety and the food is not lacking in quantity. A crew of 40 men will consume in one day 150 eggs, two 14-pound hams, 100 cookies and large quantities of canned goods, such as tomatoes, corn and pumpkin. One day's cooking requires 100 pounds of flour. Into a pudding for 40 men the cook will put 75 eggs and ten quarts of water, besides large quantities of other things, and it is not likely that anything will be left.

There never was a river rat who did not object to the grub furnished him; neither is there often a river rat who has any cause to complain in regard to the food.

The cafeteria of the city has its counterpart in the river camp. The tea is served in one steaming can, into which the men dip their cups. The beans and each other item on the bill of fare are deposited in separate dripping pans. The hungry river driver arms himself with tin plate, tin cup, tin knife, fork and spoon and helps himself, and he is at liberty to eat as much as he pleases. When he has heaped the platter full he generally adjourns to where the bull cook has built a number of fires. As in the logging camps, the meals usually are eaten in silence. The man who attempts to start a conversation generally is greeted by growls and glowering looks.

The social distinction in the camp is conferred by the office. It is there that the walking boss or head push sleeps when in camp. The push boss, or foreman as you choose to call him—"push" will be most readily understood—also has his bunk there. There the clerk sleeps and also the night watchman, if there be one, and any other individual in the crew who can boast a specific title. It is a place where visitors are entertained. It is the only spot in the camp that has any apparent show of exclusiveness.

Over the drive camp, as in other camps, the push reigns supreme. He hardly, however, is more independent than the cook, whose important function of providing four meals a day clothes him in a dignity commensurate with the usefulness of his office. The cook is amenable to the push alone, and in the cook shanty he reigns supreme. Directly under his orders are the cookee and the bull cook. The cookee who is wise works hard and talks little, for of such are the cooks of the future.

"Is the cookee supposed to express an opinion of the cook's cooking?" asked a visitor at camp.

The reply of the cook was characteristic:

"Not unless the opinion is good," he said.

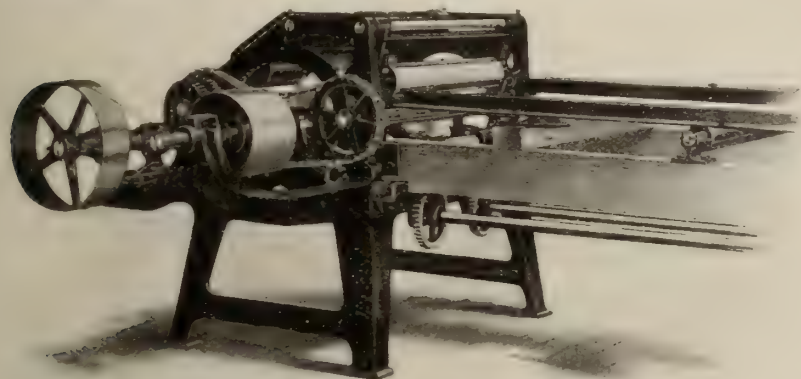
There is always a great rivalry between the culinary departments of neighboring camps as to which shall enjoy the better reputation for the skill of its cooking. Needless to say the matter is never decided. The men at each camp insist that their own cooking is the worst, no matter how good it may be. Kicking on the "chuck" is a pastime that the river rat enjoys as much as his pipe, or a "long five"—the technical name for a five minutes' rest of twenty minutes' duration in a sunny spot on the river afar from the push. Yet the drive serves to bring out in men their best qualities. He who is afraid of cold, exposure, long hours and hard work has no business on the drive, and he will not last long at that business.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

An Ingeniously Devised Edger.

The accompanying cut illustrates the Tower 32-inch planing mill edger, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., who make the Gordon hollow blast grate and the Tower line of edgers and trimmers. While the rear table is not shown, it will be understood that it is included. The saws are shifted by means of racks and pinions actuated by hand-wheels. The pinions are made large, so as to make the saws exceedingly responsive. The company state that one-twenty-fourth of a revolution of the hand-wheel suffices to move the saw one inch. The racks are so located and encased that the company assert they cannot become clogged with sawdust or dirt. They



Tower 32 inch Planing Mill Edger.

also claim that there is no lost motion in the shifting mechanism, which therefore guarantees accurate work.

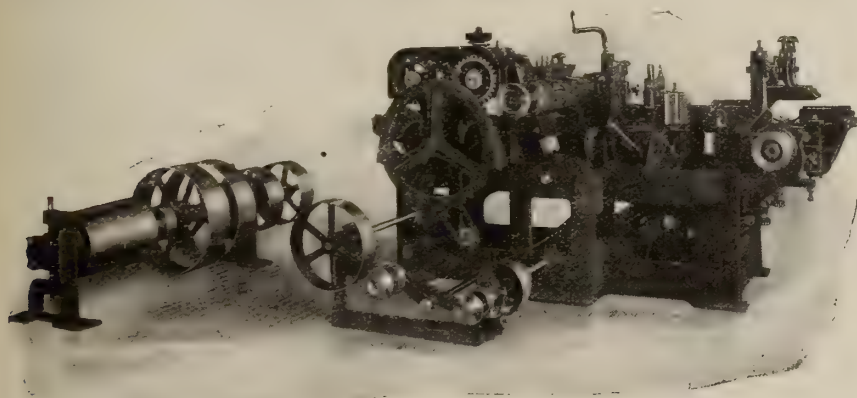
All of the pulleys, etc., are on one side (whichever may be specified in ordering). The bridge-tree on the other side is removable, to give quick access to the saws without the necessity of disturbing the arbor. The movable guide, the company claim, is the simplest and most accurate yet devised.

The edger is made either with or without a front pressure roll, as may be desired. This roll is hung so as to be as effective as possible. It requires no lever to raise it, and hides the saws very little.

The machine is provided with ingeniously designed double-feed works. To start, stop or change the feed, the company say that all that is necessary is to slip a collar over the feed shaft. Further particulars can be obtained from the company.

A Useful Wood-working Machine.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, of Galt, Ont., have recently added to their list of wood working machines one that should be of interest to all concerns that turn out mouldings of any description, flooring, etc. The machine is of the most modern and improved type and is suitable for heavy or light mouldings, all kinds of flooring and



Goldie & McCulloch's New Wood-working Machine.

matching. It has a capacity of 12 inches wide working four sides, six inches deep with three variations of feed.

The cylinders are solid steel forgings and of ample size and strength to handle extra heavy work. The side heads are of steel, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 6 inches deep, and are slotted on four sides, allowing knives to swing in a 10-inch circle. The spindles are 1 13-16-inch diameter and

run in long non-pinchable bearings. The lower part runs in oil on a bronze step. The heads are adjustable vertically, horizontally and angularly, and when set at an angle can be moved out or in without changing angle. Both heads have instantaneous locking and releasing devices.

The three variations of feed are 20, 40 and 60 feet per minute, which may be changed instantly to suit conditions. The countershaft is separate from the machine. This eliminates the vibration caused by having the countershaft attached to the machine.

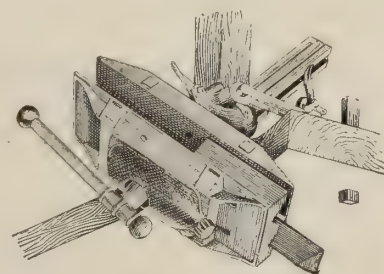
The company will be pleased to mail to any address their new illustrated bulletin describing this machine and also their new catalogue of wood tools just from the press.

A Practical Wood-working Vice.

There are few industries which have not some use for one or more vises. Little interest, however, is generally manifested in the common parallel screw vise, because, as a rule, they are so alike in general features of construction. The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, and Winnipeg, are handling an improved patented type of this tool which, they claim, can be instantly thrown and fixed into any required position to suit the convenience of the workman, and with the least possible annoyance.

No single parallel vise, they claim, even though provided with adjustable jaw and swivel bottom, can be adapted to the varied shapes of articles to be held in the positions required for rapidity in shaping, finishing and fitting. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and the necessity for such tools as the Emmert Universal vises prompted them to bring these tools to the attention of the public.

There is hardly a conceivable position, they assert, in which the Emmert Universal woodworkers' vise cannot be placed, and, as they are especially quick in action, they save the time and temper of the operator. This quickness has won for them the nick-name of "The Acrobat"



Emmert Universal Vice.

from the actual users of the vise, which may be considered the highest praise.

The Emmert New Universal Toolmakers' Vise, "The Acme of Success," is their latest innovation in labor-saving devices. The jaws are adapted for holding various work, such as filing and fitting round or finished rings, segments, tapers, etc., and holding them in position for the operator to do the best work and do it most quickly. In short, they claim it is the most efficient vise sold to day. For general straight work the Emmert "Tiger," they claim, holds its own against the field for finish, weight, strength, durability and price.

Better cutting and increased output can be obtained from a planer through simple accessory devices for truing the knives while running. It has been determined, according to the results of recent investigations, that neither the cutter-head speed, nor the rate of feed alone determine the output, but that it depends greatly on the perfection of the cutter-head itself. Only where each knife does an equal share of the work can the most cuts be made per inch, and only then is the finish the finest that can be secured at the given rate of feed.

A cutter-head standing at rest cannot be jointed so perfectly that all knives will cut exactly alike when it is run up to speed. When the centrifugal force comes into play, the slightest distortion shows on the surface of the resulting product. It seems to be proven that only when the knives are trued while running can this be overcome. Then they may be made to travel in exactly the same cutting circle.

Other things being equal, the quality of finish is all a matter of the number of knife marks per inch. By accurate truing they may be doubled—the result of making four knives cut instead of two—then, of course, the stock may be fed twice as fast and the original fineness of finish maintained and the quality improved.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—200 M. 4/4 AND 6/4 BASSWOOD and Ash, grade common and better and mill cull. Apply Box 573, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

MAPLE WANTED—750 M. FOR 1909 DELIVERY. Also quantity of Beech and Basswood. Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEMLOCK, for immediate delivery. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. 2

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 1f

Wanted

QUANTITY OF RED OAK, MILL RUN, mill culls out, inch to three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 1

Wanted

WANTED TO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES Prime round BIRCH LOGS—20" and up diameter, 8 ft. and up, long. Address Box 672 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

ONE TO FIVE MILLION FEET HEMLOCK Logs delivered in boom on Georgian Bay, also Spruce and Pine Logs. Box 662 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

Wanted

ABOUT 200,000 OF GOOD, ASSORTED Hardwood Logs, Maple preferred, to be taken out this winter and delivered at any good shipping point on Georgian Bay. Apply, Box 664, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

1" Cull Soft Elm and Basswood.
2 1/2" Maple and Birch C & B.
2", 2 1/2" 3" Rock Elm, C & B.
The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., Limited, Hamilton. 1

Wanted

TANK LUMBER—3 BY 6/7 AND 3 BY 10/12. Lengths 18-24, White Pine.
Address ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario. 7

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20,000 FEET CHOICE ELM LUMBER, one and two inches thick. Apply to FRED TENNANT, Caintown, Ont. 2

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 1f

For Sale

SIXTEEN MILLION MIXED TIMBER, FIFTY per cent. pine, good proposition for small mill, price twenty-five thousand, close to railway, old license. Apply Box 499, Parry Sound. 2

Rock Elm and White Oak.

WE ARE PREPARED TO CUT TO ORDER a few cars of Rock Elm and White Oak in lengths up to 36 feet. Address MERRITT & Co., Stratford, Ont. 1

For Sale

100' M³ Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. 1f

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B. Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clears,
3 " and Clears,
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 1

For Sale

1 Car 3 x 4 Merchantable Spruce
1 " 3 x 5 " "
1 " 3 x 6 " "
1 " 3" Refuse and Fourths
A small amount of 3 x 3, 3 x 7 and 3 x 9 and up Spruce Merchantable
No. 1 Spruce Lath 4' x 1 1/2 x 3/4
SOMERSET VALE LUMBER CO.
Bathurst Village, N.B. 2

Red Pine For Sale

103,000 ft. 12 1/4" and up x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better
100,000 " 2 1/4" x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better
150,000 " 2 1/2" x 10 ft. " " "
86,000 " 2 3/8" x 10 ft. " " "
16,000 " 2 1/2" x 10 ft. " " "
200,000 " 2 1/2" and up, " " "
200,000 " 2" Car flooring, 9 and 18 ft. long
50,000 " 1" and 2" Shorts, 6 to 9 ft. long
Rate to Toronto and Hamilton 11 1/2 cents, Buffalo 14 1/2 cents, Tonawanda 16 1/2 cents, Pembroke 10 1/2 cents, Ottawa 12 1/2 cents, Montreal 13 1/2 cents.
PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. 1

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

A 15 H. P. ENGINE AND A 25 H. P. Boiler in good running order. Will exchange for lumber, lath, shingles or brick. J. T. ROWE, Aylmer, Ont. 4

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 72" x 18, 36 6" tubes
4 72" x 18, 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 72" x 16, 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 72" x 16, 64 4" tubes
5 66" x 18, 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 66" x 16, 36 3" tubes, plug hat dome
4 66" x 16, 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 60" x 17, 3" 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16, 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" & 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangle frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" center crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L. H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
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18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
16" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
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ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER in fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 1f

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SMALL SAWMILL OUTFIT, SWAGE AND side dresser for circulars, automatic sharpener for circulars. Box 670 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
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One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Watrous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 1f

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SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 2 American, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 American, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
2 nearly new edgers, 3-16" saws
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws
1 refitted double edger, 2-16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
2 refitted adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines complete
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 13" x 23" x 30" L.H. Wheelock compound
1 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
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1 8" x 24" L. H. Brown automatic
1 16" x 24" L.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 11 1/2" x 14" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 12" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 14" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20' semiportable fire box boiler
2 44" x 18' semiportable fire box boilers
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1 36" x 13' semiportable fire box boiler
1 48" x 11'6" semiportable return tube boiler
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1 66" x 14'7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 63" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 44" x 10' horizontal return tube boiler
We carry a full line of engineers' and millmen's supplies.
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATROUS ENGINE WORKS,
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UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTUR- ing a select line of wood-working barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to act as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1f

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DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running; also one return tubular boiler, used only eight weeks, in perfect order, sixteen feet long, five feet diameter, sixty-six three inch tubes, tested for one hundred and twenty pounds working pressure.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B. 1f

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

A SECOND-HAND HEAVY FOUR-SIDED moulder and tenon machine. JOHN McCORMICK, Lawrence, Ont. 1

Wanted

A GOOD SECOND-HAND RATCHET SET Works for heavy carriage. Shaft 2 3/16 di meter. Address MERRITT & Co., Stratford, Ont. 1

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Employment Wanted

AS LUMBER SALESMAN, GOOD CON- nection Ontario, Toronto and West. Box 671 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

BY A FIRST CLASS BANDSAWYER, 12 years' experience in best steam mills in Eastern Canada. Good mill mechanic and can give A1 references. Address Box 667, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

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POSITION BY A PRACTICAL MECHAN- ical Millwright, twenty-three years experience in charge of high capacity modern saw mill machinery. Open to engagement either to build or operate, permanent position favoured. Address 89 Church Avenue, Verdun, P.Q. 4

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1f

Position Wanted

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN FAMILIAR with all branches of the lumber business from stump to consumer, open to undertake position as Manager or Assistant Manager. Address Box 665, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

Situation Wanted

BY ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE AC- countant and lumberman. Twelve years of thorough and detailed experience, from purchase of timber to sale of lumber, including railroad accounting by most approved methods. Will show monthly costs and results of all departments. Now employed by manufacturing company. Box 669 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 3

Position Wanted

WANTED BY A MAN OF FAMILY 35 years old, whose home is now in Texas, a position of travelling salesman in Western or Eastern Canada, or would take a position as retail yard manager to get started. Has had 15 years experience of sharp competition in Texas and Oklahoma. U.S.A., both retail and wholesale, and understands every branch of the business in this capacity. Would like to come north about 1st of February, 1909. Address H. A. CLEM, care of Clem Lumber Co., San Angelo, Texas, U.S.A. 1

Wanted

POSITION AS STEAM ENGINEER. HAS about fourteen years experience with both stationery and marine and small locomotive and over two years as operator in an electrical power plant of over two thousand h.p. Can produce the best of references. Box 674 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED A PARTY WITH THREE TO four thousand dollars, to take active interest in good sawmill proposition. Box 663 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MILLS equipped to cut 18" and 20" White Cedar Shingles. Have a good proposition to offer. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y.

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, situated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B.C., estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill.

Apply to
MRS. E. H. HUSBAND,
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Timber Berths for Sale

Two virgin berths, Kitchener and Roberts. Also Berth No. 107 in District Algoma,—tributary to Spanish River. For further particulars, apply to

Nipissing Lumber Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON

Valuable Saw Mill and Manufacturing Site for Sale

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders Re T.H. DeCew and Son Estate" will be received up to twelve o'clock noon, on the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1909, for the purchase of the lands, plant, machinery, equipment and other assets hereinafter described of the said "T. H. DeCew and Son Estate."

The Land consists of an excellent mill or manufacturing site in the Town of Bruce Mines, situated right at the terminus of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway and in a good harbor, and consists of ten to fifteen acres, surrounded by a twenty three acre water lot.

On this site there is a twenty five thousand feet capacity saw-mill, well equipped with the latest machinery, dry-kiln, machinery for making staves, railway siding, office building, etc. A large quantity of valuable trap rock is located on these lands easy of access, and can be readily shipped to all ports on the Great Lakes.

In connection with the saw-mill and machinery there is a full equipment of sleighs, wagons, trucks, carts, camping outfit, chains, blocks and tools.

One hundred and sixty acres of well timbered lands in the Township of Aberdeen, distant only some eight miles.

To any person wishing to engage in the lumbering business or wooden manufacturing of any kind, these lands and site are particularly desirable, as Bruce Mines is a centre of a large area where for years to come an unlimited supply of pine, pulpwood, hard and soft wood and other timber can be readily obtained.

The site above referred to is especially adapted and suitable for a saw-mill, veneer mill, stave factory, pulp mill or any other kind of wooden manufacture, and is exempt from municipal taxes for about seven years.

Inspection of the property may be had at any time. Terms of Sale:—10 per cent. cash; 40 per cent. within 30 days and balance within 60 days. The tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque, payable to the undersigned for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, which cheque will be returned if tender is not accepted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars write or apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Bruce Mines this 1st day of December, A. D. 1908.

N. H. PETERSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,
Bruce Mines, Ontario

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 156 square miles, situate on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and Pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que. Canada.

Australia's Paper Imports.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner at New Zealand, says in a recent report that the importations of printing paper into Australia show a steady increase, there having been an amount of £18,000 since 1905. The importations from foreign countries were only £2,382 out of the £51,588 imported. The importations from Great Britain have increased from £66,100 in 1905, to £78,938 in 1907. The importations from Canada were very much larger in 1905 than was given in the returns, for undoubtedly, the importations instead of being £18,000 therein were at least £47,000. The increase in 1907 over that of 1905 is, therefore, not so large as the figures would indicate. Still, it is promising. As the paper is now giving satisfaction to users there is every probability that a larger proportion of the trade will fall to Canadian manufacturers.

New Zealand has two paper mills which do the bulk of the trade in wrapping paper, the importations for 1907 having been 9,817 cwts. Of this amount 5,428 cwts. came mainly from Germany. Canada, apparently, contributed nothing. The United States paid a duty of 7s. 6d. per cwt., as against 5s. per cwt. that would be levied upon Canadian paper.

Splendid Spruce Trees.

Mr. A. L. Young, timber cruiser of Victoria, B.C., has been engaged with Mr. Harry E. Hopper, of Indianola, Iowa, in cruising timber in the neighborhood of Queen Charlotte Sound, and in preparing these sections for sale. Mr. Young reports having cut a cross-section of a spruce tree, which was 76 inches in diameter, or 6 feet 4 inches in diameter. This spruce tree was 300 feet in height and produced 21,000 feet of lumber, in boards of one inch in thickness. No less than 60 per cent. of this extraordinary quantity of lumber is clear grade, or clear stock, while the balance, the remaining 40 per cent., is merchantable. Mr. Hopper has purchased many claims in the immediate vicinity of Queen Charlotte Sound, on Rivers Inlet, where an area which is estimated to contain 40,000 acres has been found to cruise 41,000 feet of best to good merchantable timber to the acre. During the past six months Mr. Hopper has purchased over 400,000 acres of good timber land in the Queen Charlotte Sound district at an average cost of about \$5 an acre; which means the payment of the sum of about \$2,000,000 or over.

Forestry in B. C.

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Timber & Forestry Chamber of Commerce recently Mr. E. P. Bremner, president, congratulated the Provincial Government on its efforts to conserve the forest wealth of British Columbia. He expressed the opinion that the next legislature would amend the Bush Fires Act in order to assist the movement having for its object the prevention of forest fires, which in the past have resulted in the loss of valuable timber areas. A committee entrusted with the task of making various recommendations was appointed. It includes members of the association, the Loggers' and the Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Associations. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, William Shannon; President, E. P. Bremner; 1st Vice-President, M. S. Logan; 2nd Vice-President, William Ellis; Secretary-Treasurer, William Clark. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. J. McMillan, A. F. Sutherland, F. J. Paterson, E. H. Moore, W. DeBeck, Captain M. M. Garland, Dr. G. E. Davenport, T. Mathews, Lambert Bond and C. N. Dunlevy.

At the Michigan convention in Grand Rapids some points were brought out which may be of value to central station companies attempting to install motors in saw mills and woodworking plants to

replace steam plants using wood refuse for fuel, says the Electrical World. Because of the argument that such wood refuse costs the woodworking plant nothing, it has been difficult for some electric power plants to secure this business. Apparently the value of this refuse has frequently been overlooked by the owner of the woodworking establishment. Mr. William Chandler, of Sault Ste. Marie, said that his company had as a customer a woodworking concern which formerly burned its refuse under its boilers. It now bales these shavings, etc., and sells them, and is operating with electric power, as this is found more profitable than burning the shavings for power. Mr. Crosby, of Detroit, cited the case of a plant which before installing electric power substituted coal under its boilers for refuse, and found that it was more profitable to burn the coal and sell the refuse than to burn the latter, in fact, saving about half the value of the coal. Later the plant took electric service at a still greater saving.

According to the agreement between China and Japan the head of the New Yalu River Timber Company is to be Chinese, with two business managers, one of whom must be Chinese, and all laborers employed by the company in felling and moving timber, including the rafting of logs, must be Chinese.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$250,000 (£50,000)

Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 930, Vancouver, B. C.
Canada

Export Lumber and Standing Timber

BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR AND SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Canada Lumberman

Molson's Bank Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Following upon the recent report that the 1909 output of deals of one of the large Ottawa manufacturers had been sold at last year's prices in the English market, comes the report that the whole deal output of the Ottawa valley for next season has been similarly placed, with but a small decline in prices for first quality. This will surely act as a stimulus to the whole lumber industry in the Ottawa valley and should do something to improve matters throughout Ontario. There is a better demand for box lumber from the United States, so that taking it all round, the prospects for next season's trade are already looking bright. An example of the better feeling is afforded by the case of one-inch good pine strips, which are selling at about \$2 per thousand advance. Several lines are selling at small declines, but the general belief is that they will soon stiffen up and follow the lead of those which have already advanced. There has been a very brisk demand for lath and very little is offering, even at \$3.50 for 1½-inch and \$3.25 for 1¼-inch. There has been a great revival in orders for nearly all kinds of lumber, and they are arriving from all quarters, indicating a decided renewal of good business conditions. On account of short stocks it is becoming a problem in some instances to purchase lumber in advance, as manufacturers feel that they will be able to get better prices for new stock in the early spring.

In Central and Western Ontario there is practically nothing to report in the way of business development. Dealers are making an inventory of their stocks and this will keep them busy for a week or two. It is generally expected that when the inventories have been completed, stocks will begin to move, as reports indicate that all over the country retailers are short. With the improved building outlook for the coming spring retailers will be inclined to lay in better stocks, and prospects therefore are quite promising. What little trade is being done is at steady prices.

Eastern Canada.

The most noticeable feature in the lumber trade during the past fortnight in the eastern provinces was the improvement in the price of spruce lath, on account of the increase in the demand from the eastern states. This is an event which occurs annually and has come to be looked forward to. It is even to be expected that this improvement has not gone as far as it will later on. Stocks are quite light and it is expected that as soon as vessels can be obtained they will be cleaned up. Present figures range from \$3.10 per thousand for non-dutiable, and \$2.75 to \$2.85 for dutiable, f.o.b. schooner St. John. In this connection it is noteworthy that during the last two weeks there has been a scarcity of vessels to Boston, New York and Sound ports as a result of the low freight rates which have prevailed throughout the summer and fall. Freight rates have accordingly advanced extensively. It is now a certainty that the quantity of logs cut along the St. John, the Miramichi and Restigouche Rivers will be much smaller than formerly. In fact, it is pretty generally figured at about sixty per cent. of the average.

The demand from the United States is not very large for shingles, and buyers do not expect to do any purchasing until prices are somewhat lower. At Boston the best cedar extras in some cases are offering at \$3.95. Some manufacturers, however, are holding for \$4. Lath are somewhat easier and are offering in Boston at \$4 to \$4.15 for 1½-inch and \$3.25 to \$3.40 for 1¼-inch. There is no improvement to note in spruce and the lack of demand is reported to have caused an easing off in prices. Frames of 9-inch and under are offering at \$26 at Boston, but very few dealers will sell in advance at anything less than this. On account of the mills not being in a position to accept large orders promptly,

it is expected that prices may advance shortly. Random is in good demand with slightly easier quotations. There is quite a good demand for clear spruce from the New York market and prices are remaining firm. Random is also bringing better prices than a month ago.

Western Canada.

Reports from British Columbia indicate a decided improvement in the lumber market. The prices of lumber have been advanced and panic figures no longer prevail. This has been brought about by a great advance in the price of logs. The improvement in lumber was, however, very tardy in arriving. In Vancouver the price of lumber has advanced about \$7 and is still on the upward trend. It is not expected, however, that there will be much improvement in the demand from the prairies until spring has well set in. It is the general belief that by the end of April at the latest both lumber and shingles will show a decided improvement. A factor in the improvement in lumber prices has been the better demand from Australia and Mexico. There is quite an activity in the demand from the Puget Sound country, which also indicates that better times are drawing near. There is a fair amount of business being transacted in timber limits, although many of them are dependent upon the course which will be taken by the United States Government in regard to the alteration of the tariff on lumber. The manufacturers in the interior report that they have had the poorest season on record but they are joining in the belief that an improvement will arrive shortly.

United States.

Generally speaking, there has been very little new business during the past fortnight in any particular line. There is a general belief that the New Year will see a great improvement. There is reported to be a steady buying movement in the country yards. The trade in fir at Chicago has been very quiet with little change expected until the middle of January. There is quite an activity at Chicago in red cedar shingles, which has resulted from the report from the coast that a 25-cent advance is to be made on both clears and stars on Jan. 1st. This has resulted in sales being made at small advances. It is confidently believed that red cedar shingles will bring higher prices early this year than for several years past. White cedar shingles are steady. Prices on cooperage at Chicago have shown some improvement on nearly every line, but no general improvement in the market is expected until early spring. It is expected that there will now be an improvement in the demand for northern pine at Chicago. At New York there is a demand only for the staple stocks, but they are finding a good trade with steady prices and a good outlook. Woodworking plants report that business is improving. There is an especially firm demand in New York for hemlock and the demand at Buffalo has also improved.

Great Britain.

Spruce and white deals have been arriving freely at Liverpool and values have shown a little improvement, especially for scantling sizes, for which there is a good inquiry. Pitch pine planks and lumber are also arriving in fair quantities. The Canadian business has been rather quiet and nothing much was expected until the new year, when it was believed that trade would revive all round. At Hull, business has been quite dull. Deal sizes have been improving in price as it has been discovered that most of the merchants have been carrying lower stocks than usual. One large importer has already raised the price and expects to be able to obtain a further advance during January. At Cardiff all buying is of a hand-to-mouth character but the tone of the market is better.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5&6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

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We say that our Lumber is giving entire satisfaction wherever shipped. We declare it to be bright, clean, well-milled and up-to-grade. We assert that it will please both you and your trade. Will you not put us to the test by ordering a trial car?

“Everything in White Pine and Norway.”

Cutting Special Bills is our “Long Suit.”

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.
Sarnia - - Ontario
Limited

One serious drawback to the trade at present is the depressed state of the freight market, which has caused the laying-up of a large number of vessels. Only a moderate amount of work is going on at Glasgow. The Quebec and Montreal season is now at an end for another year, and a most uneventful season it has been. The import has been small, comparatively speaking, although it was quite ample except perhaps for Quebec spruce, which was rather too scarce on account of the poor prices. There are at present low stocks in waney pine, ash, birch, spruce deals and low grade pine deals. There are plentiful stocks of best pine deals and sidings and oak and elm logs. Spruce deals are meeting with ready sale and their position has been improved by the recent advance in the price of Riga deals of from five to ten shillings per standard. It is thought quite probable that prices may advance further before long. The best quality broad pine deals are in poor demand. Two recent small shipments which averaged about 16-inch could not be sold from the ship's side, in spite of the fact that such stock is scarce, which goes to indicate that prices are too high. Good 2-inch and 1½-inch pine sidings are scarce and in demand, and the few occasional consignments have been sold without trouble at firm prices. Quebec 3rd and 4th pine deals are rather scarce and there is practically no demand for them.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley Deal Output all Placed.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—The deal output of the Ottawa valley for the next season has been all placed. Cox & Burstall again bought J. R. Booth's cut, and in nearly every instance the lumber passed into the same hands as the previous year. The only change in price was the slight decline on first quality. The strength maintained by the deal market conformed with the attitude of some of the buyers, who, any time during the past summer would have contracted for a further quantity of deal. The 12-inch market is also firm. These circumstances have the effect of advancing other lines. The only weakness noticeable now is in mill and dead culls, but they too are fast being picked up. With the prospective brisker trade in box lumber with the United States, which promises to develop still more in the new year, manufacturers expect to get good prices for all their ordinary grades of pine that is fit for shipping.

Recent sales of one-inch good pine strips have been made at from \$34 to \$36 per thousand, showing a slight advance. The thicker sorts in this class are commanding a couple of dollars more a thousand than last month, benefitting even more by the firmer tone of the market. The large stocks on hand enable buyers to get a cut of a dollar or two a thousand on shipping cull shorts and strips. The 8 s.c. and better 12 to 16 feet are down to \$24 and 7 up shipping cull sidings are selling at an average of \$23, instead of \$25. Pine shipping cull strips are offered at \$19 and range up to \$22, a drop of a couple of dollars. The manufacturers, however, are of the opinion that the weak lines of the present day will be equal in demand to the others after this month. Mr. C. Jackson Booth told the "Canada Lumberman" that he looked for no change in quotations till then.

Two of the largest manufacturers of Ottawa are completely sold out of lath. In consequence dealers are looking for No. 1 white pine and are unable to get it at \$3 a thousand. The ruling quotations appear to be \$3.25 for 1¼-inch and \$3.50 for 1½-inch. In other sorts small advances are noted in sympathy with the brisk demand for the superior brand.

Some of the Ottawa valley manufacturers have found that a new line of lumber in the class of shipping cull and betters, clears out, meets requirements so well that a large quantity of it has been sawn. Seven different varieties are made out of the small logs which formerly were all thrown in together. The sizes range from 1x4 up to 1x10, and the prices starting at \$20 to \$21, vary according to width up to \$26 to \$28. The new method of sorting is reported on favorably by purchasers, who used to complain of great inconvenience and waste in buying lumber of irregular widths all included in one class.

A few mill owners are not busy shipping, but orders are pouring into others, which indicate a genuine revival of trade. The sales are usually small but their frequency, together with the numerous inquiries, show that stock is light at points of consumption. It is more difficult to buy lumber in advance now than a few months ago. The manufacturers are of the opinion that they stand to gain by selling the new cut in March rather than now. The outlook for 1909 is therefore better for the one to two-inch lumber than the deals, though they have produced prices not unsatisfactory to the manufacturers.

The building prospects give assurances of a better demand for Ottawa Valley lumber in all localities that it reaches. Last year it was difficult to borrow more than half the value of a prospective building. If the money can be raised easily there will be considerable building next season in Ottawa to meet the almost unprecedented demand for dwellings. The rents are excessive and the lumbermen see in the situation a possibility for very heavy local consumption of their product.

The water power situation has improved slightly during the last few

days, with the result that J. R. Booth is able to operate part of his pulp mill for the first time in two months. The mill was beyond the help of the auxiliary plants, which were used in the emergency by the E. B. Eddy Company and other manufacturers. Still the water supply at Booth's is far from adequate and the Ottawa lumber and paper king is buying most of the ground pulp needed for his paper mill.

The heavy snows of the past week helped to relieve a situation in the shanties which was seriously retarding the winter's work. The hauling of logs is beginning in earnest since enough snow came to make good roads. In some years, this period of the season's operations was the occasion for engaging more men, but the present is an exception. The only extra activity is the despatching of a few additional teams. Men who went away to the woods on the chance of being hired had to return disappointed.

Freight and Tonnage Scarce at St. John.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24.—The most interesting feature of the lumber trade during the past fortnight has been the scarcity of tonnage for freighting purposes to Boston, New York and Sound ports. The very low freight rates which prevailed during the past summer and early fall have been the cause of most of the schooners going into winter quarters earlier than usual, and the result is that it has been hard to make charters during the past fortnight or three weeks. Another cause of this scarcity of tonnage is that a number of the lumber freighting fleet have been recently wrecked. Freight rates by schooners to New England ports have jumped amazingly. Where \$2 on long lumber to Boston was asked a few weeks ago, \$2.50 has been paid during the last week, and it is asserted that charters have been made as high as \$2.75 per thousand.

Logging conditions in the woods and the prospects in that regard are uppermost in the minds of the New Brunswick manufacturers at present, and will continue so for many weeks to come. So far the conditions for getting logs have been very favorable throughout the province. While there is ample snow upon the ground there is not too great a quantity, which condition would be a serious and expensive obstacle. The weather throughout the present month has been uniformly frosty and the ground has been frozen hard, so that teams can work to great advantage. The curtailment in the volume of the winter's cut of logs along the St. John River and its tributaries, as mentioned in earlier letters, is paralleled by conditions on the Restigouche and on the Miramichi Rivers.

At the annual meeting of the Wm. Richards Company of Campbellton, held a few days ago, it was stated that the company's logging operations during the present winter will be about forty per cent. below the average. The cut of the Shives Lumber Company, of the same town, will also be somewhat curtailed; their total quantity will probably not exceed twenty millions of feet. The usual cut on the Restigouche River is between sixty and seventy millions of feet. This year, with the best possible conditions, the total cut will not exceed forty millions of feet.

There has been little to report in the way of fluctuations in market prices. Transactions of importance are few and, in spruce deals for export, trade is remarkably quiet. Shipments of spruce deals by the winter liners to Great Britain have been so far remarkably light.

The feature of the fortnight, so far as prices are concerned, has been a decided stiffening in the price of spruce lath, due directly to a decided increase in the demand for this line of goods in the principal distributing centres of the Eastern States. The present stimulation is in line with the history of the lath trade for a number of years past, and it has grown to be an expected event, this boost in the value in the late fall or early winter. One reason is that, with any increase in the demand for lumber generally, stocks of lath are absorbed much more rapidly than is the case with long lumber, hence a scarcity is always much more imminent in the case of lath than in the case of deals, boards and scantling. Under the circumstances, it would not be remarkable to see a further gain in values in this line in the near future. As far as can be learned there are only nominal stocks—and in many cases less than nominal—of spruce lath throughout the provinces. Speaking of this section in particular, local holdings are probably about as usual at this time of year. The quantity would range from five and one-half to six millions, the much greater part of which are the dutiable article. As only three mills are running, these stocks will no doubt be rapidly shipped and cleaned up as soon as tonnage is obtainable.

An enquirer would be quoted from \$3 to \$3.10 per thousand on the non-dutiable article and from \$2.75 to \$2.85 on the dutiable lath, f.o.b. schooner at St. John.

The present municipal campaign in Ottawa is marked by an agitation to get rid of some lumber piles permitted in one of the wards. The residents claim the lumber is a menace on account of the possibility of fire breaking out.

The Customs authorities at Portland, Me., are on the lookout for the laths from the bark "Shawmut" which was wrecked near that place a few weeks ago. The laths were shipped at St. John, the cargo consisting of two millions. The duty is 25c. per thousand.

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Lumber Insurance Company

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Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

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In the economical transportation of Logs, Lumber, Pulpwood, etc., above four miles on woods' roads the Lombard Steam Log Hauler has thoroughly made good.



It will haul more logs in quicker time and for less money, by far, than can be done by horses with the same outlay.

Bulletin 950 tells all about it. Ask for a copy.

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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
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IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
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Our Travellers are
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You will profit by a half-hour spent with any of them.

We make only one Grade Saw **THE BEST.**

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OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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TEON BELTING



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Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

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Rail or Lake Shipment
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Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The capital stock of the Canadian Logging Tool Company has been increased by letters patent from the sum of \$15,000 to the sum of \$40,000.

The Freeman Lumber Company, Limited, Midland, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. J. Hill, F. G. Hill, J. W. Demorest and others, all of Midland, are the incorporators.

The Charters Lumber Company, Limited, of East Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are W. C. Charters, S. L. Slade, R. P. Allen and others, all of East Toronto.

The Rosedale Sawmill Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are T. H. Hancock, F. H. Hurlburt, Edmund Gunn and others, all of Toronto.

Fire recently destroyed the building, machinery and part of the materials of the Dansville Paper Mills, Dansville, N.Y., causing a total loss estimated at more than \$100,000. The plant was owned by J. H. McNairn, of Toronto.

The Taplin Timber Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are V. E. Taplin, of New Liskeard, Ont., and W. R. Smyth, M. Peer, and J. P. Langley, of Toronto.

The Golden Lake Lumber Company, Limited, Eganville, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. Incorporators, M. J. O'Brien and J. A. O'Brien, Renfrew, Ont.; J. D. McRae, G. D. McRae and R. C. McRae, all of Eganville.

The Colonial Wood Products Company, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., have purchased twenty acres of land in Thorold, Ont., for a factory site, and will begin the erection of a pulp mill. The council will submit to the ratepayers a by-law to grant the concern a fixed assessment of \$2,500 for ten years and certain water and light privileges.

Owing to the refusal of the proprietors of the two pulp mills already in operation at Thorold, Ont., to give their consent, which is necessary to the proposed by-law giving the new pulp mill being erected by United States capital, free electric light, reduced assessment and free fire protection, the new industry will have to get along without assistance from the town.

Joseph Frost, of Kenora, Ont., had a terrible experience with two timber wolves last month near Garwood. He was returning from the bush, where he had been cutting, and was armed only with an axe, when two large wolves sprang at him. Using his axe freely he managed to keep the animals at bay for a few minutes, and just when the battle seemed hopeless a freight train passed and the animals ran into the bush. The man's torn clothes and bloody axe showed the terrible experience he had been through. Owing to the scarcity of rabbits, wolves this winter are very bold, and appear more numerous than for several years past.

The City of Toronto has awarded to Reid & Company and Arthur Bryce contracts for the annual supply of lumber for bridges and wharves. Following are details: Reid & Company, 1-inch pine lumber per 1,000 feet, B.M., \$22.73; hemlock lumber, 1-inch \$18.77; 2-inch, \$18.77; 3-inch \$18.77; curbing, pine, 1-inch x 10-inch, \$25.77; white cedar, 4-inch x 10-inch, \$21.77; scantling, pine, 4-inch x 4-inch, \$22.53; cedar, 4-inch x 4-inch, \$18.77; pine timbers, 16-inch x 16-inch, 16 feet long, \$32.79; 12-inch x 12-inch, 24 feet long, \$33.79; hemlock timbers, 12-inch x 12-inch, 12 feet long, \$21.79; 12-inch x 12-inch, 16 feet long, \$21.79; 16-inch x 16-inch, 16 feet long, \$26.79; 12-inch x 12-inch, 20 feet long, \$27.79; 12-inch x 12-inch, 24 feet long, \$28.79; 16-inch x 16-inch, 24 feet long, \$38.79. Arthur Bryce, 2-inch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet, B.M., \$23; 3-inch pine lumber, \$24.43; pine timbers, 12-inch x 12-inch 12 feet long, \$28; 12-inch x 12-inch, 16 feet long, \$28; 12-inch x 12-inch, 20 feet long, \$30; 16-inch x 16-inch, 24 feet long, \$42. Reid & Company were the sole tenderers for the supply of cedar paving posts.

Eastern Provinces

The woodworking factory of T. A. Barnhill & Company at Bellmont, N.S., was destroyed by fire last month at a loss of \$6,000.

At the annual meeting of the William Richards Lumber Company, Fredericton, N.B., H. H. Gunter, J. Howard Richards and David Richards were elected directors. H. H. Gunter was re-elected president and J. Howard Richards secretary-treasurer. The company operate in Restigouche.

The visit of the Mann Congressional Committee to Quebec centres has aroused new interest in the question of future lumbering relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Mann and his committee have been touring Canada for the purpose of securing information regarding the lumber supply of the United States.

At a Cabinet meeting of the Provincial Government held in Montreal the question of establishing a forestry school was taken up and it was decided to introduce a bill to provide for one at the next session of the Legislature. Already two members of the staff have been engaged and are pursuing studies in European universities.

A Montreal despatch states that lumber trade conditions in this vicinity have improved somewhat during the last few weeks. However, lumber exports from this port for 1908 show a decrease of almost 1,000,000 feet, board measure. In 1907 the amount exported was 96,260,794 feet and 95,307,754 feet in 1908, showing a decrease of 953,220 feet.

John Keefe and A. P. Barnhill, of St. John, N.B., have been appointed a commission by the Dominion Government to investigate the matter of boom obstructions on the upper portion of the St. John River, which have been the cause of clashing between Canadian and American lumbermen. The American Government has also appointed a commission.

Quebec lumbermen are complaining of the low water which has handicapped them in their work. In many cases supplies of pulpwood coming to the mills have been stranded in the river beds and the owners have been compelled to resort to teams and waggons to haul it to their mills. The question of storage reservoirs is receiving more attention and it is felt that the Government will soon be compelled to adopt some measures for the regulation and conservation of the water supply. In the Ottawa River a difference of nearly 36 feet exists between the height of water now and the height last spring.

The Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are L. Villeneuve, of Quebec, Que.; and A. Beaupre, V. Martineau and Patrick Murphy, of Montreal.

The Rhodes-Curry Company, car builders of Amherst, N.S., recently closed a contract with the Canadian Northern for 1,000 box cars and a number of passenger cars for the same road. This contract is sufficient to keep the plant of the company at Amherst running for several months.

Western Canada

Recent British Columbia incorporations include: Heaps Timber Company, capital, \$1,000,00, and the Tidewater Lumber Company, capital \$100,000.

The Winnipeg Board of Control have recommended for acceptance T. D. Robinson & Sons' tender for the supply of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, their tender being the lowest received.

The logging operations of the International Timber Company, Vancouver, B.C., on the Campbell River have ceased until the damage done during the recent floods can be repaired.

W. T. Fannell, shingle manufacturer, of North Vancouver, was thrown out of his rig while driving, the horse becoming unmanageable. He escaped the horse's heels, but the buggy was reduced to splinters.

The sawmill of the Trail Lumber Company, at Paulson, B.C., is running full capacity. This is a new and modern plant. Sufficient large contracts have been entered into and orders received to assure the success of the company.

John Lineham, who owns mills at Okotoks and High River, Western Alberta, is completing his contract for 10,000 ties for Grand Trunk Pacific delivery. Both his High River and Sheep Creek camps are in operation this winter.

Alderman Gray, of New Westminster, B.C., states that if a start is made at once with the new bridge in that city one of the largest box factory businesses will establish a plant on Lulu Island, as well as other prospective industries.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a match factory at Selkirk, Man., to employ fifty hands at the outset. The officers of the company are: R. C. Moody, president; Dr. Ross, vice-president, and J. Manton, managing director. The concern is capitalized at \$40,000.

The British ship "Lord Shaftesbury" has been taken to load lumber at a British Columbia port for Sydney at 28s. 2d., which is a reduction of 1s. 9d. from the last figure taken by a sailing vessel for that voyage. That was the British barque "Sardhana," although steamers have since accepted 27s. 6d.

The sale of 1,500,000 feet of logs, belonging to the British Columbia Tie & Timber Company, and now at their sawmill at Seal Harbor, near Prince Rupert, has been postponed as the property was seized by a deputy sheriff on a writ for wages, executed by Japanese. The British Columbian Government also has a claim for stumpage.

The Crow's Nest Lumber Company, while its mill at Wardner, B.C., is still working, has posted notices stating that all men employed after Nov. 1, 1908, are to sign a contract to the effect that no money would be paid as wages until May 1, 1909, as it is only on that condition that the mill and the camps could go on for the winter months.

A singular accident occurred at the mill of the Bowman Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B.C., last month. The governor on the engine failed to work, causing the engine to speed up rapidly. This caused the big flywheel and heavy pulleys to burst, causing considerable damage to the machinery and resulting in the shutting down of the plant.

J. S. Emerson, Vancouver, says that the export of cedar cleaned the market of logs, and his mill at Port Moody is temporarily shut down until a supply arrives from the north. This was delayed, owing to storms. He has plenty of orders on hand. Although these logs were cut for his own use, he declares it is a fact that cedar is scarce even on the northern coast.

Some of the prominent loggers of Vancouver and district are criticizing the action of the Fraser River Lumber Company, which has a very large plant at Millside, on the Fraser River. Six new camps have been opened at Vancouver to supply logs for the mill, and under present conditions it is felt that this is only slashing the timber, without proper appreciation of the situation.

A young man named Fred Anderson was instantly killed last month while loading logs at the Wood-McNab mill at Fernie, B.C. He was engaged in rolling a log up a skidway when his canthook slipped and caused the log to roll on him, breaking his neck. Life was extinct when he was picked up. The body was taken east to his home in Campbelltown, N.B., where his parents reside. It was his intention to spend Christmas at home.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company are operating their mill at Chemainus, B.C., twelve hours a day having considerable foreign as well as domestic business on hand. The British barque "Inverclyde" loaded for South Africa, and the British ship "Ditton" for Adelaide, South Australia. About the first of this month the Alley liner will take 700,000 feet of lumber to New Zealand. This company have completed the installation of a new blower system in their planing mill to convey the shavings and sawdust to the boiler fires.

Several tons of logs, which are reported to have been sold to American mill men prior to the prohibition of export, failed to get across the line owing to bad weather, and the Provincial Government has at least one tug patrolling the eastern coast of Vancouver Island on the lookout for booms. It is reported that it is the intention of the Government to place a patrol boat in service between Vancouver and Blaine so that no log smuggling can occur. So far as can be learned it is not known that any logs have been taken across the border lately, but for some time, at least, the Government agents will be on the alert to prevent illegal export.

Between seventy and eighty business men of New Westminster, B.C., representing the City Council and Board of Trade, recently visited the plant of the Fraser River Lumber Company, being the guests of the management. The occasion of the visit was auspicious, inasmuch as it marked the resumption of foreign export business, the barque "Ivanhoe" having arrived at the mill earlier in the day to load for Chile. The "Ivanhoe" is the first of a fleet of lumber carriers that has been chartered to load at the big mill at the rate of two a month. Mayor Keary, President Cunningham and Secretary A. F. White, of the Board of Trade, headed the delegation of civic visitors. They were received at the mill by A. D. McRae, managing director; W. S. Rogers, R. L. Craig and H. J. Machin. These gentlemen personally conducted the party over the big plant, and in the course of the tour of inspection gave much interesting information.

JOHN DONOGH,
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Vice-President.

A. H. MACABE,
Secretary.

30 Years in the Trade

John Donogh Lumber Co., Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

WHITE PINE

Red Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Shingles

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The Old Reliable

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate



BURNS SAWDUST FROM FROZEN LOGS,
RIGHT OUT OF THE WATER.

GIVES AS GOOD RESULTS WITH WET, GREEN OR FROZEN
SAWDUST AS A DRAFT GRATE GIVES WITH DRY WOOD.
INCREASES THE EFFICIENCY OF A BOILER FROM 25 TO 50%.

6,000 SETS IN USE.

OVER 500 VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

Saves labor in firing.—Lasts forever. Only expense first cost.—
Equally efficiency in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any
number of boilers from one up.—No change in construction necessary.
A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this,
not a brick need be disturbed.—The largest outfit can be installed between
quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning.—No
difficulty about maintaining a fire all night, when the blower is idle, and
no objection to so doing.

Sample Testimonial:

"We are using FROZEN LOGS RIGHT OUT OF THE POND,
WITH ICE HANGING ALL OVER THEM, and have no trouble to
burn the dust and wood." Kilgore & Thomas, Tip Top, Va.

SOLD ON APPROVAL.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL GIVEN.

In case of rejection.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,

Greenville,

Michigan

Manufacturers of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate
and the famous "Tower" line of Edgers and Trimmers

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

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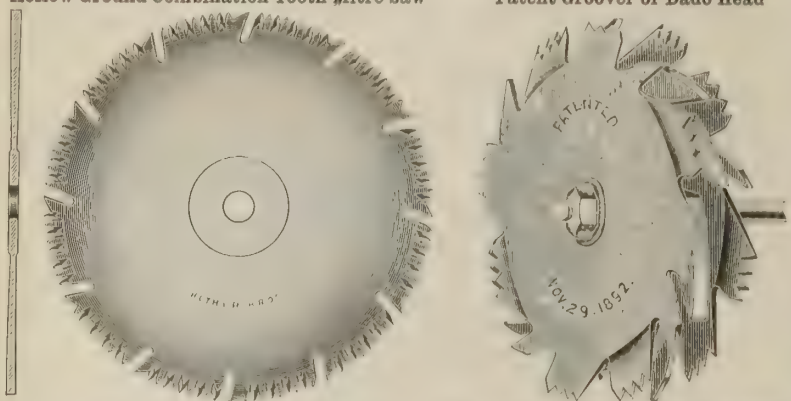
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SOLICITED

White and Red Pine
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For either Rip or Cross Cutting
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

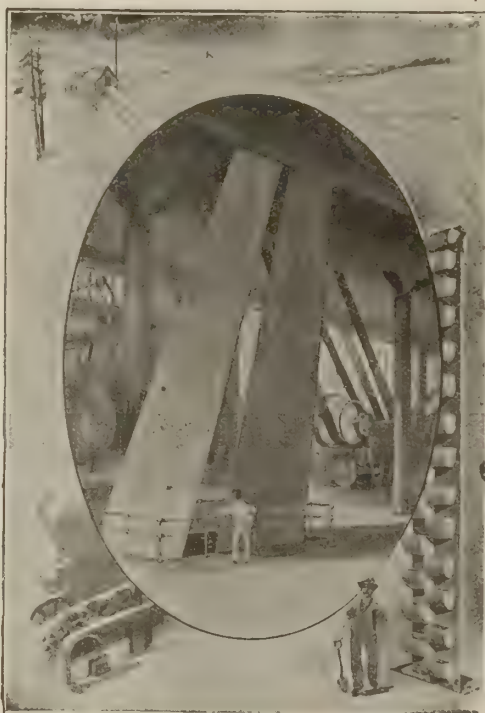
Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel
For cutting any width groove from 1.8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

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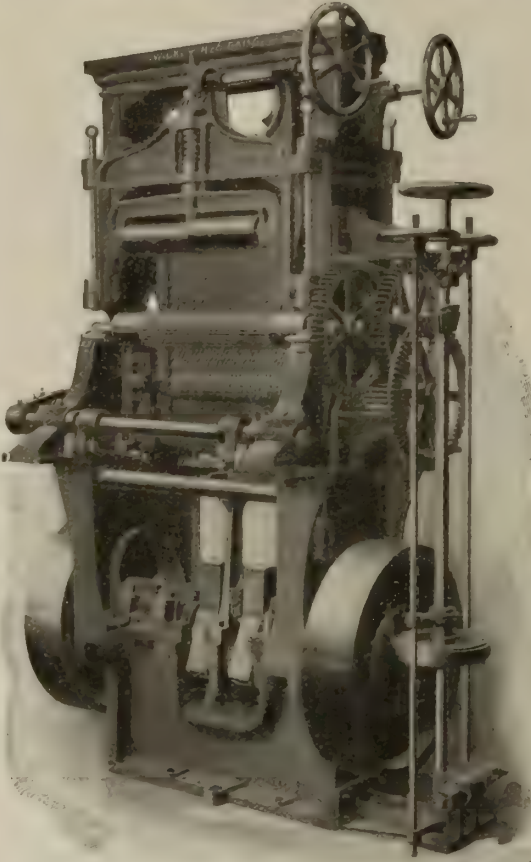
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Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

WICKES GANGS



produce lumber at the lowest possible cost.

They are built in various sizes suitable for mills of any capacity.

They will produce more and better lumber from the log than either band or circular mill.

Ten different types; power or steam press rolls; steam or belt driven machines to be placed on cement foundation or not as necessity demands.

Send for catalogue.

Wickes Brothers

Seattle Office—410 White Bldg. Saginaw, Mich.

MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw

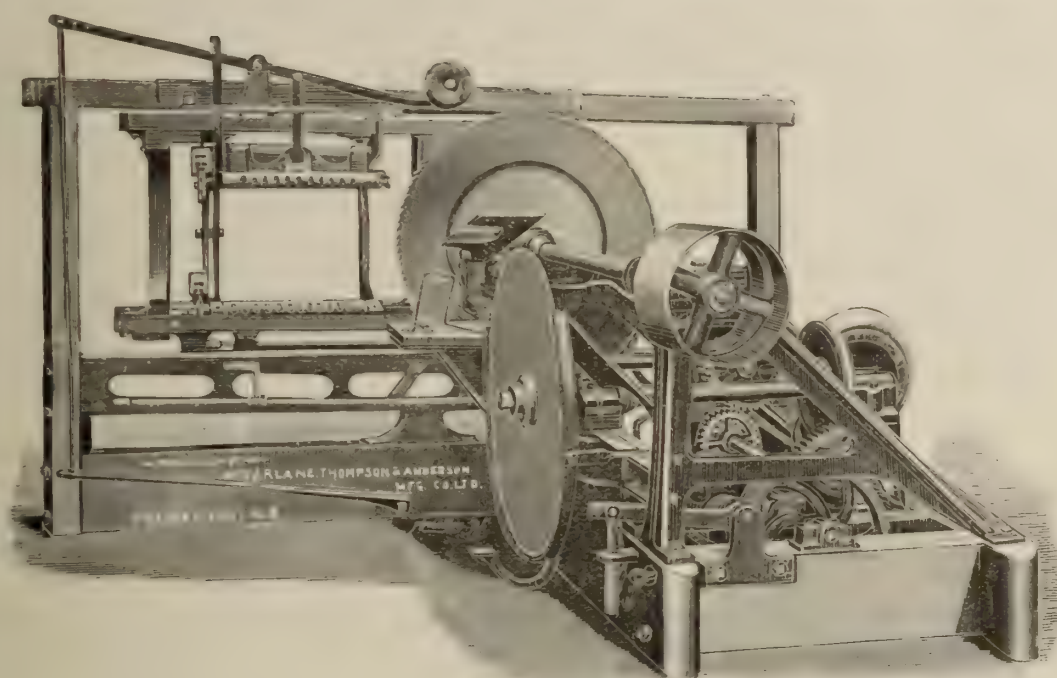


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Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson
Fredericton, N. B.



Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Patented

Dunbar Shingle Machine

Universally admitted to be the
BEST SHINGLE MACHINE
made

THESE Machines are used all over Canada and can be used in all kinds of lumber (large or small). We have been manufacturing these machines for over twenty years and have been improving on them from time to time. For compactness and durability it leads them all, being 500 lbs. heavier than any other machine on the market. It is built to run and work in any kind of lumber or in any country and will produce more and better shingles from the same stock than any shingle machine made. All high speed arbors of highest grade polished steel running in ring oiling boxes, something that no other machine in the market has at the present time doing away with all hot boxes. Improved adjustment on Leatherboard friction and many other strong features. We also manufacture a machine similar to the above cut that can be adjusted to cut box wood as well as shingles from 14 inches to 22 inches in length. We also manufacture complete line of Shingle Mill Machinery and Casting of every description. Over 1,000 now in use by the largest mill owners in Canada.

—Read what some of them have to say—

McFARLANE, T. & ANDERSON MFG. CO., Fredericton, N. B.
Gentlemen:—

Price, Que., Aug. 27, 1908.

We have received yours of the 26th and in reply would say that we are glad to have an opportunity of expressing to you our opinion of the merits of your patented Dunbar Shingle Machines which we have purchased from you. We hereby bear our testimony that we have never used nor seen in operation any other shingle machine; which embodied so many good points as the sixteen machines that you built for us in 1902. These were built, at our suggestion, with a countershaft to run the jointer saw, which we found was a notable improvement on the friction device, and we understand you have since adopted the use of the countershaft principle for the operation of the jointer saw. The machines that you build are extra strong, well proportioned, and our experience with them has convinced us that with due care they are economical and will do a great deal of work at a minimum of cost for REPAIRS.

We remain, yours truly,
METIS LUMBER CO.,
per WM. SEALE.

MESSRS. McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON MFG. CO., Fredericton, N.B.
Dear Sirs:—

Salmon Lake, Que., Aug. 15, 1908.

Your letter of the 11th inst. to hand and would say that we have duly received the 4" Grooved Friction Pulleys ordered from your firm for our 7 Dunbar Shingle Machines.

We might say that with the exception of having had to renew the above frictions we have had no trouble with the 7 Dunbar Shingle Machines purchased from you in 1905, our machines running continuously night and day throughout the sawing season,

Truly yours,
PRICE BROS. & CO., LTD.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts and better...	\$40 00	44 00	Spruce mill culls	14 00	16 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	50 00	52 00	Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	16 50	18 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	52 00	54 00	2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	16 00	17 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	38 00	45 00	2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	18 50	19 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	40 00	47 00	Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried	54 00	
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	32 00	36 00	Clear in. B.C. cedar air dried boat	57 00	
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	38 00	42 00	Douglas fir dimension timber up to	32 ft.	
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts	24 00	27 00	Fir flooring, edge grain	34 50	
1x4, 6 and 8 common	24 00	26 00	1 1/2 No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 00	
1 x 10 common and dressing	21 00	23 00	1 1/2 No. 2 4 ft. lath	4 50	
1 x 12 common...	28 00	30 00	1 1/2 No. 3 4 ft. pine	1 50	
2 x 10 common...	25 00	27 00	1 1/2 No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 50	
2 and 3 x 12 common	28 00	30 00	XX Pine Shingles	2 50	
1 x 10 inch box and common	24 00	26 00	XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 45	
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls	20 00	21 00	XXXX 6 butts to 2"	2 90	
1 in. mill cullings	17 00	19 00	XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 15	
1 1/2 dead cullings	13 50	14 00	XXXXX 5 to 2"	3 55	
1 1/2 inch flooring	28 00	30 00	Red pine, c & e f	28 00	
Spruce mill run	17 50	19 00	Red Pine, common	22 00	44 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2"	\$50 00	60 00	Soft maple, common and better 1"	21 00	22 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2"	33 00	37 00	Soft maple common & better 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	30 00
Ash, black, common and better...	23 00	25 00	Hard Maple 1"x4" & up 10/16 common and better...	28 00	
Birch, common and better 1"	23 00	24 00	Hard Maple 4"x4" & up 10/16 common and better...	30 00	
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00	Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1"	44 00	47 00
Birch, 3 to 4" and up	28 00	32 00	Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 2"	50 00	52 00
Birch, 1" x 4" and up to 16"	29 00		Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 3"	54 00	56 00
Basswood, common and better, 1"	23 00	25 00	Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4"	56 00	58 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2"	28 00	31 00	Oak, white, 1st and 2nds, 1"	44 00	47 00
Basswood mill run	20 00	21 00	Oak, white, 1st and 2nds, 1 1/2	48 00	49 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00	Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds, 1"	77 00	80 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1"	22 00	24 00	Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 to 2"	82 00	
Rock Elm, common and better 1"	28 00	30 00	Hickory 1sts and 2nds 1 1/2 to 3"	62 00	72 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2" 1sts & 2nds	50 00	53 00			

SARNIA, ONT.

FIN, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	53 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	55 00
2"	50 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	44 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	52 00
8/4	54 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	44 00
8/4	46 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	40 00
8/4	42 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide	39 00
1 1/2 in.	48 00
2 in.	48 00
2 1/2 and 3"	50 00
4 in.	70 00
	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	24 00
1 1/2 in.	37 00
2 in.	37 00
2 1/2 and 3"	40 00
4 in.	55 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	26 00
2"	26 00
2 1/2 and 3"	38 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	25 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	cts.	40
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	62	68

Measured off, according to average and quality.	none	
Shipping order	making	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.	60	65
------------------------	----	----

By the dram, according to average and quality.	65	70
--	----	----

ASH.	30 to 35 feet.	50	55
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10 inches and up, according to average and quality.	25	30
Average 16 inch	35	40

BIRCH.	16	00
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16 "	28	30
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7 "	30	32
-----	----	----

18 "	34	36
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OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:	40 00	44 00	1 x 10 No. 2	23 00	25 00
1 in. x 7 in. and up	50 00	55 00	1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	23 00	26 00
8" and up 1 1/2 x	50 00	55 00	1 x 8 & 9 No. 2	20 00	23 00
2" x 7" and up	52 00	56 00	Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		
No. 2 cuts 2x8 and up	34 00	36 00	1 x 10	22 00	23 00
Pine good strips:			Pine mill culls	18 00	20 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"	34 00	36 00	Pine O. culls	12 00	14 00
2" and 2 1/2"	38 00	42 00	Red Pine log run, mill culls out	17 00	19 00
2 1/2" and 3"	42 00	45 00	Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	16 00	17 00
Pine good shorts:			Spruce, 1" stocks,		
1" x 7" and up	35 00	37 00	7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00	21 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"	28 00	30 00	Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 00
2" and 2 1/2"	40 00	43 00	Hemlock	13 00	15 00
2 1/2" and 3"	42 00	45 00	Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00	22 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00	Basswood log run mill culls out	20 00	24 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	32 00	36 00	Birch	18 00	20 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00	Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 x 2"	23 00	26 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00	Ash, black common and better	25 00	28 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	26 00	30 00	Lath per M:		
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	24 00	25 00	No. 1 white pine		
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings	23 00	24 00	1 3/8"	3 00	3 50
Pine, s. c. strips	19 00	22 00	No. 2 white pine	2 50	2 75
Pine, s. c. shorts	18 00	20 00	Spruce, mill run	2 25	2 50
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00	Red pine mill run	2 25	2 50
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00	No. 1 white pine 1" & 1 1/2"	3 00	3 25
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 6	22 00	23 00	No. 2 white pine 1" & 1 1/2"	2 00	2 25
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	23 00	Spruce mill run 1" & 1 1/2"	2 00	2 25
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	24 00	Red Pine mill run 1" & 1 1/2"	1 75	2 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00	32" Lath	1 50	2 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 10	26 00	28 00	Pine Shingles		
Pine, box boards	19 00	21 00	XXXX, 18"	3 50	4 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	29 00	32 00	Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 25
			xx, 18"	1 70	2 00
			White Cedar Shingles:		
			XXXX, 18"	4 25	4 50
			Clear Butt, 18"	3 25	3 75
			x, x 18"	1 85	2 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 R.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	12 00	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	14 50	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 10	15 00	15 50	18 00	18 00
2 x 12	15 50	16 50	19 00	19 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	4 or 6 inch No. 1
2 x 4-8-14-16	" " No. 2
2 x 4-10-18-20	" " No. 3
2 x 6	
2 x 8	
Common Boards	
4 inch	Shiplap—Finished
6 "	4 inch
8 "	6 "
10 "	8, 10, 12 inch
12 "	
	Siding
	6 inch No. 1
	" No. 2
	" No. 3

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	20 00	20 00
3 x 10	21 50	20 50
3 x 12	22 00	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	20 00	20 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	22 00	21 00
8 x 8	22 00	21 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 30	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$19 50
18 to 32 ft.	21 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	20 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	23 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	26 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	25 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	25 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32	\$24 80
10 x 20	26 80
8 x 20	27 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	37 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	37 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	29 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	20 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	17 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16"	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16"	19 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$25 00
" 2 "	20 00
" 3 "	18 50
" 4 "	15 50
" 5 "	10 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. Cedar	3 10
X X B. C. Cedar	2 45
X X X Dimension	2 55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	\$3 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4 50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARRIVED—

1" C/ands plain Oak	\$60 00
2"	65 00
3"	75 00
4"	78 00
5"	80 00
6"	82 00
7"	84 00
8"	86 00
9"	88 00
10"	90 00
11"	92 00
12"	94 00
13"	96 00
14"	98 00
15"	100 00
16"	102 00
17"	104 00
18"	106 00
19"	108 00
20"	110 00
21"	112 00
22"	114 00
23"	116 00
24"	118 00
25"	120 00
26"	122 00
27"	124 00
28"	126 00
29"	128 00
30"	130 00
31"	132 00
32"	134 00
33"	136 00
34"	138 00
35"	140 00
36"	142 00
37"	144 00
38"	146 00
39"	148 00
40"	150 00
41"	152 00
42"	154 00
43"	156 00
44"	158 00
45"	160 00
46"	162 00
47"	164 00
48"	166 00
49"	168 00
50"	170 00
51"	172 00
52"	174 00
53"	176 00
54"	178 00
55"	180 00
56"	182 00
57"	184 00
58"	186 00
59"	188 00
60"	190 00
61"	192 00
62"	194 00
63"	196 00
64"	198 00
65"	200 00
66"	202 00
67"	204 00
68"	206 00
69"	208 00
70"	210

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"



of good lumber is a good deal like a short preacher. You can't always see "it," but it is there just the same. And that leads us to remind you that if present indications point to anything it is that there is going to be a short supply of good lumber in many kinds of stock between now and Spring. We've seen it coming and we're fixed for it, and would like to help fix you up on stocks for your Spring wants by sending you in a car or two of our silk finish No. 2 Quebec Spruce and our New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles. Both of these products

are manufactured under our personal supervision from our own timber lands and mills, and are put up to suit the most critical trade. They will win and keep your customers and make you a permanent customer of ours, if you will only give them a trial.

Our plant in the Province of Quebec is one of the most modern and complete mills manufacturing Canadian Spruce and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

This Spruce is a small tight knotted grade, and when worked in the characteristic Fenderson "silk finish" style, there is nothing on the market that can beat it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.
Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS
U.S.A.

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MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.

A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.

A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.

A sure and speedy cure for colic Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in ½ lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

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Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF

REFINED OILS LUBRICATING OILS

AND ALL

PRETROLEUM PRODUCTS



UNCLE RASTUS SAYS:

"De queshon has been axed me, 'What am de differuns between Heben and some odder place from which dere ain't no redemshun'?"

"Well, beloved Bredern and Sistern, ah don't think ah cain 'lustrate de point ob de queshun better'n to tell yuh about two men what run a saw mill in thish yere town.

"One of 'ems a fightin' and a kickin' along with de most oldenest and beatenest way ob turning his Band Wheels and towing his logs up hill, same kin' ob way dot Paul wrote his epistle to the efeshuns, de old, old way. Dat feller is a livin' in the dark regions, while de odder saw mill feller I has in mind has some ob de "Midland" Wheel Grinders and Hoisting Engines. Dey makes his existence a Hebenly one. Am de mattah puffickly clear to yuh."

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

P. O. BOX 425

Midland

Ontario

The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co. Owen Sound, Ont.

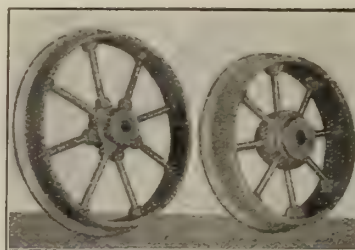
Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:

- 1 Tubular Boiler, 30 in. diameter x 10 ft. with all fittings.
- 1 Horizontal Slide Valve Engine 9½ x 12 in.

RAILS For Logging, Tramway Switches, Etc. New and Second-Hand YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore

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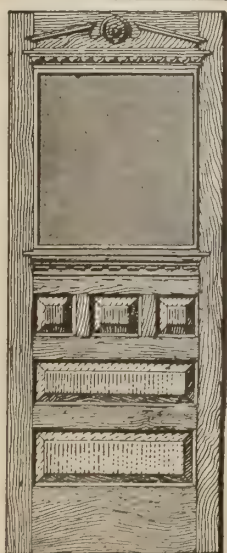


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Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS CO.
MIDLAND, ONT.



THE DEWEY DOOR

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles
Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed
Carloads.

Address **Cranbrook, B.C.**

The R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO.,

Limited.

LINDSAY

Manufacturers of

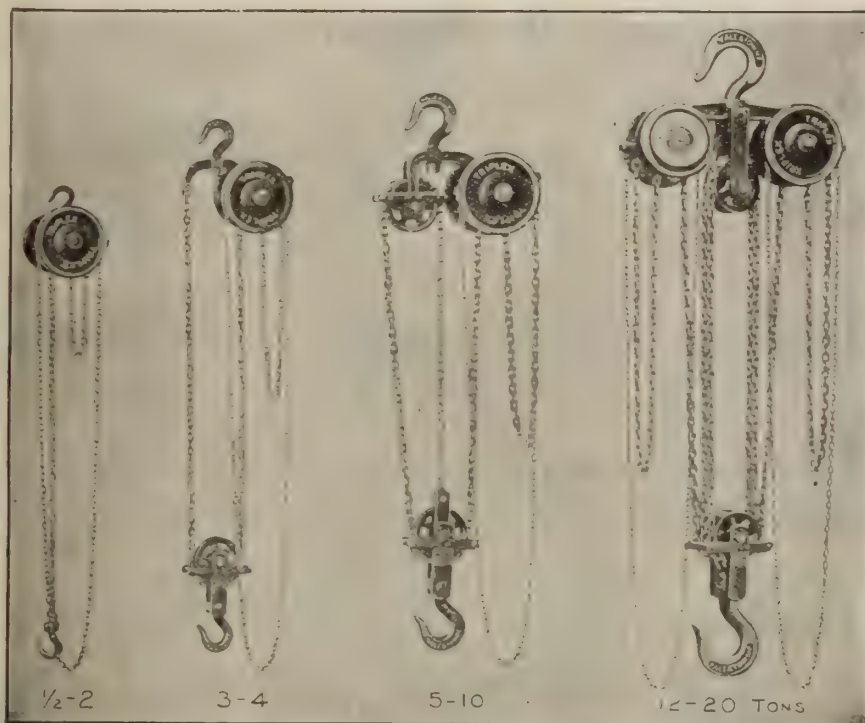
Larrigans
Lumberman's and
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and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



If You Would Save Time



Do Your Hoisting

with a

Yale & Towne Triplex Block

It cuts out wasteful friction and returns in foot pounds of lifting, the maximum percentage of the operator's pull on hand chain.

The liberal factor of safety in Triplex Blocks has unquestionably saved many lives. Send for Catalogue.

If You Would Increase Your Output

Sharpen Your
Saws and Knives
with

Alundum Wheels

They are the quickest and sharpest grinding wheels known to science to-day. They will do your work in half the time usually required.

They are made just of the right grade and grain to suit your needs. They will keep your saws and knives in condition to do the very best work. Send for circular.



The Canadian Fairbanks Co. Ltd.

Montreal

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MILL SUPPLIES
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made
in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Complete Stocks Carried by:

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

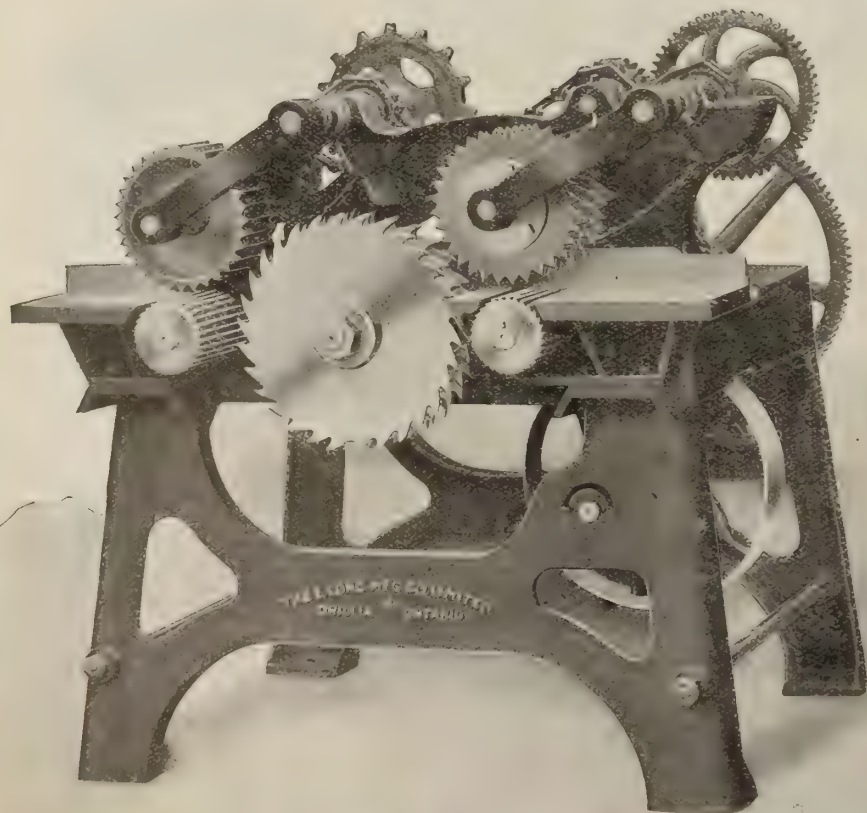
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Three Saw Lath Bolter.

Manufacturers of

Sawmill Shingle
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We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, Shafting,
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and all Mill Fittings.

Prices and Catalogue
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There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL
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FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

DISSTON
METHOD

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

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Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

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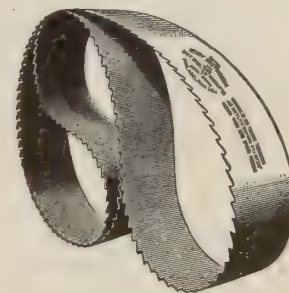
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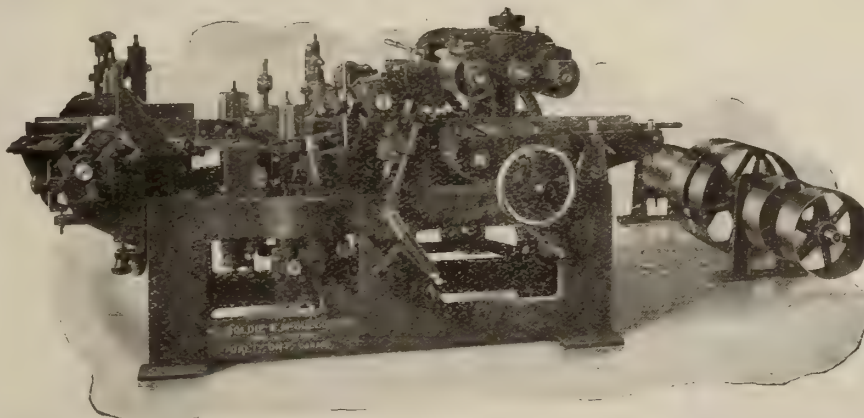
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This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

Is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

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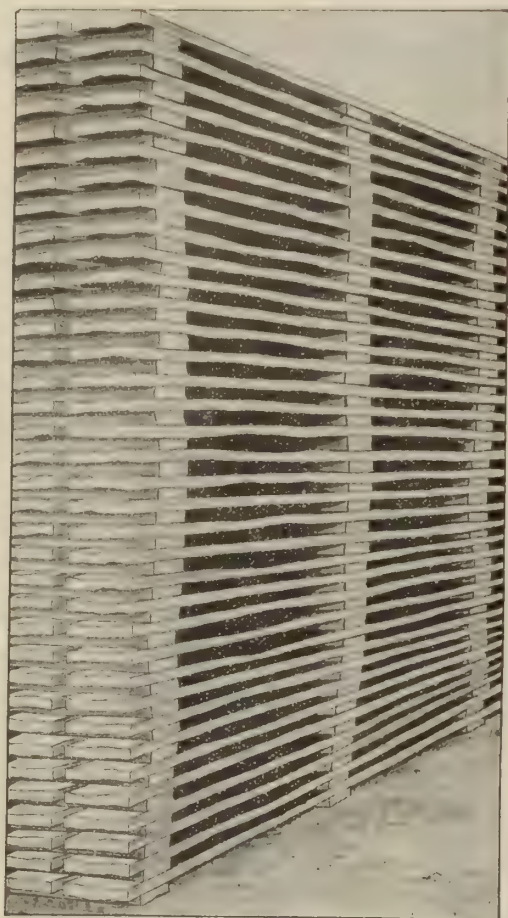
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More Bad Lumber

There is **More Bad Lumber** made in the **Filing Room** than in any other department of the Mill. To equip your Filing Room with anything but the Best Filing Room Machinery is false economy.

Profit by this advice, and eliminate the expense and trouble of trying to trade an inferior machine for a good one, a few months after you install it.

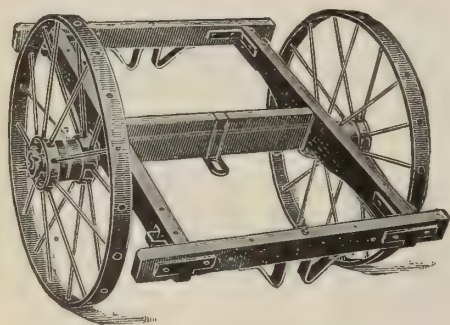
We trade machines every day, **But We Don't Lose Money on the Trade.**

Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

Covel Mfg. Co.

Saw Sharpening Machinery
and Tools

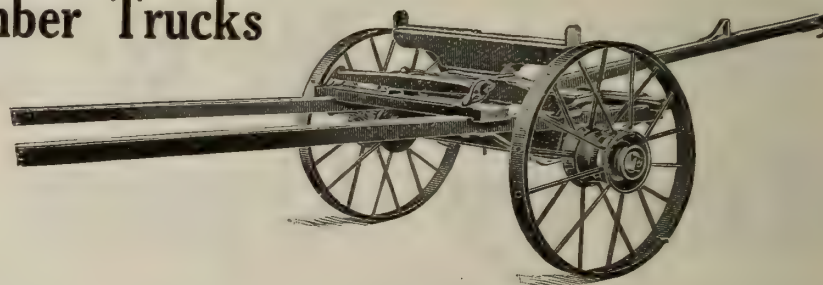
1217 Fisher Bldg.,
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

With
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

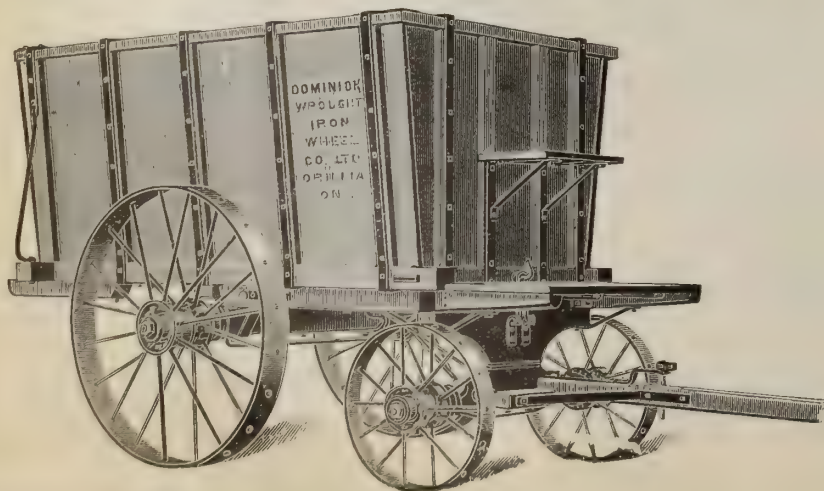
For Saw Mills, Planing
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Dump Carts for Saw Mills

With Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

With Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

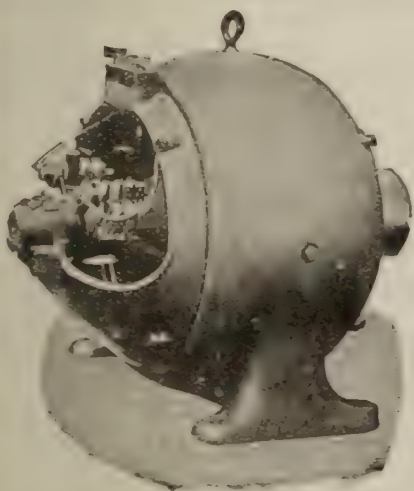
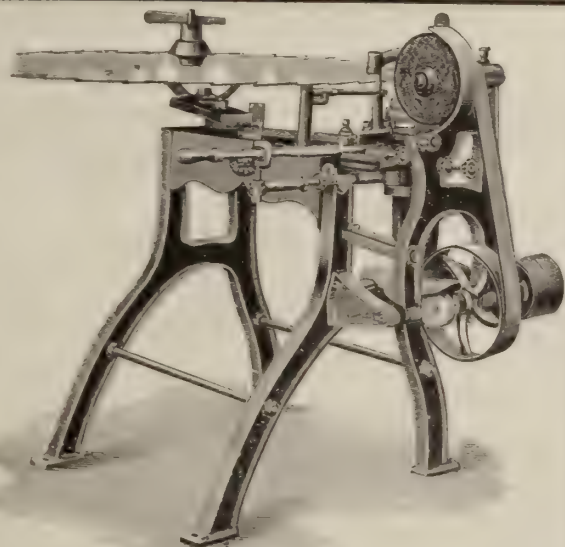
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Guaranteed the best wheel
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Knife Grinders
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**Canadian
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Importers and Contractors for
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Lighting Plants

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LUMBER MILLS

Motors, Dynamos Repairs

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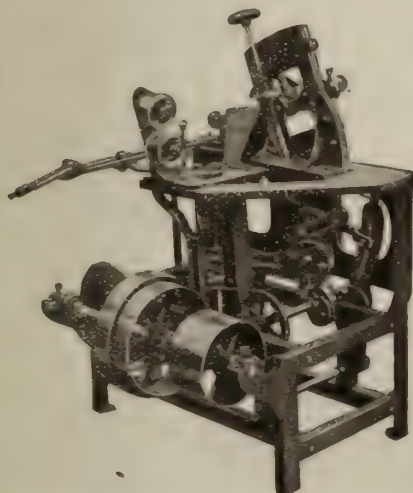
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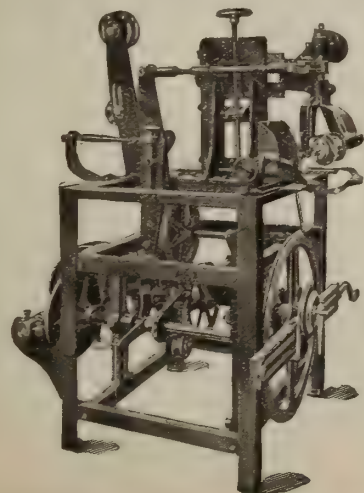
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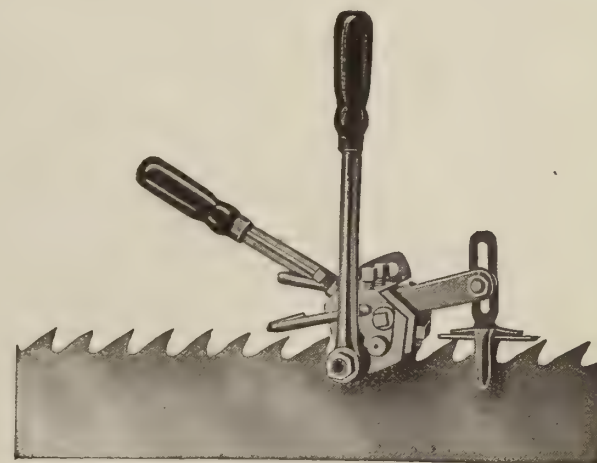
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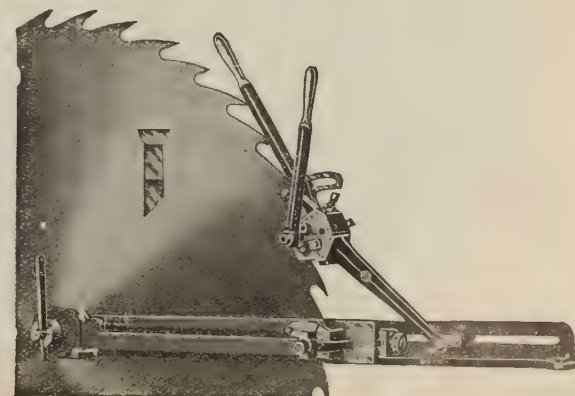
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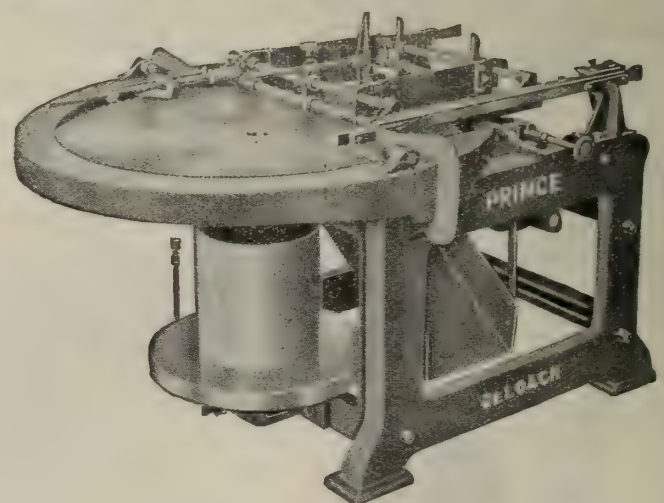


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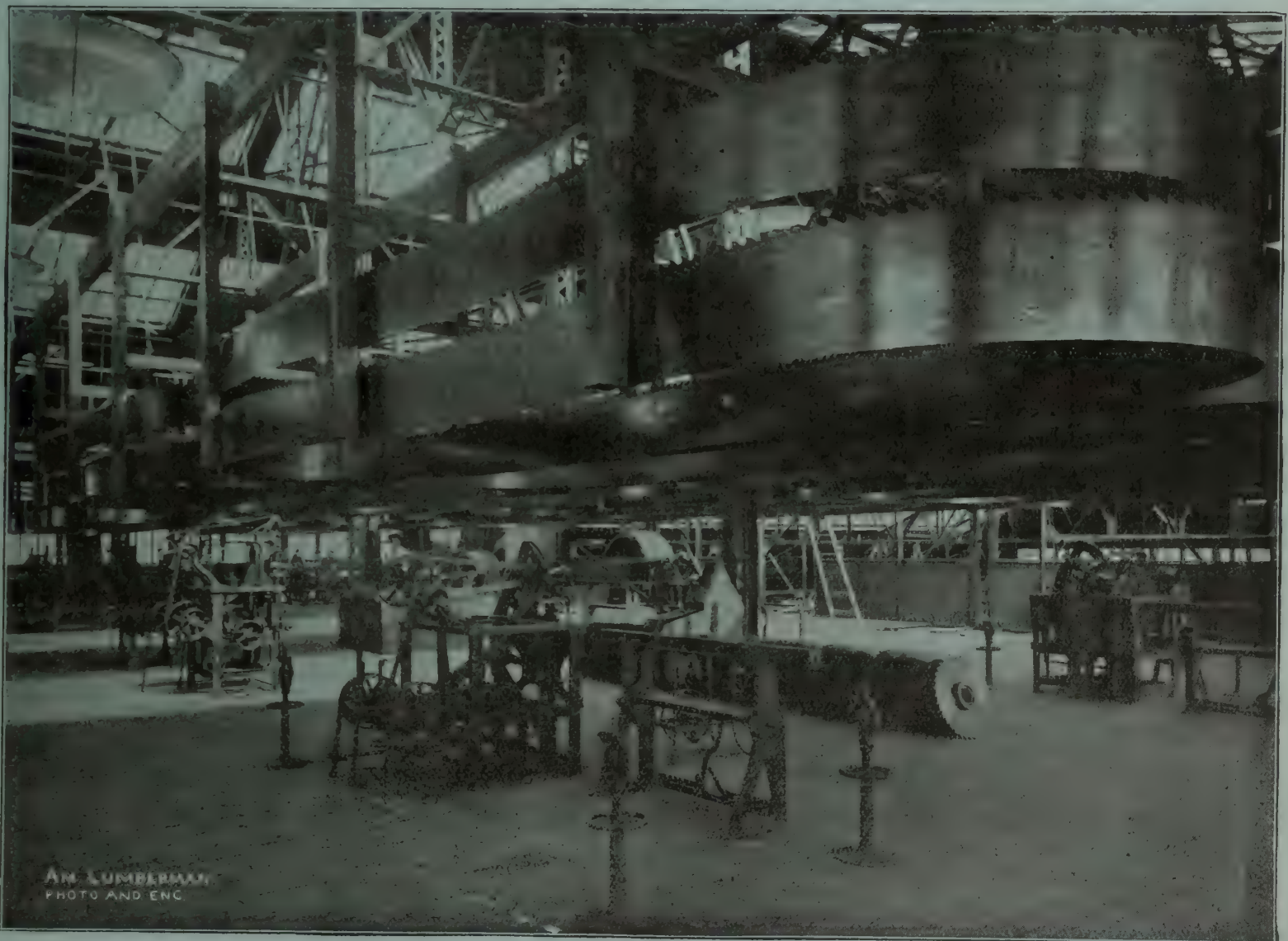
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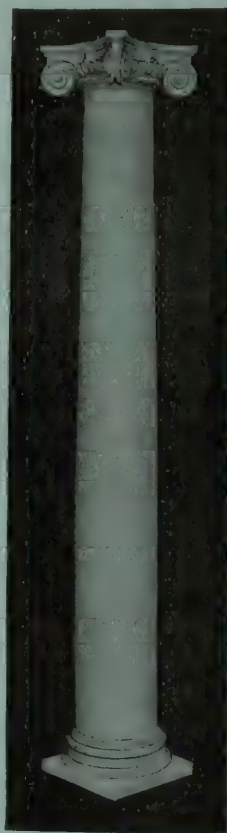
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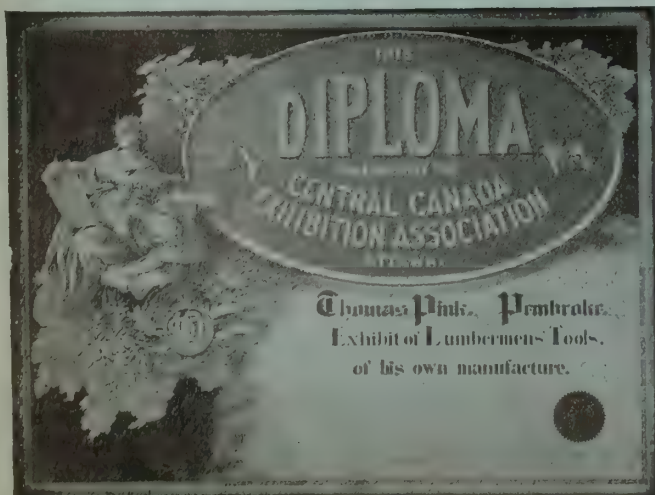
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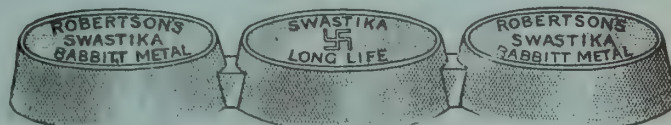
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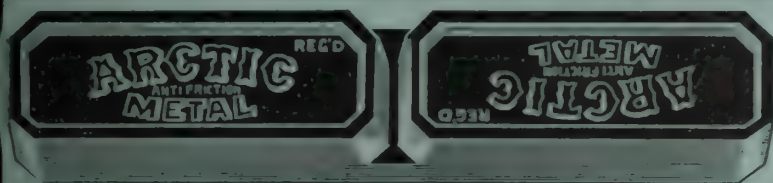
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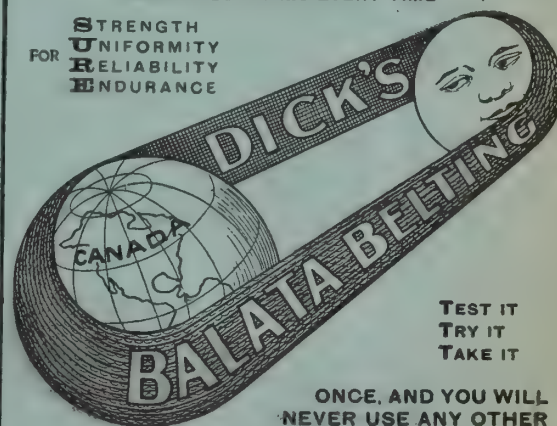
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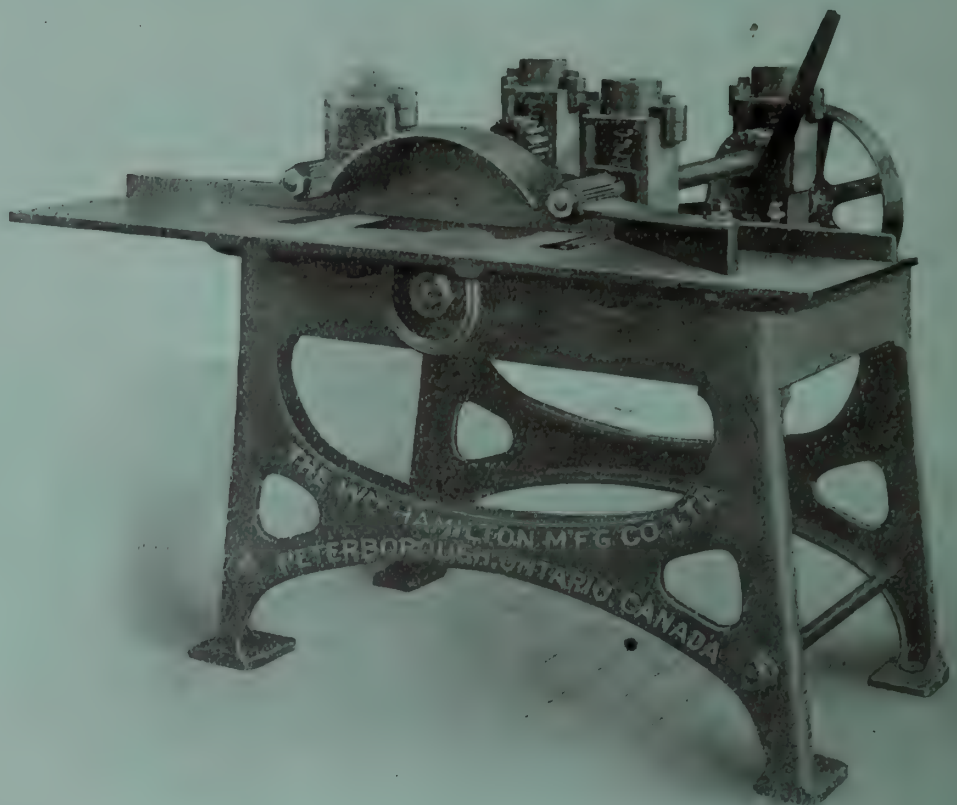
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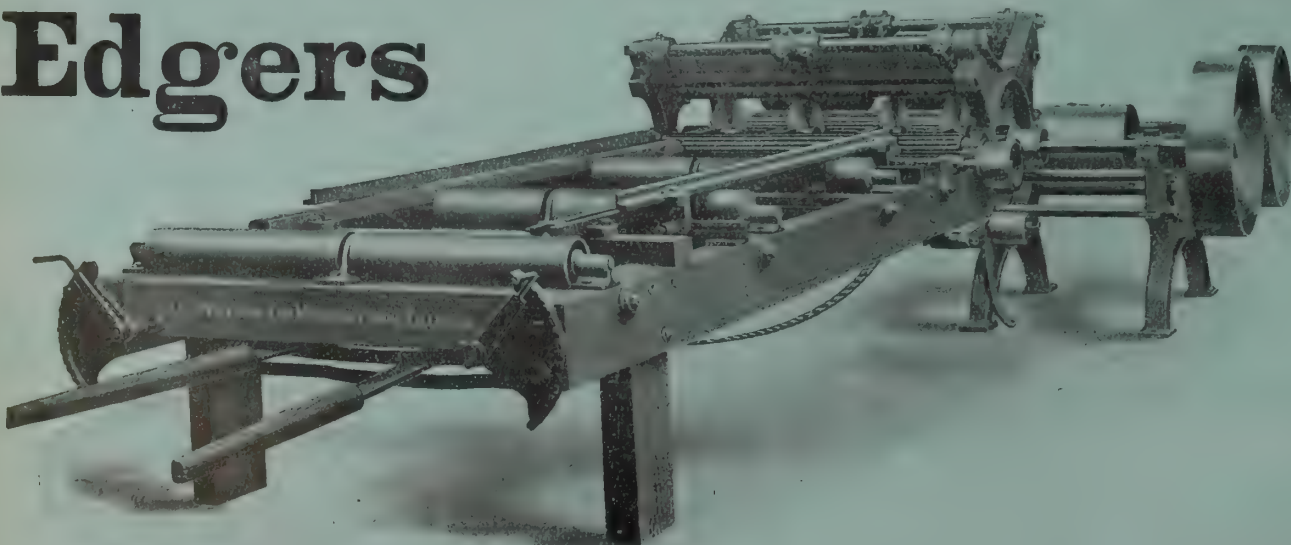
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1 in. Mill Cull Pine,in lengths principally 6 to 11 feet, including some 1 in. x 12 in. 12 and 13 feet. Also **3 in. and 1 in. Pine Mill and 0 Culls.**

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Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath
ROUGH OR DRESSED

How is your stock of Red Pine Joisting, we have a nice lot in 2 x 6, 8, 10, and 12, x 12 feet and up; also 3 x 10 and 12 x 12 feet and up.

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18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

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Lumber
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I Buy, Sell, and Deal in all kinds— Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Birch, Basswood, Maple, Ash, Elm, &c.

WRITE ME

Guaranteed Grades

Rail or Water Shipments

The Western Lumber & Shingle Co.

Molson's Bank Building

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PACIFIC
COAST

LUMBER and SHINGLES

Attractive Prices

Send Us Your Enquiries

Prompt Delivery

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Rail or Lake Shipment
in carlots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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Manufacturers and
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BILL TIMBER a Specialty

QUEBEC SPRUCE

is recognized as the

BEST

that can be obtained anywhere

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

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Quebec

Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND
An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

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"COLUMBIA" Brand Shingles

NONE BETTER

FEW AS GOOD

Daily Shipping Capacity

3,000,000 SHINGLES

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Marriott & Company - Vancouver, B.C.

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Established
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Manufacturers of

Limited

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

A word to the Trade about Hot Air, 3,000,000 a day shingle advertisements

The FULL daily capacity of the 200 shingle machines in British Columbia is 4,000,000 shingles. On an average during the months of operation about ten per cent or more of these machines are idle; and it is also well within the truth to state that almost the WHOLE Shingle Industry of the Province is closed down tight from three to four months during every year; and the local consumption of shingles in the Coast cities and towns—about 300,000 per day, must be deducted from the rail shipping capacity; also as shingles are now being marketed, it is safe to state that fully one-third of the out-put will be sold by manufacturers DIRECT to the retail trade. The net result of the above is about 2,200,000 B.C. Shingles per day available for rail shipment, and to be divided amongst ALL the brokers and wholesalers in Canada and the United States who handle our shingles.

From the above facts, Lumber Dealers can judge for themselves as to how much truth there is in an advertisement which states a SHIPPING CAPACITY of 3,000,000 shingles daily.

We are the OLDEST established strictly Wholesale Lumber Dealers in British Columbia, and are in a position to supply the Trade with their lumber and shingle requirements.

Export Lumber & Shingle Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Wholesale Lumber and Shingles

Cedar Cove Mills,
Vancouver, B. C.

E. H. HEAPS & CO.,

Ruskin Mill,
Ruskin, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

LIMITED

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, and Finish

Specialties: **AA1 HIGH GRADE SHINGLES and TIMBER**

BORED FIR TIMBER—Recognizing the superiority of timber with hole bored in centre, we have installed special machinery for this purpose, and can bore timbers up to 32 ft. with 3-in. hole.

Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER, LATH, MOULDINGS, TURNED WORK, ETC.

HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

HEAVY DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY

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ARROW LAKES LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

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Manufacturers of

**Cedar, Fir, Hemlock,
Pine and Spruce**

Lumber

MILLS AT

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE

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HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

541 Hastings Street,
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CABLE ADDRESS—GILLISCO.

CODES USED { AMERICAN LUMBERMAN TELECODE.
WESTERN UNION.**C. H. GILLIS**Rooms 18 and 19 Fairfield Bldg.,
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Lumber and Shingles**

Railway Construction Material a Specialty

Guaranteed Daily Shipping Capacity

800,000

SHINGLES

and 125,000 feet

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Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Pickets**

DAILY CAPACITY: 3,000,000 feet Lumber, 2,500,000 Shingles, 1,000,000 Lath

Hibernia Bank Building, NEW ORLEANS, La.

We Carry Everything in Standard Grades and Sizes of Rough or Dressed

Louisiana Red Cypress

FRED J. DAVENPORT, Box 425, Detroit, Michigan, - Canadian Representative

Superior Facilities Count for Much

in the prompt handling of orders. You want what you want promptly, and we are depending on our quick and efficient service to build up one Canadian trade. Write us about your requirements in

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

The satisfaction experienced by buyers in dealing with us is daily adding to our list of customers the most prominent firms everywhere.

We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

**The Carter-Stevens
Lumber Co. Limited**

103 Bay Street, Toronto

WE ARE BUYERS OF

10/12 Standards 1s & 2s Rock Maple

1½ in. x 9 in. & up wide

3 in. x 8 in. & up wide

State what lengths can be supplied

About 100,000 feet 1s & 2s. Rock
Maple strips (undressed)1½ in. x 3½ in. 9½ in. and multiples
of 9½ inches

100 Rock Elm Logs

15 in. diameter at small end & up
20 to 30 feet, average 24 feetAlways in the market for Hardwoods
suitable for export

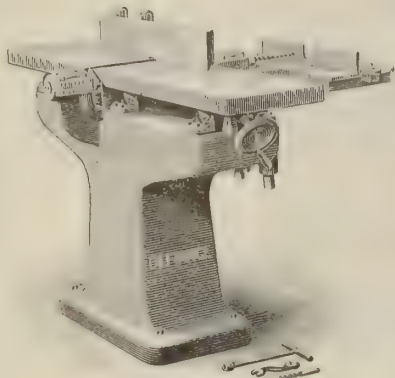
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

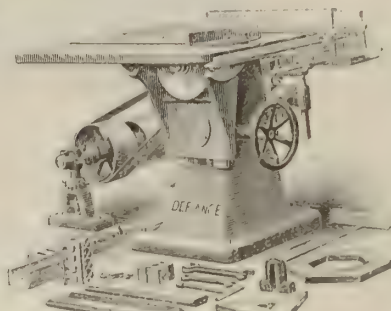
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance,
Ohio

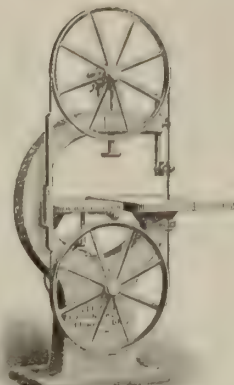
For Making
Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
and General
Wood-Work



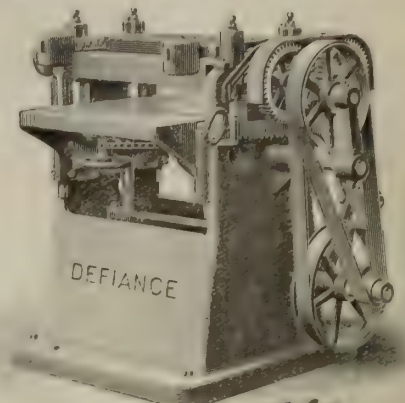
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment



No. 8 Variety Saw-Rip and Cut-Off

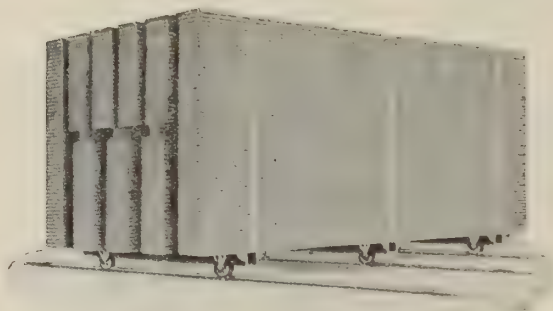


28" Band Saw



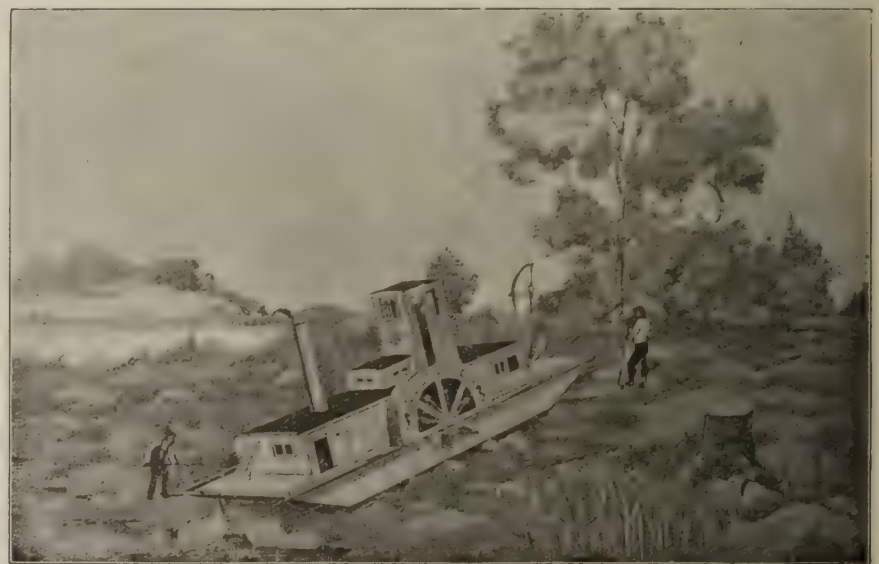
24" Single Surface Planer.

LUMBER DRY KILNS



Natural Draft Moist Air System
Steel Roller Bearing Trucks
Shaving Exhaust Systems
Hot Blast Heating Systems

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

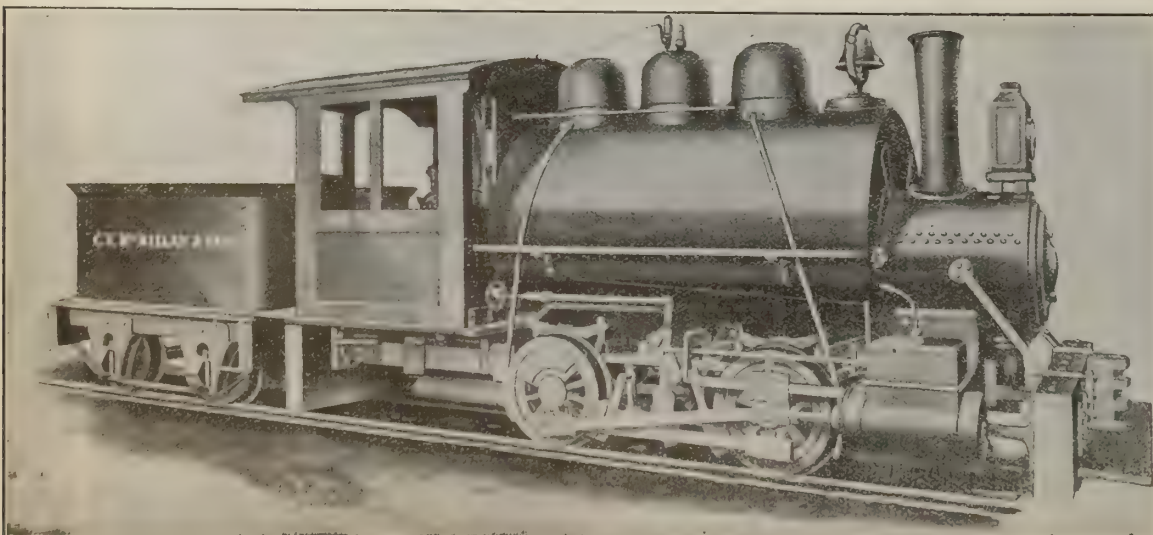
SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with
flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



DAVENPORT

The Ideal

Logging Locomotives

MANY TYPES ANY GAUGE
ALL SIZES PROMPT SHIPMENT

The DAVENPORT is designed for service under all practical conditions, and will do the work of a geared engine on any grade up to 6 per cent.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVES:
SEATTLE, WASH. PORTLAND, ORE.

United Steel and Equipment Co.

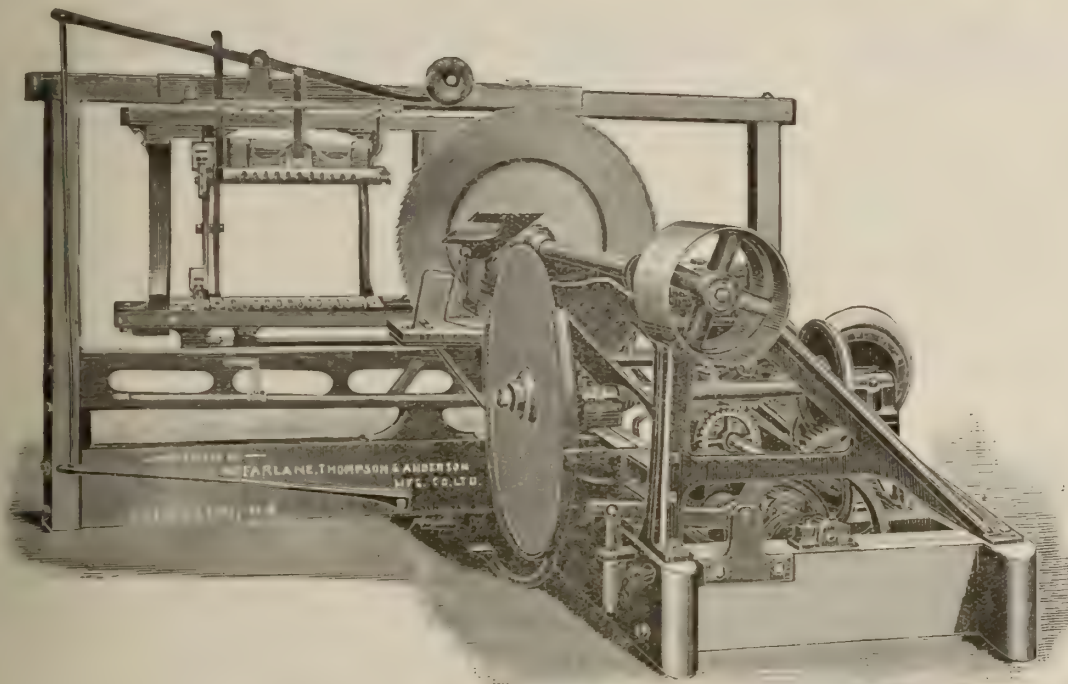
New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson
Fredericton, N. B.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Patented

Dunbar Shingle Machine

Universally admitted to be the
BEST SHINGLE MACHINE
made



THESE Machines are used all over Canada and can be used in all kinds of lumber (large or small). We have been manufacturing these machines for over twenty years and have been improving on them from time to time. For compactness and durability it leads them all, being 500 lbs. heavier than any other machine on the market. It is built to run and work in any kind of lumber or in any country and will produce more and better shingles from the same stock than any shingle machine made. All high speed arbors of highest grade polished steel running in ring oiling boxes, something that no other machine in the market has at the present time doing away with all hot boxes. Improved adjustment on Leatherboard friction and many other strong features. We also manufacture a machine similar to the above cut that can be adjusted to cut box wood as well as shingles from 14 inches to 22 inches in length. We also manufacture complete line of Shingle Mill Machinery and Casting of every description. Over 1,000 now in use by the largest mill owners in Canada.

—Read what some of them have to say—

McFARLANE, T. & ANDERSON MFG. CO., Fredericton, N. B.
Gentlemen:—

Price, Que., Aug. 27, 1908.

We have received yours of the 26th and in reply would say that we are glad to have an opportunity of expressing to you our opinion of the merits of your patented Dunbar Shingle Machines which we have purchased from you. We hereby bear our testimony that we have never used nor seen in operation any other shingle machines which embodied so many good points as the sixteen machines that you built for us in 1902. These were built, at our suggestion, with a countershaft to run the jointer saw, which we found was a notable improvement on the friction device, and we understand you have since adopted the use of the countershaft principle for the operation of the jointer saw. The machines that you build are extra strong, well proportioned, and our experience with them has convinced us that with due care they are economical and will do a great deal of work at a minimum of cost for REPAIRS.

We remain, yours truly,
METIS LUMBER CO.,
per WM. SEALE.

MESSRS. McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON MFG. CO., Fredericton, N.B.
Dear Sirs:—

Salmon Lake, Que., Aug. 15, 1908.

Your letter of the 11th inst. to hand and would say that we have duly received the 4" Grooved Friction Pulleys ordered from your firm for our 7 Dunbar Shingle Machines.

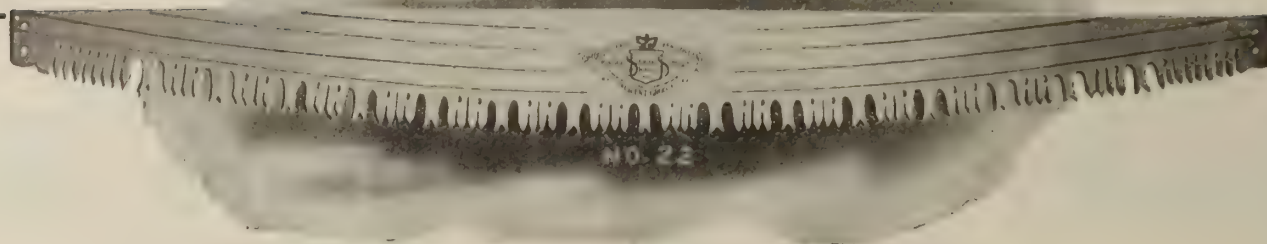
We might say that with the exception of having had to renew the above frictions we have had no trouble with the 7 Dunbar Shingle Machines purchased from you in 1905, our machines running continuously night and day throughout the sawing season,

Truly yours,
PRICE BROS. & CO., LTD.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.



SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED
 Montreal, Que. - Vancouver, B.C. - St. John, N.B.

"VEELOS"

BALATA BELTING

Thoroughly Waterproof and
Absolutely Guaranteed

ALL SIZES AND PLIES IN STOCK

Our "Veelos" Belt has been on the Canadian market 20 months without **even one** claim for replacement or allowance. May we not have an opportunity to demonstrate its quality to you?

TURNER BROS. CANADA
(LIMITED)

18 St. Peter St. - MONTREAL

We are Specialists on

Lumber and Saw Mill INSURANCE

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS we have made a close and constant study of this specialty, embracing not only "The Best Protection at the Minimum Cost" in the sense of Policies in the Strongest Companies at the lowest possible rates, but the enhanced Protection of such Policies so worded as to Insure you under whatever form of sale or undertaking you may make with your customers, unaware as you may be of the application of the Canadian Insurance Law in such instances.

We invite inquiry as to the above and our "ADVICE SHEET" system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

Reed, Shaw & McNaught

General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

Offices : GROUND FLOOR CORNER OF THE Traders Bank Building, Toronto

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MACLEAN, Winnipeg, President

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per Year, in advance; other
foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, January 15, 1909

No. 2

Uniformity of Grading Needed

Suggestions frequently reach the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" that steps should be taken to bring about an improvement in the methods prevailing for the grading of lumber. The lack of uniformity has been a great drawback to the trade, and at present there seems to be little prospect of a change. This is one of the matters which make the recent formation of a Canadian Lumbermen's Association of much importance. If anyone can bring about an improvement in this direction the association should be able. If they receive the support of the trade in general in their work, they can undertake a reform of this nature with a feeling that they can accomplish something.

There are undoubtedly very serious obstacles in the way of accomplishing any results in the matter of more uniform grading. The local conditions and variations in quality, to say nothing of the differences of opinion of cullers, would seem to make it almost impossible to arrive at a standard which would be acceptable to everyone. Indeed, some instances have been known where the same culler has culled precisely the same lumber in a different way; that is to say, his inspection of a parcel of lumber at its destination was different from that which he put on it at the point of shipment. Then again those in the trade know pretty well what grades they are going to get when they are buying from the different mill-men.

It is easily seen, therefore, that there are very great objections to any proposal for bringing about uniformity of grading, not the least of which is the universal difficulty in upsetting existing conditions, even though a suggested change might be acknowledged all round as a desirable thing. There is, however, just on account of these difficulties and their peculiar nature, all the more reason for attempting a solution. The existence of peculiar local conditions should be a matter which could be

overcome both by persistent effort and by natural forces. As to the different manner in which the same person may at different times cull the same lumber, this is a strong argument in favor of attempting to introduce a change which will do away as much as possible with the personal element. It may be a visionary scheme, but it is a vision which a great many lumbermen have indulged in from time to time, and there are many of them who could be counted upon to assist any movement in the direction suggested.

The Effect of Cheaper Money

The tightness of the money market has had a more serious effect upon the lumber market in the last year than it had upon almost any other line of business one can name. The lumber business in all its branches, manufacturing and trading, depends very extensively upon the state of credit. A tight money market prevents people from borrowing money for building purposes and so acts as a serious deterrent upon the demand for lumber. It has also the effect of preventing manufacturers from being able to borrow for their operations. In this way it tends to provide a natural cure for the troubles of over-production. This is what has happened during the past season and the prospects as a result are quite promising. When operators were considering the amount of timber they would cut in the woods this winter they had to face a tight money market as well as a discouraging demand for lumber. Accordingly they decided in many cases to reduce their cut. Subsequent conditions over which they had little control forced a number to increase their operations, but on the whole the season's cut will be a great deal smaller than it was in previous years. Manufacturers will face the opening of the business season with only moderate stocks. The improvement in the money market which has already set in, and which promises to provide money on much more reasonable terms for the coming season of building, will cause a firm demand to appear for lumber. If nothing unforeseen occurs the improvement which is now in progress can be depended upon to bring about these results and to place the lumber business upon its feet again before the summer has advanced very far. Under last summer's conditions it was impossible to borrow more than about 59 per cent. of the money needed for building purposes. There were few people who could put up one-half of the money they needed, and the result was that building returns for the year fell off seriously, although towards the end of the year they improved greatly. The improvement now under way will probably mean that money will become plentiful enough to permit borrowers to obtain about 75 or 80 p.c. of the amount they wish to spend upon building. The effect of such an improvement would be far reaching.

Better Prices for the Asking

The present state of the market for lumber is well summed up in a remark which was recently made by a lumberman, who was asked as to his views on the matter. He stated that some of the mills would get more for their money if they asked for it. This is so true a statement that it is being put to the test by a number of mills at present. Lumbermen have been waiting patiently for the arrival of the present market conditions and they should be quick to take advantage of them. For several months their hands have been tied to a large extent by the heavy stocks and the money stringency. To-day matters are on quite a different footing. Unless overproduction is allowed to interfere the coming

RETURN THE TRADE CIRCULARS

With a view to obtaining a reliable estimate of the extent of the lumber business in Canada in 1908 and for the purpose of being able to present a review of the conditions prevailing, the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" sent circulars to lumber manufacturers throughout the country recently asking for statistics. The intention is to publish in an early issue a complete survey of the lumber business. The editor wishes to impress upon those who still have not filled in and returned the circulars that they will be assisting materially by doing so at once. A few of the circulars sent out have not been returned as yet. Those which have been sent in are remarkable for the unanimity of the report that conditions are improving rapidly.

season will see the lumber manufacturers again able to obtain something like an adequate return for the money expended in the production of their stocks. In the past half-year there has been a fairly philosophic tendency among the lumber manufacturers generally and they have been content to accept what they could get without seeking to increase business at the low rates. But there have been some among the manufacturers who have pursued a suicidal policy and have done a great deal to demoralize the trade. They have sought for business even at figures which involved a loss on the mistaken assumption that they were avoiding still heavier losses. If they had been more far-seeing they would have held on longer and partaken in the improvement which was sure to come sooner or later. "Sooner," however, was the key to the situation with many of them, and as they had to have money to

meet the demands of their creditors the only way they could raise it was by sacrificing their stocks. These unfortunate ones are to be commiserated rather than blamed, but there were still others who by their readiness to accept any price rather than remain idle, contributed materially to the general feeling of panickiness which brought about the trouble for the unfortunate ones who were obliged to raise money.

The money market, however, has eased off now and there is a better feeling prevailing in nearly every section of the trade. A few months ago it was almost impossible to create any demand for lumber at however an alluring price one sought to stimulate it. To-day the demand is picking up of its own accord and there is much truth in the assertion that better prices could be obtained if only the manufacturers would ask for them.

Little Matters of Much Importance to Insurers

Lumber manufacturers and dealers are credited with being as wide-awake to matters which affect their financial conditions as any other class of business men. It is hard to understand, therefore, why so many of them have failed to pay proper attention to matters of insurance. No form of risk can be imagined which should make its owner more careful as to the prevention of fire possibilities, yet there is a lamentable lack of interest shown in many cases where one would least expect it. Taking up the question of careful attention to details, "Lumber Insurance" in a recent issue discussed a number of seemingly trivial matters which, however, go a long way towards making an insurance company feel comfortable regarding a risk, and which therefore result in a lowering of the rate if they are given proper attention. The article referred to is as follows:

So general are the faults noted by our inspectors in their observations of lumber plants that with the exception of those risks which are above criticism in the matter of complying with insurance requirements a universal classification can be made. The chief criticism is not due so much to the absence of the agencies which go to make up a good risk, but rather results from a neglect of the different forms of apparatus which have been installed in many cases through the suggestions of insurance companies for the general improvement of the property, and which usually entitle the assured to a reduction in premium. Next to construction the question of private fire protection is of primary importance in its effect upon the rate of any woodworking establishment or lumber yard. But even after such a system has been properly installed, the efficiency of such protection is often greatly lessened through certain general defects.

The use of the hose house for other purposes than that for which it was originally intended is one manifestation of neglect worthy of comment. We have seen this tendency to misuse such a building develop to an extent which greatly lessens the efficiency of its service as a means of fire protection. This tendency to interfere with the proper working of such appliances has even gone so far that one outlet of the hydrant would be coupled on to a pipe to supply water for drinking purposes. The difficulty experienced in removing such an obstruction in case of fire might result in a delay which would allow the fire to get beyond the control of the available protection, thereby entailing a serious loss either to the insurance companies, to the assured, or both.

It is so easy for the nozzle to become misplaced and for the hose

to be carried away to some other part of the plant, thereby leaving some part of the property unprotected, that it is always desirable for the nozzle to be attached to the hose and the hose to the hydrant or standpipe. By properly tightening the valve or by boring a small hole on the under side of the pipe, where the drip comes, the criticism that the leakage will injure the hose is easily overcome, and no one can gainsay the desirability of having everything in readiness for instant use when a fire occurs.

It is important that any form of fire protection, whether it be an extinguisher in the mill, a water barrel and bucket or standpipe with hose, should be so situated that it is easily accessible and readily adapted for use. Through thoughtlessness it is not infrequently the case that extinguishers have been allowed to become incapacitated through neglect; that water barrels have been covered up and rendered inaccessible through piling manufactured stock or refuse around them until they are almost hidden from view. Standpipes are occasionally found in obscure places, and so located that a part of the mill building in which they are situated is left entirely unprotected. By giving the same care and attention to the appliances which are used for the protection of the property as to the machinery, the result would be fewer fires and better rates.

As every hydrant is provided with two outlets, it is desirable that every hose reel should be provided with sufficient hose and nozzles in order to derive the greatest benefit from such protection. In the confusion which usually follows the cry of "fire" it is not improbable that a hose reel might be run out without thought of the appurtenances which are required after reaching the hydrant. If all necessary articles are kept attached to the hose reel, instead of hung on the wall of the hose house, any oversight, such as the failure to take nozzles and spanners, will be less liable to occur. Oftentimes a hand reel is found with no rope attached. Care should be observed that a rope is always fastened to the handle of the reel for the convenience of the men who may be called upon to move it.

While the criticisms and suggestions noted above are not applicable to every risk, and all might be applicable to any risk, there may, nevertheless, be those of our readers who will find some point which they can use in improving the standard of their own plant. As our experience has proved the desirability of observing care in these seemingly small details, we commend such to policyholders and others, confident that by their careful observance the interests of both the insurer and the assured will be conserved.

The Stumpage Situation in British Columbia

On account of the interest which is being taken in the tariff removal proposals in the United States, one of the subjects which is being discussed frequently is that of the price of stumpage in Canada. If the tariff on lumber should be removed and Canadian lumber admitted into the United States free of duty, the price of stumpage in this country would become a material factor in the regulation of the price of lumber in the United States. Manufacturers at United States Pacific coast points are anxiously combatting the proposal to remove the tariff, as they believe that it would involve them in ruin. They point with some reason to the difference in the cost of stumpage in the two countries. In the State of Washington the average price of standing timber is now \$2.50,

while some of it is held at \$4 to \$5. Washington operators who have been looking into the question assert that the maximum price for standing timber in British Columbia to-day is \$2, while much of it is held at \$1.25 to \$2 per thousand. These prices, so far as British Columbia is concerned, refer to timber held under the provincial licenses which took the place of the former provincial leases. Under the lease system timber can be held for a period of 21 to 30 years and the lease can be renewed indefinitely. The royalty cannot be increased during the current term of the lease and the taxes vary only from 5 to 15 cents per acre. Most of this class of timber is held by old operators, and is therefore very good. Sales of timber held under these leases have been made as low as 25

cents per thousand, and in some instances a smaller sum has been accepted. One authority speaking upon the matter states that the high mark is about 50 cents. Whichever way one looks at the question therefore, the owners of timber in British Columbia can afford to operate or sell at prices which in open competition with the operators in Washington would give them a decided advantage. It is little wonder that the latter are making a strong campaign against the removal of the tariff.

There is another aspect of the question, however, which should receive more attention than it is getting. This is the fact that a great deal of the British Columbia timber is being bought up by, or has already passed into the hands of, United States operators or speculators. The ruin of the Washington mills, if effected by the tariff removal, would be to the advantage of United States owners in British Columbia, and the dispute is really one between rival factions in the same country. Can-

adians have little to worry about in the matter. If the duty remains they will still occupy the strategic position of having in their country the finest timber left standing on the continent. If the duty is removed they will have their timber exploited perhaps to a much greater extent than it would otherwise be, but they will have a remedy in their own hands in case there should be any danger of wholesale destruction of Canadian timber resources for the sake of supplying the United States markets. The imposition of an export duty on lumber manufactured in Canada would have a similar effect to that which the export duty on logs has had in some of the provinces. It would practically leave conditions as they are at present, with the exception that whatever lumber went to the United States would pay a duty to the Canadian governments instead of the United States.

The Margin of Profit on Western Shingles

Among the varying opinions which have been presented in the United States regarding the proposed reduction or removal of the tariff on lumber, the most noticeable fact is that the majority of them are—as one would expect—based upon business interests. The situation in regard to shingles affords an instance worth discussing, as it provides unusually interesting evidence relating to the state of affairs on the Pacific coast. One finds in a recent issue of the "Pacific Coast Lumber Trade Journal," published at Seattle, a clear, comparatively concise and well reasoned argument in favor, not of a reduction of the duty on shingles, but of an increase. The writer of the article is Mr. R. W. Douglas, and so far as the facts which he produces are concerned, they point inevitably to the conclusion that with less duty the Pacific Coast shingle business of the United States would be ruined. The causes of this are worth studying.

Mr. Douglas lays great stress upon the claim that the Hill-Hariman railway companies place an unfair burden upon shingles destined for eastern markets, and he makes a comparison with the treatment afforded to the British Columbia shingle manufacturers by the Canadian Pacific Railway. If there were any considerable difference in the treatment afforded by the railways, this would be a strong argument in Mr. Douglas' case, but the facts, so far as they relate to points in the Eastern States, such as Buffalo and Rochester, do not bear out the claim. The freight rate by C.P.R. is identical with that by American roads for delivering shingles at such points. This being the case, the matter resolves itself into a consideration of the cost of manufacture and the quality of the goods produced. In this regard Mr. Douglas has a strong case. He claims that the Oriental labor so generally used in British Columbia, the proximity of the timber to the shipping points, and the better quality of the timber, militate strongly against the Washington product. Accordingly he suggests that the duty should be raised from 30 to 45, or even

60 cents per thousand. If a duty of this nature were imposed he believes that the mills of Washington would be able to take care of themselves, as they would then be exactly on a par with the Canadian mills which shipped to Washington markets. The Washington mills, he further believes, would be entirely unable to continue in business if Canadian shingles with their superior quality were allowed to enter free.

This claim by Mr. Douglas would lead dealers in Eastern Canada to conclude that he is pretty well conversant with the conditions which have frequently existed in Eastern Canada. During the business depression of the past season, shingles have been selling at rock bottom prices, but in previous times when business was good, British Columbia shingles were shipped to points in Ontario and sold there at prices as high as they brought at points across the border, such as Buffalo. The conclusion is that manufacturers in British Columbia are able to absorb the duty of 30 cents per thousand and still make a profit at American points, wherever they are on an equal basis in regard to freight rates. Apparently they have a margin of at least 30 cents per thousand profit on the goods which they can sell in Canada, over and above the ordinary manufacturing profit. This margin would have to be considered in the matter of tariff changes and apparently Mr. Douglas has considered it very carefully, as the duty which he proposes would just exactly counteract it. Dealers in Eastern Canada have been of the opinion for some time that they have been paying an unfairly high price for British Columbia shingles. In view of Mr. Douglas' presentation of the case—and he claims to have based it upon the result of a very minute inquiry—the situation will bear close examination. Possibly the manufacturers of British Columbia can show that they have not charged unfair prices for the product in Eastern Canada, and if so the "Canada Lumberman" would be glad to hear from them and present their views.

Proposed Convention of Lumbermen at Calgary

A general lumbermen's convention, to be held at Calgary, Alberta, some time early this year, probably about the middle of February, has been proposed by Mr. P. Lund, of Wardner, B. C., president of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Limited, and prominently identified with other large concerns in the West. Discussing the proposition with the LUMBERMAN, Mr. Lund pointed out that it should be in no sense an association meeting, but a general meeting of all the interests connected with the lumber business, from the stump to the finished product. "We have spruce mills in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan," said Mr. Lund, "pine mills in Western Ontario, and the Mountain and Coast mills of British Columbia. All the different dealers, wholesalers, lumber travellers, commission merchants, contractors, and the different industries that are users of wood products, would be benefitted by a general convention of this kind. Calgary is suggested as the place of meeting, because it is not only very centrally located with regard to the different interests mentioned, but it is now an important city, prominent as a wholesale centre, shipping large quantities of produce, in the way of meats, butter, eggs, poultry, grain, hay, etc., together with numerous manufactured articles, into the lum-

ber camps of British Columbia, and might look forward with a great deal of satisfaction towards a meeting of the kind mentioned, where they would have an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the different interests connected with the lumber industry. There is no question as to the advisability of the manufacturers from the different districts meeting together from time to time in general convention. One of the great features that must be met in this country, and must be met by the lumbermen, is the bush fire question. Judicious and conservative logging is also an important matter. Proper and uniform manufacture, and establishing uniform grades, is also very important both to the consumer and manufacturer.

"Transportation, car supply, and equitable freight rates are important features which might properly be discussed at this meeting, also the best and most equitable possible method of handling the lumber products of Western Canada to the very best advantage of all concerned, as well as the perpetuation to future generations of the timber growth of the country." Other matters of equal importance to lumbermen generally, would doubtless arise for discussion at the time of meeting.

The British Columbia Trade

Evils of Over-Production—Forcible Letter to the "Canada Lumberman."

Mr. A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., writes to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" as follows:

Industries, like individuals, are subject to diseases. At the present time the lumber industry is suffering from a disease that has proved nearly fatal to some operators, who have attempted to commit commercial suicide, like the small boys who got a surfeit of green fruit, they are howling and are now going through the painful ordeal of taking their medicine, which is being applied in homeopathic doses by the banks. What is the reason they require it? Simply their inordinate selfishness, the senseless race after the quickly made dollar. During prosperous times a mill-owner with one mill doing well says, "If I had another mill I would double my earnings, my bank is generous, my creditors are easy." He goes into debt with the intention or hope of doubling his earning capacity, and like the dog crossing the stream with a solid chunk of meat, he drops the substance in grabbing for the reflection of what he already has, and worse than that, he absolutely kills the goose that lays the golden egg, by over-production. This is further increased by his desire to be considered clever when he is making money he advertises the fact to the whole world, thereby inviting competition.

Associations of lumber producers hold semi-public meetings, their secretaries, proud of their position of transient power, supply details of production and consumption, showing that the former cannot keep pace with the latter, indicating that future profits might exceed those then being made. The natural result is that others erect mills, and those originally having one now have from four to ten mills, until the capacity of production is over double the possible consumption in the most prosperous times. This is not a guess; statistics prove it. When bank associations meet, do they advertise the fate that one and all agree to pay 3 per cent. for deposits, and charge the gentle public from 7 to 17 per cent. for interest? Does the insurance combine let their secretary give full reports of how they have decided to fleece the insured? Ditto the steel trust. In fact in every other trade and calling, the spirit of combination is in vogue; but the lumbermen are not up-to-date, they are behind the times, their ability is branded "mediocrity."

Then on a falling market vain attempts by appealing to brother mill-owners are made to keep up the price on their word of "honor"? All but one promise to say by each other. That one is ostracised simply because he points out the absurdity of the ludicrous proposition, and points out that the inevitable law must prevail. "Prices of all products are ruled by production and consumption," which means in times of depression the survival of the fittest. It is an easy matter for persons of mediocre ability to conduct a business profitably in boom times.

The innate selfishness of human nature has never been better demonstrated than by some men in the lumber trade. For a short period they were simply coining wealth, but not satisfied with that, they grabbed for more, attempting not only to do the wholesale trade but the retail also, and succeeded in crushing out of existence many retail dealers, some milling concerns at the present time controlling from 20 to 60 retail yards, and in many districts obtaining an absolute monopoly of the trade. At the present time the boomerang is on its return journey and smiting those who deserve it.

You ask what is the outlook for 1909? Personally I am inclined to be optimistic, but the real situation does not warrant that view for the simple reason that there is more than enough lumber already manufactured to supply the normal demand for a period of two years. The mills now in existence running full time can manufacture more lumber in one year than is required in two years, and more mills are being erected; the demand in 1909 is not at all likely to be equal to that of 1906. That year a greater amount of lumber was used than in any other year in the Northwest, and the history of panics shows that recovery from the effects is always slow, and the extravagance of the Canadian people, through the Government whose actions they have endorsed, has had a depressing effect on European investors in Canada.

The wise and patient operator will eventually make more money by letting his timber stand in the forest than by slaughtering it.

Wilful waste of timber and forest destruction is caused by railway companies which are permitted to violate the law by allowing inflammable rubbish to accumulate along their right-of-way, although both the Dominion and provincial laws distinctly specify that railway companies shall keep their right-of-way free of inflammable material. Prospectors and others, through gross carelessness, burn millions of feet of valuable timber every year, but the greatest offender of them all is the lumberman who takes out the cream, the pick of the finest logs, and is permitted to leave logs with slight defects, with tree tops, cut brush and other debris; he leaves a trail of veritable fire traps behind him, and

where fires strike such spots it is beyond human power to stop them, they destroy all young trees, and the possibility of future forest growth, except a dense and rank crop of useless jack pine. It would entail no hardship on the lumbermen if they were compelled to clear up all the tree tops, brush, etc., provided the law were enforced all over Canada, and a duty imposed on American lumber.

Mr. Watts has struck a number of nails on the head, in regard to the evils growing out of reckless over-production. His views will appeal to manufacturers in all parts of Canada. The "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" would like to receive the views of others on the same or similar subjects.

Small Mill-Owners Seeking Government Relief.

A number of small sawmill owners and loggers in British Columbia have started a movement to secure relief from the Provincial Government at the next session of the legislature. They claim that they are unable to obtain sufficient standing timber for their legitimate immediate needs, alleging that practically all the timber on the British Columbia coast is being held by speculators.

These small millmen and loggers possess no supplies of standing timber like some of the big lumber manufacturing companies, and since the Provincial Government placed a reserve on all Crown timber lands they have used up their holdings, and are now in the position of having to buy from the people they declare are holding for speculative purposes at such prices as are alleged to be prohibitive.

According to a statement made by one of the interested parties it is the intention to petition the Government to enact amendments to the regulations governing the holding of timber lands by special license, which will result in forcing the present owners to "loosen up" at reasonable prices. As all holdings under special license are subject to such changes in regulations as the government from time to time may see fit to enact, the present owners would have no recourse—their contracts with the Provincial Government being perfectly plain on this point.

In the alternative, the government will be asked to throw open the Crown reserve to bona fide loggers and millmen so that they shall be enabled to log off these lands for their immediate needs.

It is explained by those behind the movement that it is not their intention to seek any confiscatory legislation, but merely a measure of protection against what they term extravagant demands of present timber-holders. Arguing that the Act respecting sale of government timber does not contemplate the holding of that timber for speculative purposes it will be sought to have the regulations so changed that it will become unprofitable to hold timber lands from year to year for an indefinite period without operating them.

Sayward Company's New Victoria Plant.

The new plant of the Sayward Lumber Company on Store Street, Victoria, has recently been put in operation after about eight months of construction work, involving the expenditure of nearly \$150,000. Further improvements are yet to be made after which the capacity of the plant will be 250,000 feet per day.

The machinery of the plant is the most modern obtainable, and is operated by a Corliss engine of 1,700 horse power of the latest type. A dynamo operated by the engine also provides lighting power for the plant. The engine room and boiler house are of a most substantial character.

A drying kiln of concrete construction is in course of construction. The machinery will be further increased by the addition of another band saw, and other special machinery, such as a Stetson post sizer and a Mashond roller band and small edger, which will be manufactured by the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee. With the exception of the special machinery, all the machinery installed has been manufactured in Victoria.

Washington Lumbermen Oppose Duty Removal.

Lumbermen in Spokane, Wash., have enlisted the aid of the Chamber of Commerce and the 150,000 Club to make formal protest against removal of the duty on lumber. The argument advanced is that Washington is one of the chief lumber-producing states; that a large proportion of the prosperity in this state depends upon the development and advancement of the lumber industry; that if the present duty of \$2 per thousand feet on foreign lumber is removed the British Columbia lumber kings will practically control the lumber trade in this state and that one of the most important industries of Washington will be throttled. The senators and representatives in Congress from the State of Washington are opposed to the removal of the tariff duty on lumber, and will oppose any attempt to place it on the free list.

The Fraser River Lumber Company's Splendid Plant.

The plant of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, of Fraser Mills, B.C., is one of the most complete in the world and is a source of much pride to the people of that city. The machinery in the mill is propelled by three engines which develop 3,000 horse-power. The largest of these is a Reynolds Corliss twin. All the shafting in connection with the machinery is located in the basement entirely away from the employees. The boiler house contains 16 boilers, which are connected overhead by smoke tubes, which in turn join the great smoke stack eight feet in diameter and 50 feet in height. Above each boiler is a circular hole leading to the furnace through which a stream of sawdust enters from pipes, thus feeding the fire constantly without manual labor. The full capacity of the mill running several shifts is 700,000 feet in 24 hours.

Recently a visit was paid to the mills by some 80 or more business men at the invitation of the manager, Mr. A. D. McRae. The visitors were shown all over the extensive works and paid a visit also to the wharves, boarding houses and other parts of the company's property. At the wharves the Chilean barque "Ivanhoe" was receiving a load of a million feet of lumber. It requires about nine vessels to carry the lumber purchased from this mill. The company intend to extend their wharves greatly, so as to enable them to have at least seven vessels loading at the one time. The wharves themselves will accommodate over



Hugh A. Rose, Eastern Representative of the Fraser River Lumber Company.

twenty million feet of lumber. The company's town, consisting of the office block, store block and some twenty houses, in addition to a hospital, is a centre of much interest. The town provides many comforts for its residents, including electric light, a telephone exchange and a supply of the purest water to be obtained.

The eastern representative of the Fraser River Lumber Company is Mr. Hugh A. Rose, whose portrait we publish herewith. His office is located at 3 Toronto street, Toronto, and he is busily engaged in looking after the requirements of his customers.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1906. Hardware, wooden handles, etc.—A prominent firm of hardware dealers in Antwerp, Belgium, is in the market to purchase and handle on commission all kinds of wooden handles and general hardware.

1910. Ash butcher blocks.—A firm in Hull, Eng., is in the market to purchase dry ash blocks, 48, 60 or 72 inches long, 20 to 30 inches wide, and 4 to 6 inches thick, of Canadian manufacturers. Will order 20 to 40 blocks at a time.

1931. Box shooks.—A firm of general merchants and importers largely interested in the sale of Canadian goods would like to hear from shippers of box shooks into Liverpool or Manchester.

1934. Broom handles.—A firm of general smallware merchants and importers desires quotations from Canadian shippers into Manchester of broom handles.

1952. Curtain poles.—A Manchester firm requests description and prices of curtain poles from Canadian manufacturers.

1953. Wood pulp.—A Chesterfield firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of wood pulp.

1956. Mouldings.—A Liverpool firm wishes to get prices and description of plain and fancy mouldings from Canadian manufacturers.

1959. Box boards.—A Manchester firm asks for description and prices of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1960. Laths.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of plasterers' laths from Canadian manufacturers.

1961. Box boards.—A Manchester firm asks for prices c.i.f. Manchester of box boards planed on one side of the following dimensions: Sides, $18\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{5}{8} \times 5-16$, in two pieces; ends, $12\frac{5}{8} \times 11\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$, in two pieces; T. and B., $16\frac{7}{8} \times 13\frac{1}{8} \times 5-16$, in three pieces; four bars, $11\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$.

1962. Maple block flooring.—A Carlisle firm asks for description and prices of maple block flooring from Canadian manufacturers.

1971. Lumber.—A Cape Town commission merchant and general agent, with branches at Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Lorenzo Marquez and German South-West Africa, desires to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of lumber.

2017. Deal ends and boards.—A Birmingham firm can purchase large quantities of deal ends and boards.

2032. Wheel timber.—A Cape Town firm of wholesale general merchants and commission agents desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of wheel timber for cart and waggon work.

2039. Door sashes and mouldings.—A Cape Town commission agent desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of door sashes and mouldings.

2040. Pine.—A Cape Town commission agent desires to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of clear pine.

2046. Box shooks.—A former Canadian now resident in Mexico is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of box shooks interested in Mexican trade, and thinks that an extensive market exists in his district. He would be glad to undertake the handling of a few first-class

2058. Wood pulleys.—Inquiry has been made by a well-established firm of engineers' merchants and agents who desire to hear from Canadian manufacturers of wood pulleys suitable for English use.

2064. Oak.—A timber importing firm established in Liverpool, Bradford and Hull, is open to consider lowest c.i.f. prices to Liverpool from Canadian shippers of plain, white and quartered white oak, 1 inch thick by 12 and 10 feet lengths.

2065. Carriage woodwork.—A north of England firm is a buyer of wheel spokes, bent hickory rims, hubs and carriage work generally, and wishes to be introduced to Canadian firms who could supply them to requirements.

2067. Wood casings.—A firm of timber importers will consider specimen samples and prices for c.i.f. shipments to Liverpool of wood casings for electric lighting purposes, which they now buy in the United States, of whitewood. Sizes: $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches thick (mainly $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches) by 8 to 16 feet in length.

2068. Picture mouldings and requisites.—A firm largely importing foreign made picture mouldings would be interested in receiving illustrated catalogues from Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of picture mouldings for c.i.f. shipments to Liverpool. They are also buyers of sundries and appliances used in the picture framing trade.

2069. Picture backing.—A firm of importers, merchants and agents are in the market to purchase picture backing cut from pine planks, c.i.f. prices desired for shipments to Liverpool.

2078. Wood dowels.—Inquiry has been received from a firm of timber importers for the names of Canadian makers of dowels $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch thick, c.i.f. prices desired for shipments to Liverpool or Manchester.

2080. Wood pickets.—A Sunderland (Eng.) firm are buyers of pine, basswood or spruce pickets, 48 inches long by 1 inch by 1 inch, and wish to hear from manufacturers who can send large and regular shipments.

2082. Box shooks.—A manufacturing firm in the north of England are buyers of box shooks for packing purposes, and wish to receive particulars of sizes and prices from Canadian manufacturers with a view to shipments into Manchester.

2083. Wood dowels.—A Sunderland (Eng.) firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood dowels $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter by 36 inches long.

2091. Lumber.—A London firm of timber exporters and merchants wishes to get into touch with Canadian lumber exporters.

2098. Machinery.—Inquiry has been made by a London firm for the names of Canadian exporters of woodworking machinery.

Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Rydal Bank, Ont., states that the amount of timber cut in the woods of Northern Ontario this winter will be only about 70 per cent. of what it was last year. The most of the timber cut, too, will be that which has been scorched by forest fires. A good many railway ties are being got out this winter.

Dr. B. T. Galloway, of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Enquiry, stated to the House Committee on Agriculture recently that a material had been discovered by which print paper can be produced in competition with wood pulp.

News of the Maritime Provinces

Useful Sizes Growing Scarce at St. John.

The London "Timber Trades Journal" in a recent article upon the spruce business said:

So far as the quality of spruce from the lower ports is concerned, it has long been a tradition that the shipments from St. John constituted the criterion. Could this reputation have rested solely upon its city cut deals, the position of St. John as the premier port in point of quality would not be the trade fiction it unfortunately is to-day. It is, however, well known that, apart from the quantities cut in St. John, several other productions are blended therewith to furnish the well known St. John "mixtures." The mills along the banks of the St. John River—itsself some 450 miles long—together with those on its numerous tributaries, of course find an outlet through that port; and thither from a dozen or so small ports from each side of the Bay of Fundy; also voyage lighters laden with spruce, while the railway systems having their termini in St. John also furnish considerable quantities, the produce of mills in the interior. After over a century's history as a timber port it is not altogether surprising that the specifications of the cargoes shipped from this port no longer contain the large percentage of wide deals which they formerly did. Even a decade or two back cargoes containing 20 per cent of elevens could be obtained without much difficulty; but nowadays buyers have perforce to be content with 5 to 7½ per cent. of this useful size. In these degenerate days of the wood trade it is specification which is the determining factor as to whether a cargo is cheap or dear, rather than the c.i.f. price.

While the manufacturers, whose usual outlet for their production was the port of St. John, seem during all these years to have been animated chiefly by a desire to get the timber off their lands in the shortest possible period of time, and at whatever prices that may have been ruling, in the Restigouche district more far-seeing methods have prevailed, the benefits of which are now becoming apparent. The boundary line between New Brunswick and Quebec for part of the distance and with numerous tributaries, the Restigouche taps some of the best forest districts of both provinces. The timber limits in this district having been held by a few large firms with capital, the small producer, who in the aggregate figures so largely in the shipments via St. John, has had to keep away; the result being that the shipments from Campbellton and Dalhousie, coming from a few large mills, are very regular in quality. Holding their timber lands for the appreciation in deal values, which it has all along been obvious must ultimately obtain, shippers exporting through these ports are to-day in the fortunate position of being able to offer attractions by way of specification with which hardly any other of the lower ports can hope to compete. As regards manufacture, gang saw mills are the rule, and for quality, precision of manufacture, and condition the deals have already won a high reputation. At Campbellton, as the result of dredging, the shipping facilities have been greatly improved, and such large steamers as the "Fridtjof Nansen," upwards of 3,200 tons gross register and some 326 feet in length, have cleared outwards this season with ease. As a shipping district, the importance of the Restigouche has not yet come into the prominent position in the spruce trade which, unless we are much mistaken, it is destined to occupy. While in other districts felling has for years been pursued with a prodigality almost reckless, manufacturers along the banks of the Restigouche River have been content to conserve their forests, and, with freights now at the lowest in the history of the trade, are able to secure c.i.f. prices yielding a f.o.b. return which affords full compensation for the long period of self-imposed restraint.

Steamers Entering the Coasting Trade.

An important occurrence in the history of St. John, N.B., shipping (and one which has a direct bearing upon the lumber industry) took place a few days ago when the steamer "Beatrice" reached that port to load lath for New York City. The event was remarkable from two standpoints. The "Beatrice" was the second steamer to load above the falls and the first to take an entire cargo of short lumber from St. John.

She was loaded by Stetson, Cutler & Company and consigned to Stetson, Cutler & Redman, of New York City. The "Beatrice" has been chartered for four trips at 60c. per thousand on lath and \$3.00 per thousand feet on long lumber. The cargo mentioned above consisted of two and one-half millions of spruce lath. The "Beatrice" carries about five hundred thousand superficial feet of long lumber.

Messrs. Cushing & Company have also chartered a steamer to carry several cargoes. It was stated by one of the interested parties that the reason for bringing steamers into the coasting trade (which has been confined entirely to sailing craft) was the increasing scarcity of schooners due to wrecks and to the condemning of many of the fleet of sailing vessels which ply between New Brunswick ports and ports in the United States. Owing to this scarcity there had been recently a considerable boosting of freight rates; as high as \$3.50 having been paid on long lumber and

70c. per thousand on lath to New York. The result of the introduction of these steamers into the lumber freighting fleet is looked upon by many as the beginning of the end so far as the sailing vessel is concerned, although the growing scarcity of schooners has long been indicative of some such condition.

Some Details of the Alfred Dickie Sale.

The Alfred Dickie properties in Nova Scotia, the sale of which to an English syndicate, headed by Sir Thomas Trowbridge, was reported in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker," are located at eight different points, seven of them east of Halifax harbor, and one in the western part of the province. The eastern areas cover 345,000 acres, and the western 60,000 acres. They are: Stewiacke, 80,000 acres; Musquodoboit Harbor, 50,000 acres; Lawrencetown, 10,000 acres; Ship Harbor, 45,000 acres; Moser River, 20,000 acres; Liscomb, 50,000 acres; Sherbrooke, 90,000 acres; Tusket (Yarmouth), 60,000 acres; total, 405,000 acres.

Each of these areas has a thoroughly equipped mill, and the sale includes the company's timber areas, sawmills, dams, wharves, stores, warehouses, and blacksmith shops—all in running order. The price of the properties, \$1,567,500, was reached by computing at \$3.50 per acre for the eastern 345,000 acres, and \$6 per acre for the 60,000 acres at Tusket.

The manager of the new company, Mr. T. N. McGrath, of Tusket, will probably make his headquarters at Halifax. Mr. McGrath was an associate with Mr. Dickie, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business. It is reported that the purchasers will erect a pulp mill in connection with their plants.

Nova Scotia Capital for New Mexico Timber.

A number of Nova Scotia capitalists, among whom are Mr. R. R. Chappell, president of Chappell Bros., Limited, and his brother, Mr. Wm. Chappell, of Windsor, N.S., have acquired a valuable timber property in Mexico. The tract consists of about 250,000 acres. The interested parties own the land outright. A part of it was formerly owned by a Pictou man named Cameron. The purchase is situated in the State of Tampa, about 175 miles southwest of the City of Tampico. The land has been cruised in the interests of the new owners and the estimates furnished put the quantity of lumber standing thereon at 2,000,000,000 feet. Of this lumber the greatest quantity is pine. Oak is also very plentiful, and there is an abundance of black walnut, sweet gum, Spanish cedar, rosewood, Mexican mahogany, hickory and boxwood. The growth is said to be exceedingly luxuriant and it is also stated that lumbering conditions are very favorable. It is expected that the new owners will erect mills and, with a view to looking thoroughly over the situation, Mr. R. R. Chappell will leave shortly for Mexico.

Northern Maine Logging Railroad Proposed.

A story comes from Bangor, Maine, to the effect that it is proposed to build a logging railroad from the northern border of Maine through the forests of Western Arcostook and Northern Piscataquis to connect with the main lines of the Bangor & Arcostook at West Sebois, thence to the sea via the Northern Maine Seaport division of the Bangor & Arcostook with termini at Searsport and Stockton on Penobscot Bay. The estimated cost of such a road is \$6,000,000. The object of this road it is stated, is to tap the lumber woods in the section known as the Allegash territory. The logs cut on this territory have been, for generations, driven down the Allegash River to the St. John, to be manufactured on the New Brunswick side. The land comprises some of the best lumbering properties in the state. It is probable that the story is somewhat premature; at any rate it has caused little interest on the part of local lumbermen, who would be greatly affected should such an outlet for lumber from the sections described be provided.

The Macleod Pulp Company, Limited, of Liverpool, N.S., which recently acquired the pulp and paper mills on the Mersey River from the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, have made many additions and improvements to the property. The capacity of the mills has been increased and the management erected several additional buildings in the new plant. Over 100 men are employed about the plant, and in the winter season large quantities of pulp wood are purchased, giving employment to perhaps 300 woodsmen. The president of the company is John R. Macleod, and the vice-president Frank Stanfield, of Truro.

One of the greatest leather belts in the world recently was completed at a Philadelphia factory. Three-ply, it was 150 feet long by five wide, and required 300 hides in its manufacture.

News Notes from the Maritime Provinces.

The Berlin Lumber Company, operating near Sable River, Shelburne County, have completed the construction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway which taps the H. & S. W. Railway at Wilkins' Siding. The company expects to ship 10,000,000 feet of lumber next season.

A Washington despatch states that President Roosevelt has appointed George A. Murchaie and Peter C. Keegan, of Maine, as commissioners to associate themselves with the Canadian commissioners recently appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the lumbering difficulties on the St. John River.

Though the lumber business has been dull in Nova Scotia during the year, as well as elsewhere, some of its allied industries have not suffered much. The firm of McKenzie, Crowe & Company, Limited, Bridgetown, manufacturers of the "Lumber King" shoe packs and larrigans now employ forty men, and during 1908 they manufactured 60,000 pairs of shoe packs and larrigans, which were shipped to every province in Canada.

Several members of the New Brunswick Government held a conference recently with lumbermen over matters affecting lumber interests. It was suggested, but not decided upon, that the Government at next session of the House should appoint a commission to draft an act to regulate the survey and export of lumber, and adopt a uniform scale throughout the province, having special reference to small lumber, as there is now no scale under eleven inches at the top.

It is reported that the North River Lumber Company, North River, N. S., is being reorganized with an increased capital. Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum, the president and general manager of the reorganized company, is at present in the United States making arrangements for the resumption of the company's operations. It is expected that a large scaling mill will be erected during the winter and that the foundations will be laid for a large pulp and paper mill which will cost in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

Middleton, N.S., boasts among other industries of a large wood-working factory, that of A. W. Allen & Son. During 1908 the mill was running continuously on the 10-hour a day system, and will operate in the same manner all winter. About 45 hands are employed both in the mill and at outside work. Additions have been made to the plant during the past season, the principal one being a barrel factory. The firm expect to do a full season's logging at Albany this winter, and carry the output to Middleton in the spring. They report that prospects for business in 1909 are good.

St. John Exports to U. S. for 9 months.

According to a United States consular report the forest products exported into the United States from St. John, N.B., during the first nine months of 1908 showed a decrease in value amounting to \$687,976, or 30.3 per cent. In only one article, piling, was the value of the exports reported this year in excess of those of 1907. The value of the different articles is given in the subjoined table:

Article.	1907	1908
Lath	\$ 786,233	\$ 475,194
Lumber	1,292,379	938,073
Shingles	161,030	110,820
Staves	6,128	3,686
Piling	11,292	19,790
Clapboards	3,030	1,000
All other articles	847	400
Totals	\$2,236,939	\$1,578,963

Relative to the transatlantic lumber trade with Great Britain it is said that the low prices and light demand in England were due to the strike of cotton mill workers, which not only paralyzed that industry but brought about a decrease in the demand for lumber, particularly for the grades used by the manufacturers of boxes and packing cases.

The depressed condition of the American market brought about a decrease in the demand, as building in the north Atlantic coast cities was very light during the early part of the year. A change for the better has taken place within the last three months and conditions have materially improved in the lumber trade, as well as in other lines. The consul reports a betterment in the English markets, although it is not so pronounced as in the United States. Relative to the log input this winter the report states that it probably will be reduced anywhere from 35 to 50 per cent. as compared with the cut during former years.

An authority on the building question asserts that Winnipeg will break all Canadian records next year, stating that the building in 1909 will aggregate over \$16,000,000.

C. A. Spencer, Montreal, has purchased two million feet of merchantable spruce, now sawn, from MacLarens, Buckingham,

An Important Ontario Legal Decision Regarding Timber License Rights.

The case of Martin v. Romleskie which was recently tried before Judge McMahon dealt with a point of much interest to lumbermen. In his judgment, Mr. Justice McMahon, after summing up the evidence outlined the principal points in the case in part as follows:

The plaintiffs were lumber dealers in the County of Renfrew. The defendants were saw millers and lumber manufacturers operating in the same township. The plaintiffs obtained by transfer a license to cut timber on 16 square miles of the Township of Sherwood, which had formerly been held by McLachlin Bros. Patents under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act were issued to the defendant, John Romleskie, a free grant settler, on various dates from 1900 to 1904 on lots covered by the timber licenses owned by the plaintiffs.

All the patents contained the following reservation: "Also saving, excepting and reserving unto us, our heirs and successors, all pine trees standing or being on said lands, together with the right to enter upon said lands to remove said timber." The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had cut trees and parts of pine trees from the lots covered by the licenses, not necessary to be cut for building and fencing purposes, or in the course of clearing and cultivation and had sold or manufactured pine timber and trees and parts of trees not necessary for the purposes of building, clearing, etc. The defendants claimed that the plaintiffs had no right under the licenses to cut anything except the "standing" pine trees.

Mr. Justice McMahon pointed out that there is in the patent a reservation "of the pine trees standing or being" on the lots patented, and that it is provided that the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall have "full authority to grant licenses to cut timber on lots located or sold under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868."

The Act made it clear that when a patent issued the pine trees were reserved to his Majesty and authority conferred on the Commissioner of Crown Lands to grant licenses to cut such pine trees, subject to the patentee's prior right to cut for necessary building and for the actual clearing of the land.

In giving his decision Mr. Justice McMahon said: "The only other question to be determined is as to the pine trees which were blown down and the parts of pine trees which were left on the ground in the course of cutting and removing other timber, excepting therefrom such pine trees as were necessary for the building and fencing purposes of the patentees of the lots or which were necessary to be removed in the actual course of clearing of the land for cultivation.

"As, by the patents issued to the several defendants, all pine trees standing or being on said lands are reserved to his Majesty, this includes by its very terms pine trees being on the land although they are not standing, and therefore trees blown down and known as 'windfalls,' and any person holding a license has a right to enter on the lands and remove the windfalls, as well as the standing pines provided for by sec. 14 of the Free Grants Act, and the butts of the pine trees felled by him and left on the lands which can be cut into sawlogs.

"The trees felled by the license-holder were all his, although he only used parts of them at the time, and the butts of such trees as were left on the lands he is entitled to under his license to manufacture into square timber or cut into sawlogs. And this applies to the trees felled by McLachlin Bros., whose rights thereto were assigned to the plaintiff Martin. This, of course, is subject to the prior rights of the locatees or patentees to use such windfalls or butts for building or fencing purpose or clearing their lands, and in the latter case they could convert them into sawlogs pursuant to the provisions of sec. 14.

"There will be judgment for the plaintiffs declaring that they are entitled to all the pine trees growing or being on said lands, subject to the declarations of the rights of the defendants in the above findings."

Interswitching Decision at Walkerville.

Judgment has been given by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in a case involving switching charges which (though not involving lumber matters in this instance) will prove of general interest (to all lumber shippers) inasmuch as it concerns a case of discrimination in favor of one point to the disadvantage of another.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., complained of discrimination in favor of Windsor in rates from points on the C.P.R. and Pere Marquette to Walkerville. The C.P.R. solicitor offered to quote a through rate from these points to the exchange track at Walkerville, but a hitch occurred over the question of who should pay the switching charges. The chairman insisted that under the order of July last concerning interswitching the contracting company must absorb one-half the charge for switching made by the G.T.R. at Walkerville. Mr. MacMurchy contended that this ruling should not apply because it would bring the earnings of a car below \$8 per car, as part of the freight paid would go to the Pere Marquette the intermediate road. An order was made fixing the rates from the various points at the figures suggested by Mr. MacMurchy and establishing a minimum car weight of 40,000 pounds, the C.P.R. to absorb one-half the G.T.R. switching charges at Walkerville and the Pere Marquette to pay its proportion of the amount.

The Arrangement of Shippers and Belt Guides

Hardwood shippers and hardwood devices of various patterns for shipping and guiding belts are quite common, says Geo. H. Melrose in the "Woodworkers' Review." While there are a great many belt shipping contrivances constructed from metal, or part metal and wood, there is a goodly proportion made entirely from wood. The hardwoods are chosen, as a rule, although one may traverse through many shops and mills and notice evidences of almost any kind of soft or hard wood used as shown

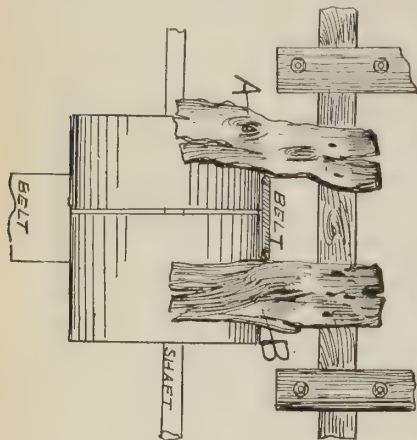


Fig. 1

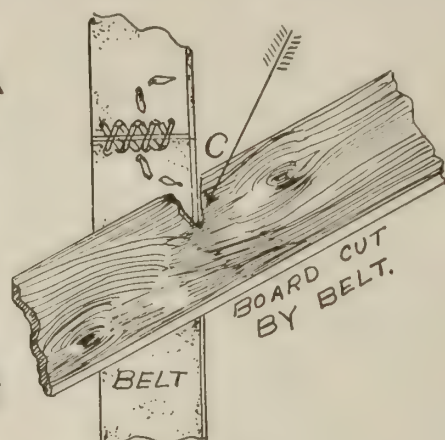


Fig. 2

in fig. 1, for steering the belt over the wheels. The illustration is given to show how carelessly some of the shipping devices are rigged.

First there are the supporting drops, made from wood and arranged with a block at the lower ends to receive the shipper bar in slots made therein. These drops are often very carelessly nailed almost anywhere to the joists above. Often the drops are too short or too long. Sometimes they are set up unevenly. Frequently the drops are not parallel. Nevertheless, the blocks for making the bar bearing are attached thereto, and the bar is inserted.

The bar carries the side pieces A and B in this drawing. While the drops, the bar and the supporting bearings may be in order, the side pieces are exceedingly defective. The wood is not properly chosen. The pieces should be regular in size and of even grain and finish. It is important that the guiding pieces be secured firmly to the bar. Nails won't do. Screws or bolts are better. Hence the combination wooden belt shipper shown in this cut is imperfect. Still you can find many like it and even worse by visiting the mills and shops.

You will likewise find incorrectly designed shipping devices arranged for transferring the belt from one wheel to another, as in fig. 2. A board is used as the means for shipping and this board soon gets cut into as at C. This not only makes the shipping difficult, but it wears the belt prematurely.

Often the millwright constructs a shipping device with both hardwood and metal, as in fig. 3. This illustration shows the shipper properly

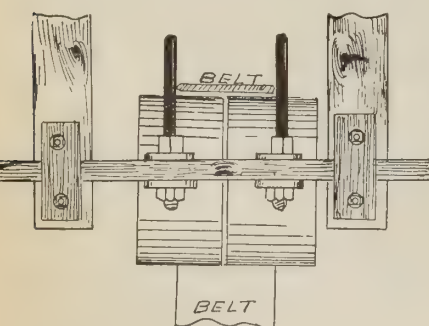


Fig. 3

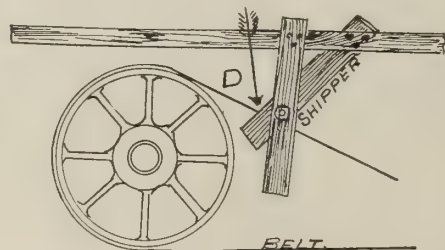


Fig. 4

constructed with the regulation side drops, made of hardwood, and secured to the woodwork of the ceiling above. The proper block and slotted bearings for the shipper bar are fixed to the drops as shown. Bolts are used for this purpose. The shipper bar is adjusted in the slots and then the metal prongs are affixed. Instead of using hardwood side pieces for giving the running belt the necessary side to side motion in shipping, the two bolts are fixed in. These bolts are cut with threads so that a nut can be screwed on from either side of the bar. Hence the prongs can be fixed very firmly in place.

Another style of hardwood shipper noticed in manufacturing plants is shown in fig. 4. Here the running belt is guided along its course by the X-shaped pieces of lumber combined at D. These pieces are nailed to the cross piece of timber above.

In fig. 5 is still another design, in which all of the parts are made of hardwood. The drops are of the usual pattern. The slotted blocks for the bar are not unlike the ones formerly mentioned. The bar is also simi-

lar, but the side pieces, instead of being defectively arranged pieces of wood, are straight and properly fixed. Bolts are used to fasten the pieces to the bar.

The movement of the bar in all of these shipping devices is effected in various ways well known to the profession. Sometimes no mechanical arrangement is made and the bar is simply pushed backward and forward in the bearings as desired, using a stick or broom handle for the purpose. Then again we find pulleys and ropes rigged up so that when necessary

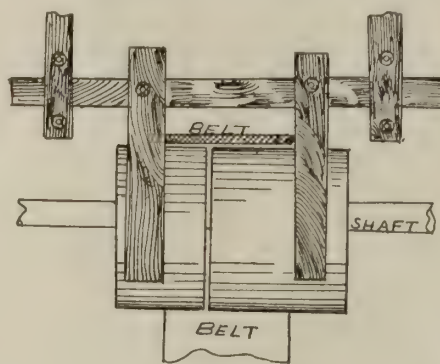


Fig. 5

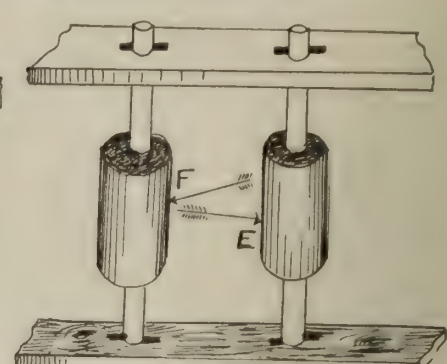


Fig. 6

the shipper bar can be pulled to the right or to the left without leaving the floor. I have seen ladders used so that workmen could go up and adjust a shipper. This is not necessary when ropes, sticks or levers are used. The lever system calls for a drop-stick, pivoted up near the shipper; by swinging the base of the lever the shipper proper is moved to and fro. There are some shippers moved by gearing.

The hardwood roller system of belt shipping is used in some establishments. When the edges of the belt rub on the revolving surfaces of the rollers, as at E and F in fig. 6, the rolls form an easy, cushion-like surface and the belt is not damaged.

In the roller system, care has to be taken to select tough and well seasoned stock for the cylinders. It will not do to have them warp and crack. They must remain true and solid to do the work right.

The excessive cost of the installation of automatic sprinklers for fire fighting has to a large extent prevented their installation up to date. This cost is attributable to the expense of submitting provisional plans and providing for inspection, and also to the exacting demands which are made by the companies as to the character and extent of the equipment. Sprinkler contractors have each to send a representative to inspect, measure and lay out equipment, and the aggregate cost of this service must be added by all contractors to the general cost of the business. A measure of relief will probably be afforded by a course which has recently been adopted by the insurance department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This department is now in a position to prepare plans and specifications and to superintend the erection of sprinkler systems under the regulations of any existing insurance organization. A saving can be effected in this manner of from \$200 to \$500 for each installation, and in many cases even more may be saved. This should result shortly in a material reduction in the cost of such installations. Another fact of importance in connection with the same subject is that modified systems of sprinkler protection, involving much less cost and carrying reductions in rates, are receiving the attention of the department. There are many manufacturers who were not prepared to install these systems up to the exacting demands of the companies, but would readily provide a more modest outlay in consideration of receiving commensurate benefit.

When the modern planer doubles the output of one built only a few months or years ago it's time for the mill man to find the reason why. He can no longer remain complacently satisfied with a feed of 50 to 60 feet per minute. Modern machines embody features that give the cutter-head a chance to do all that it is capable of doing. They provide for more accurate grinding and setting of the knives and, most important of all, for their sharpening while the machine is in motion. They make possible an equal distribution of the work done by the cutter-head so that each knife does its share. Thus the distance between individual knife marks is reduced, the finish is finer and faster feed is made possible.

The vast coniferous forest zone of Siberia is yielding ever-increasing quantities of timber, say the United States consular and trade reports. On January 1st, 1906, the state forests of Russia in Asia included 361,945,497 acres, exclusive of the Amur region, which had 288,742,000 acres; total 650,687,497 acres. The timber industry has scarcely begun to be developed in Siberia.

News Items from Ottawa.

J. R. Booth has begun the usual transportation of logs by train from his Madawaska limits to the mills at Ottawa.

As a New Year's gift J. R. Booth was presented with an oak and cut glass cabinet by the officers of the 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. The gift was in recognition of Mr. Booth having on many occasions loaned his commodious private car to the regimental officers and for contributions he made to the funds of the regiment. In accepting the gift Mr. Booth praised the militia for service in times of labor riots and the graver troubles of rebellion and war.

When the Ottawa Board of Trade holds its annual meeting on Jan. 22nd, two of the city's best known lumbermen will be declared elected by acclamation to the offices of president and second vice-president, in the persons of Peter Whelen and J. R. Booth. Mr. Whelen, who becomes president, was the first vice-president during 1908 and has for many years been one of the most active members of the board. Mr. Booth has served on the Committee of Arbitration for many terms, but never before undertook the important duties of an executive officer.

Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Department of the United States, visited Ottawa recently with an invitation to Canada to attend the convention in the United States for the purpose of considering the conservation of the natural resources of the North American continent. He delivered his message to Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is understood that both the Governor-General and the Prime Minister cordially accepted the invitation on the part of Canada and assured Mr. Pinchot that the Dominion would be adequately represented at the conference. Mr. Pinchot remained in Ottawa several days as the guest of Earl Grey and was also the guest of the Canadian Club at a dinner where he delivered an address.

A press report says that despite reports to the contrary, as much lumber will be cut in the woods along the Ottawa and St. Maurice Rivers this winter as in any previous year. A lot has been said recently about the lumber people refusing to bring out any logs this season owing to the low prices of last year having left most of the yards full of timber, and it is undoubtedly true that the slackness in the building market in the United States, Europe and Canada caused a considerable amount of timber to be held over; but inquiry among some of the chief lumber people revealed the fact that preparations are being made for an extensive cut. In the Ottawa Valley McLaughlin Bros., Gillies, the Pembroke Lumber Company and the Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke, all state that they expect to cut as much as ever, and that they have a large number of men in the woods. In the St. Maurice Valley a similar state of affairs exists. The Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company will cut as many as 1,800,000 logs, the Union Bag & Paper Company 1,000,000 and the Belgo-Canadian people about the same number, while other concerns are cutting smaller quantities. Altogether there are at present in the woods in the St. Maurice region something like 5,000 men cutting logs for next season's trade.

An important step in the control of the Chaudiere water power was reached recently when the 49th pier of the huge dam built in concrete was finished. The promptness with which this portion of the undertaking was finished was due in a measure to low water. Although the contract does not require the dam to be handed over until Dec. 1st, 1909, it is likely to be completed about next midsummer. The cost will be about \$300,000. The water will then be held back by large stop logs of British Columbia Douglas fir. These fit into steel lined slots rising vertically at the centre lines in the sides of each pier. According to position the logs are in three sizes, 14 inches by 16 inches, 16 inches by 16 inches, and 16 inches by 18 inches. The openings between the piers are 22 feet in the clear and the length of the stop-logs a little more than that to allow insertion into the slots. The logs are lowered and raised by means of a special electrically operated travelling winch with a lifting capacity of fifty tons. The machines also have a thrusting power in order to force the logs into position against the pressure of the water. The winch will travel on rails laid upon the broad reinforced concrete roadbed which will connect the tops of the piers. In all 550 pieces of Douglas fir were needed, amounting to about 300,000 board feet in lumber. The first consignment ordered October 27th was delivered November 27. The time for the second order was only 16 days. Cameron & Company, who supplied the lumber, say that considering the distance and quality of the order the delivery was the quickest ever made in Canada.

According to an analysis of the through freight traffic published by the Canadian Pacific Railway from points in Great Britain to points west of Port Arthur in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, on general merchandise and commodities, the through class rates, all rail and lake and rail, are considerably higher than the rates in effect from the seaboard. They are apparently arrived at by adding certain arbitraries to the rates from the seaboard. The same relation exists, generally speaking, in connection with commodity rates. Among 1,240 rates which were checked, it was found that there were only three cases where through rates seemed to be lower than from Montreal, namely on musical instruments, settlers' effects and greenfruit, to Regina, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton.

Personal and Trade Notes.

Mr J. B. Reid, of Reid & Company, lumber dealers, Toronto, will leave for a trip to the Mediterranean about February 1st.

A new wholesale lumber firm, Messrs. Muir & Terry, recently started business in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto. They are both practical men and are well equipped to supply the wants of the trade. Mr. J. K. Muir has lived at St. Catharines and has been in the sawmill business for many years. Mr. H. J. Terry has been for the past seven years travelling representative for Mr. C. A. Larkin, is well known throughout Ontario, and needs no introduction to the trade. Their advertisement appears in another column.

It is announced that Alex. Gibson has retired from the presidency of the Alex. Gibson Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gibson's career has been almost meteoric. When a youth he worked at a dollar per day in a sawmill at Milltown, N.B., later conducting mills of his own at Lepreaux and Nashwaak and subsequently founding the town of Marysville, N.B., and the great lumber industries in that district. Mr. Gibson is not only widely interested in lumber but also in the cotton manufacturing business, railways and other lines of activity. At eighty years of age he is still hale and hearty.

The DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Ala., have favored the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" with copies of their new general catalogue, their power catalogue and of their complete price list, which includes a list of their net selling prices. In doing so they report that they are well on the road to prosperity along with the balance of the country. The catalogues are issued in an extremely convenient form and are generously illustrated. They are attractively made up and present a wealth of useful information. The complete price list is a new departure in this line of business which should assist in increasing the popularity of this company's products.

Calendars Received for 1909.

Keenan Brothers, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Owen Sound, Ont., have issued one of the most attractive calendars of the new year. It contains, in addition to a large calendar block, a beautiful colored picture entitled "Midst Rock and Heather, Dartmoor." The picture is a splendid example of the printer's art.

C. A. Larned, wholesale dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and posts, Phoenix, N.Y., has favored us with an attractive calendar, bearing a handsome picture entitled "Water Lilies." The dates are in large figures, making the calendar useful as well as attractive. The picture is reproduced by color photography from an original painting by James Arthur.

C. A. Spencer, wholesale lumber dealer, 55 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, has issued an attractive calendar on light brown board with a bit of woodland scenery by way of decoration. The "Canada Lumberman" has been favored with a copy. C. A. Spencer has special facilities for supplying pine, spruce, hemlock, basswood, birch and British Columbia timber.

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau have issued a useful calendar with handsome views of the city and its surroundings and containing a number of interesting facts relating to the city and its various attractions for business men. The statistics presented on the calendar go to prove what everyone knows, that Winnipeg is one of the most attractive commercial centres in Canada.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their 1909 calendar, which takes the usual form of a large pad for office use, with an attractive view of the company's works. The firm are at present engaged in the preparation of new catalogues for all branches of their business, which will be ready for distribution some time in February.

Edward Clark & Son, wholesale lumber dealers, Stair Building, Toronto, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a beautiful art calendar for 1909. The calendar is mounted on light green board and is accompanied by a colored picture entitled "Congenial Friends," from an original painting by Wm. Verplanck Birney, A.N.A. The picture is of a group of friends seated about a fireplace smoking, sipping wine and listening to a reading by one of their number. It will be a welcome present to those who receive it.

A meeting of great importance to all who are interested in the lumber trade was called at St. John on Jan. 7th, when a number of prominent lumber manufacturers met members of the Provincial Government with the object of going into the matter of Government protection of forests. The lumbermen desire to obtain a grant from the Government and also want the co-operation of the Government in other protective measures and matters in the same connection.

The British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, have adopted a new mode of procedure in reference to their price lists, in that their latest standard list, known as "D" list, has been compiled on a higher basis than former lists, prices on same being subject to discount.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—200 M. 4/4 AND 6/4 BASSWOOD and Ash, grade common and better, and mill cull. Apply Box 573, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

MAPLE WANTED—750 M. FOR 1909 DELIVERY. Also quantity of Beech and Basswood. Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEMLOCK, for immediate delivery. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. 2

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

CLEAR CEDAR LUMBER FOR BOAT building. H. E. GIDLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 5

Wanted

ONE CAR, OR MORE, ONE INCH NO. 1 White Pine Lath. DEWAR & Co., 290 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont. 1

Wanted

QUANTITY OF RED OAK, MILL RUN, mill culls out, inch to three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to ROBERT COX & Co., Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. 3

Wanted

WANTED TO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Prime round BIRCH LOGS—20" and up diameter, 8 ft. and up, long. Address Box 672 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

1 1/2" and 4 x 4 Maple C & B. 3 x 8 or up, 16 ft. long. Merchantable Spruce or Tamarac. Apply Box 678 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

ABOUT 200,000 OF GOOD, ASSORTED Hardwood Logs. Maple preferred, to be taken out this winter and delivered at any good shipping point on Georgian Bay. Apply, Box 664, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TANK LUMBER—3 BY 6/7 AND 3 BY 10/12. Lengths 18-24, White Pine. Address ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario. 7

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20,000 FEET CHOICE ELM LUMBER, one and two inches thick. Apply to FRED TENNANT, Caintown, Ont. 2

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont. 11

For Sale

SIXTEEN MILLION MIXED TIMBER, FIFTY per cent. pine, good proposition for small mill, price twenty-five thousand, close to railway, old license. Apply Box 499, Parry Sound. 2

For Sale

ONE OR TWO CARLOADS ROCK ELM Cutting 1 1/2" by 6" and wider, 2' 6" to 3' 6" in length. Price Right J. FINLAY & SONS CO., Nowrood, Ont. 2

For Sale

10 cars inch Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 6/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 8/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 20 cars 4/4 and 8/4 Spruce. 10 cars 1" and 2" Hemlock. Address T. L. BAILLIU, Box 268 North Bay. 5

For Sale

5,000 8 foot Cedar Posts 4 1/2" and up top end. 900 10 foot Cedar Posts 5" and up top end. The STANDARD LUMBER & STONE CO. Longford Mills, Ont. 5

For Sale

100 M. 3/4 Log run, Cedar. 40 " 1" Log run, Cedar. 200 " 1" Cull Ash. 200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16. 600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11. All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. 11

FOR SALE

1 cars 3" B. Ash C. & B. 1 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B. Cedar posts cut to order. 2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles. 1 " Clears. 1 " and Clears. 4 " Clear Whites, Shingle GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 1

For Sale

1 Car 3 x 4 Merchantable Spruce 1 " 3 x 5 " " 1 " 3 x 6 " " 1 " 3" Refuse and Fourths A small amount of 3 x 3, 3 x 7 and 3 x 9 and up Spruce Merchantable No. 1 Spruce Lath 4' x 1 1/2 x 3/8 SOMERSET VALE LUMBER CO. Bathurst Village, N.B. 2

Red Pine For Sale

103,000 ft. 1x4" and up x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better 100,000 " 2x4" x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better 150,000 " 2x6" x 10 ft. " " " 86,000 " 2x8" x 10 ft. " " " 16,000 " 2x10" x 10 ft. " " " 200,000 " 2x5" and up, " " " 200,000 " 2" Car flooring, 9 and 18 ft. long 50,000 " 1" and 2" Shorts, 6 to 9 ft. long Rate to Toronto and Hamilton 11 1/2 cents, Buffalo 11 1/2 cents, Tonawanda 16 1/2 cents, Pembroke 10 1/2 cents, Ottawa 12 1/2 cents, Montreal 13 1/2 cents. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont. 1

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

A 15 H. P. ENGINE AND A 25 H. P. Boiler in good running order. Will exchange for lumber, lath, shingles or brick. J. T. ROWE, Aylmer, Ont. 4

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTURING a select line of wood-working, barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to act as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler One 3 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump Several first class second hand heaters One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine One 14 x 20 R. H. engine One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine Several fly wheel pulleys in stock One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening One No. 3 friction nigger One Corey and Baker steam setter Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition. Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

1 7 1/2" x 18', 36 6" tubes 1 7 1/2" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW 1 7 1/2" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW 1 7 1/2" x 16', 64 4" tubes 1 6 1/2" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome 1 6 1/2" x 16', 36 6" tubes, plug hat dome 1 6 1/2" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW 1 6 1/2" x 17' 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome 1 5 1/2" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

4 1/2" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill 2 1/2" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis 2 1/2" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter 2 1/2" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Allis 2 1/2" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis 1 1/2" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock 1 1/2" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane 1 1/2" x 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton 1 1/2" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris 1 1/2" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowish 1 1/2" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

1 1/2" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame 1 1/2" x 27" L.H., tangier frame Russell 1 1/2" x 21" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas 1 1/2" x 18" Atlas, centre crank 1 1/2" x 21" L.H., girder frame, Brownell 1 1/2" x 16" center crank, Ideal 1 1/2" x 20" L.H., Atlas 1 1/2" x 18" L.H., Lansing 1 1/2" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B 1 1/2" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

2 1/2" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve 2 1/2" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley 2 1/2" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis 2 1/2" x 47" L.H., Fulton 2 1/2" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve 1 1/2" x 30" R.H., box bed Fulton 1 1/2" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works 1 1/2" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve 1 1/2" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW 1 1/2" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich. Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

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WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete 1 27" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer 1 26" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer 2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete 1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher 1 new 24" planer and matcher 1 refitted 24" planer and matcher complete 1 refitted 12" revolving bed surface planer 1 refitted 24" surface planers complete 1 refitted 24" pony planer, in good order 1 refitted 24" wood frame surface planer 2 refitted 16" pony planers, in good order 1 nearly new 13" ligning flooring planer 1 refitted 12" pony planer 1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft 3 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts 6 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts 1 new Cowan hand mitre machine 1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine 1 refitted 8" 4 side moulder, in good order 1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder 1 refitted graduating stroke power mortiser 1 nearly new improved power mortiser 2 new foot power mortisers 1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe 1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete 1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete 3 new 16" wood turning lathes 1 refitted 25" x 47" x 8" pattern makers gaplathe 1 refitted horizontal single spindle car borer 3 new post box machines 3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads 1 new wood top two spindle wood shaper 1 new iron top two spindle wood shaper 1 refitted wood top two spindle wood shaper 1 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machine 1 nearly new 20" pedestal bandsawing machine 1 new 10" Crescent hand-sawing machine 1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine 1 refitted 48" band resawing machine 2 refitted 54" band resawing machines 3 new iron frame swing cut off saws 1 new wood frame cut off saw with table 2 nearly new roller table cordwood saw tables 1 refitted Cowan saw table and dado machine 4 refitted variety saw tables complete 1 new No. 1 Crescent saw table 1 refitted MacGregor Gourlay rip saw table 1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachment 1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table 1 refitted Cowan power feed rip saw table 1 New No. 6 power feed rip saw table 1 new iron frame scroll sawing machine 1 refitted 24" single drum sander 1 nearly new 12" disc sander with boring attachment 1 new No. 6 E Fox universal wood trimmer 1 new No. 5 A Fox universal wood trimmer 3 new No. 4 A Fox universal wood trimmers A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 3

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, Brantford, Ont.

For Immediate Sale

1 200 H. P. AUTOMATIC McEWEN ENGINE, 18 x 18 centre crank (with heavy extra iron bed in first class running order.) Apply to KEARNEY TIMBER MFG. Co., Kearney, Ont. 11

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER in fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 11

Tug For Sale

MADE OF 3/4 STEEL, 40 FEET LONG, 9 feet beam, 7 x 7 1/2 engine, upright boiler allowed 140 P. of steam. Everything as good as new. May be seen in the Soo, Mich. Price \$1,300. Address Box 675, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clasp-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED, St. John, N.B. 11

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION BY A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL Millwright, twenty-three years experience in charge of high capacity modern saw mill machinery. Open to engagement either to build or operate, permanent position favoured. Address 89 Church Avenue, Verdun, P.Q. 4

POSIT ON WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacture. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Situation Wanted

BY ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE ACCOUNTANT and lumberman. Twelve years of thorough and detailed experience, from purchase of timber to sale of lumber, including railroad accounting by most approved methods. Will show monthly costs and results of all departments. Now employed by manufacturing company. Box 669 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 3

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED A PARTY WITH THREE TO four thousand dollars, to take active interest in good sawmill proposition. Box 663 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF TIMBER, Bala, Muskoka, Virgin growth; large maple predominating, with birch, beech and hemlock. Near good sawmill with siding. Address Box 677, CANADIAN LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, situated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B.C. estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill. Apply to Mrs. E. H. HUSBAND, 125 Main St., Hamilton, Ontario.

Agency Wanted

BY PARTY WHO HAS GOOD CONNECTION WITH THE BUILDING TRADE.
Box 676, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

TO CLOSE ESTATE, LATE JOHN DOWS.
well. Planing Mill in live village and wealthy farming community. Late owner was a skilled mechanic and mill was unusually well equipped. JAMES P. L. Administrator, Dutton, Ont.

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE
a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 156 square miles, situate on the Oulouge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que. Canada.

Valuable Saw Mill and Manufacturing Site for Sale

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders Re T. H. DeCew and Son Estate" will be received up to twelve o'clock noon, on the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1909, for the purchase of the lands, plant, machinery, equipment and other assets hereinafter described of the said "T. H. DeCew and Son Estate."

The Land consists of an excellent mill or manufacturing site in the Town of Bruce Mines, situate right at the terminus of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway and in a good harbor, and consists of ten to fifteen acres, surrounded by a twenty three acre water lot.

On this site there is a twenty five thousand feet capacity saw-mill, well equipped with the latest machinery, dry-kiln, machinery for making staves, railway siding, office building, etc. A large quantity of valuable trap rock is located on these lands easy of access, and can be readily shipped to all ports on the Great Lakes.

In connection with the saw-mill and machinery there is a full equipment of sledges, wagons, trucks, carts, camping outfit, chains, blocks and tools.

One hundred and sixty acres of well timbered lands in the Township of Aberdeen, distant only some eight miles.

To any person wishing to engage in the lumbering business or wooden manufacturing of any kind, these lands and site are particularly desirable, as Bruce Mines is a centre of a large area where for years to come an unlimited supply of pine, pulpwood, hard and soft wood and other timber can be readily obtained.

The site above referred to is especially adapted and suitable for a saw-mill, veneer mill, stave factory, planing mill or any other kind of wooden manufacture, and is exempt from municipal taxes for about seven years.

Inspection of the property may be had at any time. Terms of Sale:—10 per cent. cash; 40 per cent. within 30 days and balance within 60 days. The tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque, payable to the undersigned for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, which cheque will be returned if tender is not accepted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars write or apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Bruce Mines this 1st day of December, A. D. 1908.

N. H. PETERSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,
Bruce Mines, Ontario

Steel Mill Buildings.

Steel construction, which is growing in favor among the builders of modern sawmill plants, is a decisive step toward the goal whither all woodworking industries are trending, that of practically fireproof construction, says the "American Lumberman." It was formerly considered the most hazardous risk on the part of insurance people to insure a sawmill or woodworking establishment, but now this can be changed if the steps already taken are followed up by others along the same line. With a steel frame and the boiler and engine room with brick or concrete walls and floors the average sawmill is pretty well started on the road to fireproofing. There is seldom any great accumulation of dry lumber in the sawmill and it is the wooden frame that catches fire from smoldering sparks in the dust or in some trashy corner. There are the floors, of course, and more or less timber, but a decided step

toward fire prevention is this steel construction in a sawmill.

Among the woodworking factories the use of a combination of steel and brick or steel and concrete is an additional step of importance, and while it is not practical everywhere, in some instances it is practicable to make a woodworking institution fireproof. Where there is room to spread out institution there are opportunities of making the place practically safe from fire. The building itself can be made proof against it and the floor also, so that the only damage that might be done would come through the burning of stock in the factory in the process of manufacture or stored inside the building.

By having the storage rooms separate there would remain only such stock as is being manufactured and there is seldom enough of this to create much of a fire. Even where it is necessary to build buildings two or three storeys high there are opportunities now with electric transmission to make them practically fireproof. The electric transmission eliminates the necessity of cutting beltholes through the floors and making draffholes and connections from one department to another that encourage the spread of fire. There always remains, of course, the elevator shaft, but it can be safeguarded from fire, and if trashy accumulations are kept out of the way, floors kept clean, and the stock stored in a separate warehouse the modern woodworking factory can be made practically as safe from fire as the modern office building.

The Chicago lumber record for the year just closed shows a loss in receipts of approximately 20 per cent.; shipments show a decline of a little more than 20 per cent. The total receipts for the year were 2,053,639,000 feet, against an aggregate of 2,479,458,000 feet for 1907, a decline of more than 425,000,000 feet. From Chicago was distributed a total of 771,539,000 feet. For 1907 shipments aggregated 977,746,000 feet. The distribution in 1908 was 1,041,491,000 feet, or nearly one-half of the receipts, which for the year aggregated 2,362,856,000 feet.

According to a decree issued by the President of Colombia, woods or timber proper for furniture manufacture, and including Spanish cedar and mahogany, may be exported without the payment of export duty. The duty removed by this decree was \$2 gold per thousand. These woods form one of the most important articles of export from the Atlantic (or Caribbean) coast of Colombia, and interest in their exploitation is growing. Three large American companies are now interested in the extraction and export of cedar and mahogany from Colombia.



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BEECH FILE WORKS
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FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS
AND RE-CUTTERS
A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
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DEER AND CARIBOU MITTS AND
MOOSE MOCCASINS
Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides
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Pine, Hemlock, Spruce,
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— and Black Ash —

Send us list of what you have and your best

Cash Prices

The
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled ready for shipment:
Horizontal Slide Valve Engine 6 in. x 10 in.
Vertical Slide Valve Engine 4 in. x 6 in.
Portable Engine, 7½ in. x 11 in.

RAILS For Logging, Tramway Switches,
Etc. New and Second-Hand

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58 Front St. W., TORONTO

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You cannot dispose of your lumber readily or at the most advantageous prices unless it is properly **EDGED AND TRIMMED.**

WE ARE **The World's Headquarters**

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Our line is exceedingly complete, comprising

60 Different Sizes and Styles of Edgers 60

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This means that those who buy of us are able to select a machine PERFECTLY ADAPTED TO THEIR REQUIREMENTS—one large enough for the work, yet not too large, thereby wasting neither room nor power.

Every machine we make is the product of THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL DESIGNERS, and built of the BEST MATERIALS BY UNUSUALLY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

We endeavor to make EVERY MACHINE A STANDING ADVERTISEMENT; and we are almost daily in receipt of letters speaking in terms of the highest praise of our goods.

The general recognition of the superiority of our machinery is most strikingly shown by the fact that there are

OVER 3,500 "TOWER" EDGERS

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Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the "Tower" line of Edgers and Trimmers

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Continued quietness is the feature of the lumber trade in Ontario. In the Ottawa Valley lumbermen report very few sales during the last two weeks and prices are steady though firm. The only weakness of any sort is in the lower grades of pine, but it is expected that with the improvement in the money market which is already under way the demand for box lumber will increase. There is sufficient demand for lath to encourage the manufacturers in a policy of extensive production for 1909. There is quite a demand for pickets and other small stuff from Michigan. Prices for these are quite firm. Conditions in the woods of the Ottawa Valley are fairly good although there was a serious soft period which threatened to prohibit the use of the rivers as highways. This has been succeeded by a good period of cold weather and many of the large manufacturers are now sending in extra teams. The amount of operations in the woods will be small in pine but probably just as extensive in spruce as last year. In Georgian Bay and Western Ontario conditions remain dull, though there is a little better feeling as a result of the taking of inventories, which show that a better demand may be expected in many short lines before long.

Eastern Canada.

Reports from St. John state that the prices for English deals have improved slightly during the last fortnight. The prospect for business is better than it has been for two seasons past. This is the case in spite of the fact that during the holiday season actual business was rather slight. English spruce deals are now quoted at \$13.50 to \$13.75 f.o.b. St. John. This is a dollar higher than the prices which prevailed at this time last year. Shingles are in strong demand, at prices ranging around \$3 a thousand for dutiable extras and \$2.50 per thousand for dutiable clears. Spruce lath is in fair demand at about \$2.75 f.o.b. St. John for dutiable. There is very little being done in American spruce bring considerably more than \$14.50 f.o.b. St. John. The demand for spruce from the United States is reported not to be quite so brisk. It is reported that some mills are accepting orders at lower prices, although others are inclined not to force sales. A number of the winter mills opened during the last fortnight and are looking for orders. They have been the cause of reducing prices. Frames are fairly firm though sales have been reported of nine-inch and under at \$25. Some of the mills have been ready to accept \$24 rather than see the order go elsewhere. Still other mills are standing for \$26 and expect to get it before long. Planking is in fair demand with fair prices. Random is only in moderate demand but prices are steady, though a few dealers are accepting orders for small random at a slight decline.

Western Canada.

The lumber market has changed little in the last fortnight. Although there has been a good deal of inquiry, buyers and sellers have failed to come together. There will in the near future be a big demand for lumber in Mexico and the probability is that it will be bought in British Columbia, but the local market is holding firm and the buyers will have to meet the prices in order to do business. Australian buyers, however, are taking just as much lumber as ever. All the subsidized steamers are taking full loads and there is a good demand all the time. This, to a large extent, makes up for the slackness of the coastwise business. The business with the prairies remains quiet, although there are many inquiries. The material is being sold at \$12 a thousand at the mill. This

is dimension prices. Little lumber is used on the prairies at this time of year, where work cannot be carried on during the winter, but as soon as spring opens, and even before, there will be a lot of it on the way to supply the demand of the development there.

In limits there has been some movement. One tract of 17 square miles on Vancouver Island has changed hands very recently, both buyers and sellers being local firms. A good price was realized. As soon as the weather improves Eastern capitalists will have many cruisers in the field to look over the limits. Everything points to increase of business throughout the province in all lines, and this is bound to affect the timber business.

Great Britain.

English advices state that the market will probably improve from the sellers' point of view very shortly. Although the new year opened with mixed prospects, the brisk market which was hoped for had not yet arrived and a state of suspense was prevalent. Shippers generally are asking much higher prices than the trade feels inclined to meet at present. There is little indication as yet that English buyers will be able to meet shippers' views, as the building trade in Great Britain is in a state of stagnation. Taking everything into consideration, however, the conditions which prevail are encouraging to the sellers. Liverpool reports that during the last week of the year business was considerably brighter and the holiday season did not seem to have caused much depression, as the demand for most classes of timber was good. The outlook for 1909 is reported as most encouraging. Pitch pine is only in moderate demand but prices are well maintained, in the face of recent advances made by the shippers. Very little hewn wood of any kind is changing hands. Spruce deals have a slightly firmer tendency and white floorings are also showing an inclination to advance. The production of battens has recently been more remunerative to shippers than floorings. Manchester reports a very quiet holiday season. At Hull, orders are coming in very slowly. For the near future there is no prospect of a better state of things and most merchants believe that the improvement will not be really noticeable until the early spring. Prices, however, are being gradually advanced, especially in a few very scarce sizes. At Bristol the quiet condition of business has resulted in several of the wood-consuming concerns shutting down for rather extended periods, one company, for instance, for ten days. As far as can be learned no contracts have been entered into for next season's shipments, although some negotiations are on foot relating to floorings. Business is reported to be as bad as it can be, leaving no margin for importers. Glasgow reports a very quiet market. Stocks on hand are much lower than usual but imports continue on a very meagre scale.

United States.

The frequent prediction that the new year would bring about an improvement in the lumber trade seems to have been well founded. There has been a gradual increase in orders and in enquiries. The inventories which were under way a fortnight ago among country yards have been completed, and the result is a large number of enquiries for lines of stock which have been shown to be short. There has been no important improvement in prices but the buying movement is expected shortly to assume average conditions for this time of year. The demand from the railroads has continued steadily. Northern pine at Chicago is steady

(Continued on page 28).

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

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Complete Assortment

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If its yard stock, our supplies are well assorted and in good shipping condition. Maybe a mixed car to-day, would appeal to you?

If its a special bill, we'll cut it to your specifications in a hurry. No order too large for our capacity or too small for our careful attention.

Heavy Construction and Bridge Timbers, Ship Timber, Ship Timber, Ship Decking, Tank Stock and Silo Material are among our Specialties.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.
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Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

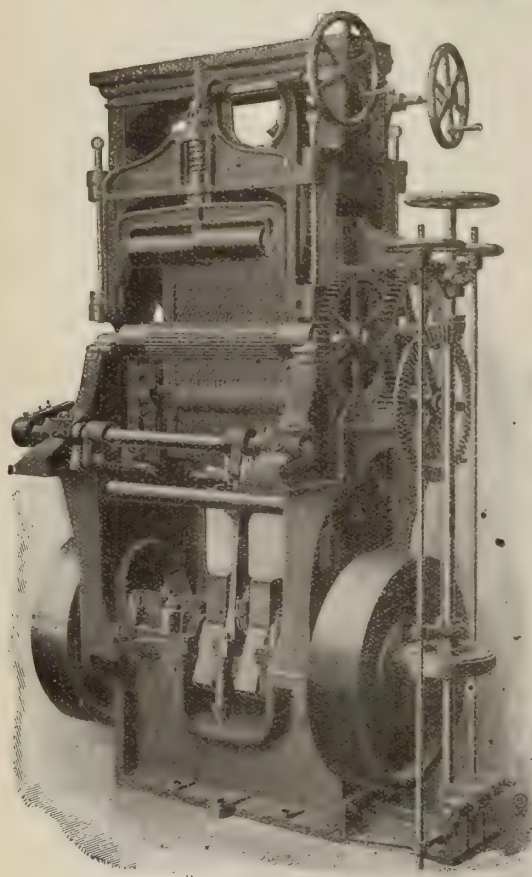
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to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



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produce lumber at
the lowest possible
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They are built
in various sizes
suitable for mills of
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They will pro-
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Ten different
types; power or
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are the best for handling

Logs, Lumber, Ties,
Pulpwood, Refuse, etc.

See Catalog No. 57 B.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Company, Canadian Office and Works:
MONTREAL
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with a good demand for shop and pattern lumber and for wide boards. above \$3.90. Laths are quiet although the price of 1½-inch stock at The demand for cull lumber and piece stuff is rather light. At Buffalo dealers are all expecting an improvement in business, while prices are firm and the demand has held good through the holiday season. In New York white pine is steady with strong indications of a busy trade within a short time. There is an upward tendency in the price for every grade and size. Fir prices in Chicago have shown a slight advance with an improvement in the demand, especially for shop and tank lumber. At New York the buying is confined to small lots, principally for sizing up purposes. Cooperage stock is almost idle in Chicago. The outlook is not encouraging either for slack or tight barrel cooperage. It looks as though the supply were a great deal larger than the demand. The advance of 25 cents on red cedar shingles which was expected at Chicago went into effect during the first week in January. There were very heavy sales of stock in transit even before the beginning of the year and the local situation is as yet unchanged. It is believed that the country yards are short on red cedar shingles and that they will have to buy heavily before the end of March, in order to be ready for the building season. Manufacturers therefore are showing no tendency to make concessions. White cedar is unchanged. In Boston shingles are only in light demand and buyers expect to see a small decline. The retail stocks are large enough to last for a few months yet. Four dollars is the quoted price for the best cedar extras, but there is little being sold at anything New York has strengthened on account of a good demand. The prices are from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Prices for 1½-inch lath are quiet at \$4.

Market Correspondence

Good Outlook in Maritime Provinces.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 9.—In looking backward over the year 1908 there are many features of the local lumber trade and industry which are quite remarkable. Generally speaking the year has been a disappointing one to local lumbering people. It was one which called for extreme caution in buying and operating and required the closest economy in manufacturing expenses and expenditures. The year will long stand out as a landmark of depression in trade, with its attendant quiet in manufacturing and logging circles.

The great factor in the local lumber trade is the manufacture of spruce deals for the English market. The trade in this line has been marked by nothing that could truthfully be called a healthy stimulation. At no time did the demand in the chief distributing centres of Great Britain promise more than, at the best, a nominal price. The year began with the markets in that direction at the lowest ebb, with little of an encouraging nature in sight. The manufacturers of New Brunswick continued the policy of curtailing their logging operations, a policy which the prospects at the close of 1907 seemed to warrant. The result was that the total cut of logs in the province was 40 per cent. less than the average. There was no anxiety to hurry sawing operations, and the consequence was that the mills were late in starting and the manufacturing season of 1908 was the shortest (by from ten to twelve weeks) for many years.

A uniform dullness continued to reign in the English markets all through the year and at no time did prices approach the figures which were current before the depression set in, which was in the spring of 1907. During the autumn the demand for English deals has grown slowly but surely and at present writing the outlook is brighter than at any time in the past two seasons. Local prices have gained some ground, although during the holiday season but little has been done in the way of buying and selling. At present writing an enquirer for English spruce deals would be quoted from \$13.50 to \$13.75 on a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, balance elevens and wides, f.o.b. St. John, two-thirds price for fourths and ends. At this time last year the same enquiry would have met with a quotation of from \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Perhaps the most remarkable phases of the year's trade developed in the cedar shingle business. Prices which prevailed in this line may be truthfully described as extraordinary. Not only did they reach a high level but, instead of the jump being of a spasmodic nature, values continued remarkably high for months. During the hot months lack of stimulation in the shingle trade materialized and, as is almost always the case, prices suffered considerably. It was felt by most of those interested that, considering the high figures from which prices had tumbled, there would be no rally, but, contrary to expectations, the early fall brought a further boost in price and values climbed again to the point reached in the spring.

Cargo after cargo of New Brunswick cedar shingles were disposed of in Boston and vicinity at prices which would leave, at St. John, \$3 per thousand for dutiable "extras" and \$2.50 for dutiable "clears," and in many cases returns showed slightly better figures. At present writing shingles are strong at figures very similar to those quoted above.

(Continued on page 30.)

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

In the economical transportation of Logs, Lumber, Pulpwood, etc., above four miles on woods' roads the Lombard Steam Log Hauler has thoroughly made good.



It will haul more logs in quicker time and for less money, by far, than can be done by horses with the same outlay.

Bulletin 950 tells all about it. Ask for a copy.

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Saw Mill at Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at Hamilton, Ont.

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M. BRENNEN & SONS
MFG. CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA**

FOR SALE

43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

**SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal**

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

Our Travellers are
all Experienced and
Expert Sawmakers

You will profit by a half-hour spent with any of them.

We make only one Grade Saw **THE BEST.**

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS **NOW**

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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Wholesale Dealers

White and Red Pine, Hemlock,
New Brunswick Spruce Flooring,
B. C. Shingles and Fir Timber,
Boat and Oar Builders Material,
Cedar Fence Posts, Spiles. . .

1523-4 Traders Bank Building

- TORONTO



UNCLE RASTUS SAYS:

"Again de qeshon has been put to me, wh' for yo' all tellin' about de good things to come? Why don't dem good things come right now? Well dat jes reminds me ob one of them epistles of St. Paul, which says 'it may be good for man to live alone.' Dat is all one of de bestes' ones I done run across.

To Live Alone Is Great, but to live and let de odder feller

dat has brains live too is bettah! Ah would just lak to tell yuh about dem fellers dat don't put in the latest invenshuns in machinery, dey live alone, an don't do no good for nobody. But the odder ones what uses de "Midland" Band Wheel Grinder and Log Hoisting Machinery dey do de whole country good. Does yuh grasp de idea?"

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

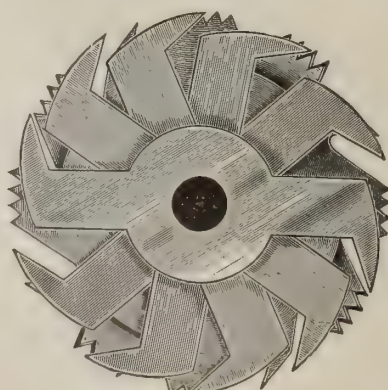
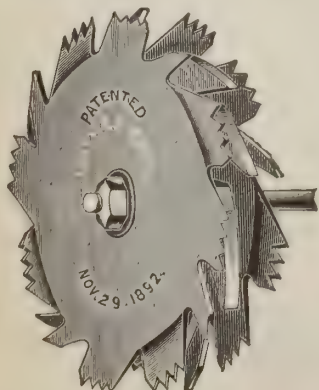
P. O. BOX 425

Midland

- Ontario

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of woodworking machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers
Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

The year in the spruce lath trade was marked by little snap during the first eight months. At times the trade was very draggy and prices suffered. Any hurried sale could be made only at the sacrifice of current prices. The autumn brought better conditions; demand grew rapidly and prices stiffened in a gratifying manner. To-day lath could not be bought locally at a less figure than \$2.75 f.o.b. St. John for the dutiable article.

Business in spruce deal for the New York market has had a remarkably poor year. Prices at times were so low as to be almost prohibitive to those located as far away from the trade centres as the manufacturers and dealers of this province. The demand during the year ran almost entirely to 3x8, 3x10, and 3x12, there being little demand for nines, and sixes being practically eliminated so far as local business was concerned.

While the outlook now shows great improvement and a good volume of business is looked forward to during 1909, the change of front in the "American" spruce deal market did not take place until the fall, and during the spring and summer some extremely low prices were offered and accepted. Specifications made up of eights, tens and twelves in about equal portions sold at figures that left not more than \$14.50 f.o.b. St. John. At present so little is being done in this line that it is difficult to name a figure, but there is no doubt that any inquiry would meet with a quotation considerably higher than the figure mentioned above.

The spring of the year 1908 was remarkable for the favorable driving conditions which prevailed on all the principal streams of this province. Few logs were left and the cost of driving operations was quite nominal. As for results, it is many years since the rivers were driven as clean as was the case in 1908.

A feature of the year was the strike among the shingle workers at the local mills, which curtailed the manufacturing season from nine months to two, and resulted in a truly tremendous loss to both men and employers. The result was a victory for the latter.

A feature also was the remarkable fluctuation in freight rates on lumber by schooner from N. B. ports to U. S. ports. As an example, charters were made early in the season on deal to New York at \$2.50 per thousand feet (the lowest figure which has prevailed for a decade), and two months later \$3.50 was asked and given.

Lath Are Active at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Local lumbermen have made few sales in the last fortnight and prices have not fluctuated. An outstanding feature of the situation is the firmness of quotations in the face of small buying. The lower grades of pine seem to be the only sorts showing signs of weakness, but large holders contend that the gradual improvement of the money market promises an early demand for box lumber which will affect that and similar classes of pine. The lath market appears to be the most active and the number of orders warrants a large production in the mills next season. Another evidence of coming prosperity for the lumber trade is the good offer by Stewart Harthorne & Company, of Muskegan, Michigan, for pickets and other small stuff. They have made purchases from Gillies Bros., Whitney Lumber Company, W. C. Edwards Company, McLachlin Bros., Sheppard & Morse and Gilmour & Hughson. In some quarters it had been feared prices would shrink from last year, but only in rare instances was any cut made.

The intense cold days beginning January 5th, when the temperature sank to 15 degrees below zero, were welcomed by lumbermen who were beginning to fear that hauling of logs over lakes and rivers would be greatly retarded owing to poor ice. The water had scarcely been well frozen in December when the heavy snowfall covered every sheet of water so as to protect it from further freezing. The hauling for the latter part of December was consequently restricted to the bush roads because lake and river tracks were unsafe for teams with heavy loads. It looked for a while as if the lumbermen would not be able to remove all their logs, but the present cold weather following the thaw in early January has afforded almost a complete remedy.

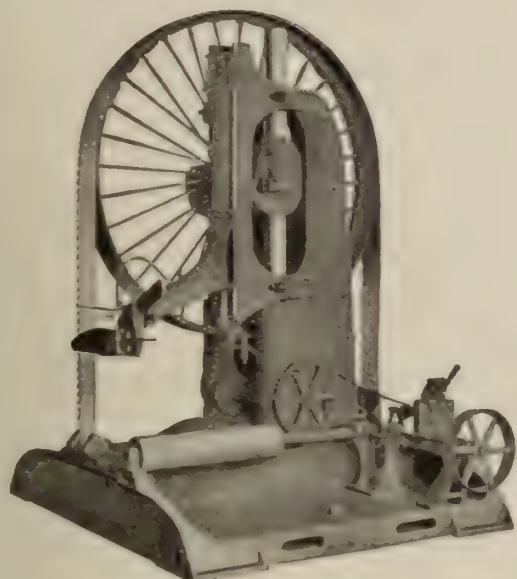
J. R. Booth and the E. B. Eddy Company are sending away extra teams, the operations of the latter being on the DesMoines and Rouge Rivers. The Eddy Company's spruce logging on Temiskaming is done chiefly by jobbers. Both J. R. Booth and the Eddy Company are logging as extensively in spruce as last year, although pine cuts everywhere are smaller. W. B. Bartram has sent several teams to Nominique, Que., this month, and a few also have been sent to Massey and Kippewa by Ottawa employment agents.

The Ottawa River is rising rapidly and the manufacture of pulp at the Chaudiere has been resumed at Booth's and Eddy's, whose pulp mills are running nearly at full capacity.

The Chaudiere dam, on account of the low water, was pushed forward so rapidly that the contractors, Quinlan & Robertson, of Montreal, expect to complete it by next midsummer instead of December 1st, 1909, as provided in the contract. The main portion of the dam, consisting of 49 piers and two abutments, is now complete and work has been suspended for the rest of the winter. Each pier is of reinforced concrete containing a powerful network of steel rods attached by anchor bolts to the solid rock of the river bed and completed by filling in with concrete. The platform over the piers and the stop logs are all that remain to be placed. A temporary coffer dam which held back the water during the construction of the new one is being cleared away.

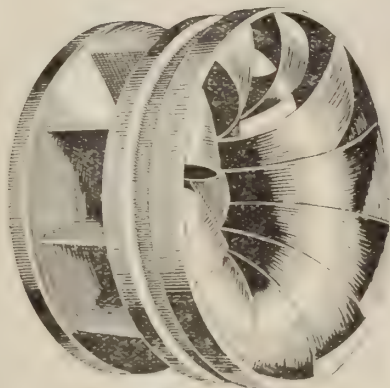
ALLIS - CHALMERS BULLOCK

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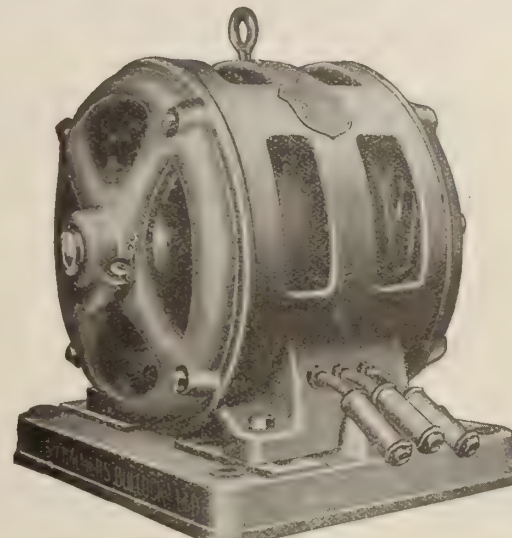
NEW BAND MILL

BUILT WITH 8, 9, 10 AND 11 FT. WHEELS.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 1700.



WATER WHEELS

OF ALL CAPACITIES UP TO 20,000 H.P.
AND FOR ALL HEADS UP TO 600 FT.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 303.



ELECTRIC MOTORS

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PLANING MILLS
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 301.

REMEMBER THAT WE SUPPLY NOT ONLY THE LATEST SAW MILL
MACHINERY BUT ALL AUXILIARIES INCLUDING WATER WHEELS,
STEAM ENGINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS AND TRANSFORMERS.
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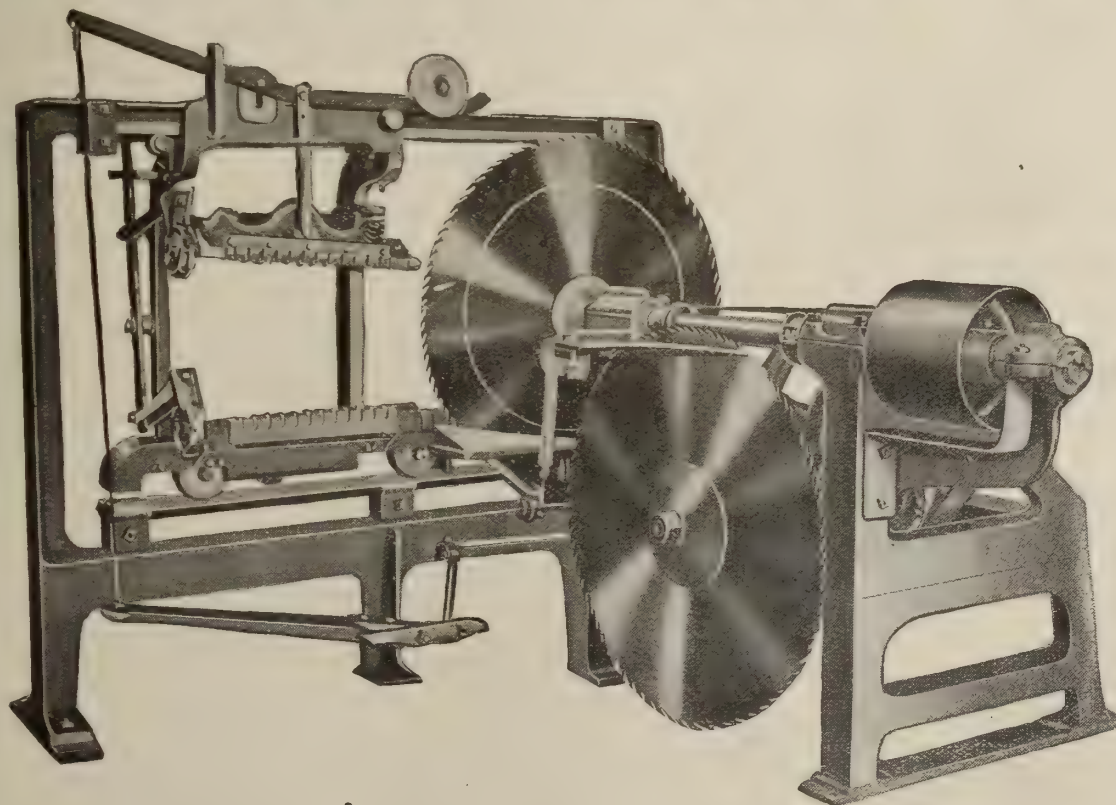
COBALT

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER

Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

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Letson & Burpee, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

JOHN DONOGH,
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Wholesale Dealers in

WHITE PINE

Red Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Shingles

Exporters of Deals and Sidings

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**We Can Protect You
Against Loss of**

Property

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Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, Limited

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SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

WHITE PINE LATH

BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE**Pine and Hardwood Lumber**

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN**Wholesale Lumber**

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

EDGINGS**Ontario**

Jas. Cameron has put up a shingle mill at Fallbrook, Ont.

The Carnegie Milling Company are building a sawmill at Port Perry, Ont. George White & Sons' new woodworking plant at London, Ont., is now in operation.

McArthur's sawmill at Murillo, Ont., was recently damaged by fire.

The McMaster Lumber Company, Kemptville, Ont., will erect a large sawmill at Hull, Que.

The box factory at Rodney, Ont., is shortly to be enlarged.

The North American Bent Chair Company are making extensive additions to their buildings in Owen Sound.

M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, Ont., has formed a stock company to take over the sawmill business of J. D. McRae at Eganville, Ont.

The Evans Company, Limited, have almost completed the erection of a planing mill and sash and door factory in Sudbury, Ont.

P. Kyle is rebuilding his sawmill at Merrickville, Ont., which was destroyed by fire last summer. It will be operated by J. Bigford and John Wilson as a custom sawmill.

The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company's premises at St. Catharines, Ont., including a large stock of hoe, rake, spade and other handles, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000, mostly covered by insurance.

John McGrath, Peterborough, Ont., is erecting a sawmill at Lakefield. The machinery has been bought, and it is expected that the mill will be ready for operation, with a daily capacity of \$15,000 feet, this month.

The Sanderson-Harold Screen Works, at Paris, Ont., have been destroyed by fire, with a damage of \$50,000. The firm made chiefly screen doors, refrigerators, etc. Over a hundred men are employed. The factory is to be rebuilt at once.

Two brothers, William and Louis Warriher, aged 19 and 22 respectively, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a log camp in the township of Matchedash. The young men were cutting wood in the vicinity and boarding themselves.

Delahey Bros., of Pembroke, Ont., proprietors of the National Manufacturing Company, which was recently burned out, have taken over the plant of the Cossitt Company, makers of agricultural implements, Brockville, and will make large extensions to the factory.

Ralph Loveland, of the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, operating at Thessalon, and Loveland & Stone, operating at Cutler, Ont., estimate the season cut in that district at two-thirds that of last winter, but say it will be much larger than it would have been but for damage done to timber by forest fires.

The Tudhope-McIntyre Company, a combination of the Tudhope Carriage Company, Orillia, and W. H. McIntyre, president of the W. H. Kiblinger Company, of Auburn, Ind., who make a specialty of high-wheel motor carriages, will manufacture this line of goods extensively in Orillia during the coming season.

The City Solicitor of Ottawa has prepared a report on the subject of piling lumber in the area between Preston, Bronson and Somerset streets. The report is a review of all the by-laws passed regarding lumber piling. There was a limit fixed December, 1906, when certain piles should be removed, but in the consolidation of the by-laws over a year ago this clause for some reason was left out. The City Solicitor expresses the opinion, however, that permission needs to be secured for the yards there established.

Recent Ontario incorporations include: The Charters Lumber Company, Limited, East Toronto, capital \$100,000; incorporators, W. C. Charters, S. L. Slade, R. P. Allen, all of East Toronto, and others. Taplin Timber Company, Limited, Toronto, capital \$40,000; incorporators, V. E. Taplin, New Liskeard, Ont., J. P. Langley, W. R. Smyth and M. Peer, all of Toronto. Rosedale Sawmill Company, Limited, Toronto, capital, \$40,000; incorporators, T. H. Hancock, F. H. Hurlburt and Edmund Gunn, all of Toronto, and others. Freeman Lumber Company, Limited, Midland, capital, \$40,000; incorporators, J. Hill, F. G. Hill, J. W. Demorest, all of Midland, and others.

Guy Coulthrop, of Bay City, Mich., one of the members of the Moulthrop Lumber Company, operating a saw mill at Johns Island, Ont., says there is little lumber now being carried on the mill docks in the Georgian Bay district which has not been sold. All the stock on the dock of his company has been sold to Saginaw Valley firms. He estimates that about a two-thirds stock of logs will be put in this winter compared with last, but the mills will be pretty fairly stocked. Conditions for logging are excellent. This company has 400 men in the woods. All the stock on the mill docks of the Eddy Bros. & Company plant at Blind River has been sold. The firm manufactured about 27,500,000 feet last season and are carrying over some logs.

Eastern Provinces

Simard & Mercure, lumber dealers, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

The premises of the Quebec Wood Specialty Company, Quebec City, were destroyed by fire recently.

A Shelburne, N.S., despatch says that it is expected that the Lewis Miller Company will build a large lumber mill at Jordan Falls this year.

The Mount Royal Box & Lumber Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, have sold several lots adjoining their premises to Antoine Viens.

Damage to the amount of \$20,000 was done to booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company by the severe storms during the first week of January.

A young girl named Bernadette Belleau, employed in Rochettes' box factory at Ancienne Lorette, Que., got her clothes entangled in the belting of a machine. Her body was frightfully mangled and her injuries proved fatal.

Mr. G. B. Hall, aged 56, a well-known lumber merchant and prominent Liberal, died suddenly at his residence, Grande Allee, Quebec, on January 10th. Deceased was the second son of the late G. B. Hall, in his lifetime a leading

lumber merchant of the Province of Quebec, and owner of an extensive property at the Falls of Montmorency, including the Kent House.

The Silliker Car Works, Halifax, N.S., held their second general meeting last month, and the statement showed net earnings of \$13,800. This was considered quite satisfactory in view of the fact that works have only been recently started.

T. A. Barnhill's sawmill at Truro, N.S., has been destroyed, together with the property destroyed were a gang-saw, planer, matcher, pony and buzz planer, sanding apparatus, etc.

A. H. Vanwart, Fredericton, N.B., has purchased the sawmill of R. Kirkpatrick at Debec Junction. In the spring the machinery will be brought to Fredericton and will be placed in a new structure to be built by Mr. Vanwart. The mill is fitted with rotary, planer, lath and shingle machines.

The car building firm of Rhodes, Curry & Company, of Amherst, N.S., are buying large quantities of quartered oak lumber for interior finish from the Virginian mills and are shipping this lumber by sea to Halifax. This oak is being used entirely for the finish in the new cars which are being built by the company for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad of Canada. The company heretofore have bought all their oak in the New England States.

The St. John River Log Driving Company, Fredericton, N.B., suffered serious loss from the recent floods. The company's sheer booms from Crock's Point, 10,000 feet in length, were stored in the Nashwaak River as usual for many years, and the ice on this river breaking up, the booms were destroyed, a quantity of machinery, which had only been in operation a few days. Among the great timbers of which they were composed snapping like matches. Lewis H. Bliss, manager of the company, estimates that it will require at least \$20,000 to replace the booms, which must be done before the ice breaks up next spring.

Recent Quebec incorporations include: Simplex Floor Finishing Appliance Company, Limited, Montreal, capital \$25,000; incorporators, T. B. Gould, J. T. Hackett and J. W. McDonald, all of Montreal. Floor Planning & Surfacing Company, Limited, Montreal, capital \$100,000; incorporators, T. B. Gould, J. T. Hackett, H. Martin, J. W. McDonald and Kenneth McPherson, all of Montreal. Eagle Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, capital \$20,000; incorporators, L. Villeneuve, Quebec, and A. Beaupre, V. Martineau and Patrick Murphy, all of Montreal.

Harry Harding, of Musquash, N.B., was drowned recently while trying to save a mill dam at the Inglewood Pulp & Paper Company's works. The water pressure on the gate became so great as to cause fear of its bursting through. Harding bravely walked out along a narrow plank to the dam. His weight resulted in the plank being overturned in the water, where it was under great pressure. Those who were with him could render no assistance. He was carried over the dam and drowned. Deceased was 31 years of age and greatly respected. Since the accident, the freshet has caused the old stone dam on the Musquash to give way and the surrounding land has been inundated.

Western Canada

The Elkirk Match Company, Limited, Selkirk, Man., have obtained a charter. The concern is capitalized at \$40,000.

The lumber sheds, store and office of the William Cowan Company, Prince Albert, Sask., were destroyed by fire recently.

A Vancouver despatch states that the log market on Puget Sound is in an unprecedented condition, as every boom of logs has been sold.

Mayor Evans of Winnipeg proposes that the city should open a lumber camp at the city's limits, at Lac Du Bois, for the relief of the unemployed.

The Wash Sash & Door Company, of New Westminster, B.C., recently reported running time and a quarter, or twelve and a half hours per day.

The Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway Company are applying for a charter from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The road will run through some splendid timber limits.

Recent Vancouver incorporations include: P. D. Hillis Logging Company, capital, \$100,000; Glen Valley Logging Company, capital \$25,000, and Robinson & Lequime Lumber Company, capital \$15,000.

Seaton Bros., boat builders, New Westminster, B.C., have purchased the Crane yards and will immediately carry out improvements. It is proposed to open a machine shop, wood working plant and, later on, a steel forging plant.

The Fernie Lumber Company's new mill to replace the one destroyed in the recent conflagration, is now in operation, and is cutting and shipping lumber. The entire plant is not yet completed. It will subsequently have a capacity of between 50,000 and 60,000 feet per day.

A. F. Johnson, 703 North Main street, Paris, Texas, proposes to establish a factory in Western Canada for the production of shovel handles, and is enquiring where there is a supply of white or grey ash timber, which is growing scarce in the United States, and is the only timber that can be used in the manufacture of shovel handles.

H. M. Hillis, representing the Hillis Bros., timber merchants, in the Metropolitan Building, Victoria, B.C., took twelve cruisers to Nootka Sound, West Coast, recently. These men will inspect over 120 sections before their return. Messrs. Hillis have sold over 100 sections of timber during the last four months. The prospects in the lumber business are brighter and it is expected that within a short time the activity formerly prevailing will have returned.

Judgment has been given in favor of plaintiffs in the action of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, the Lake Superior Tug Company, Limited, and the Arrow River and Tributaries Slide & Boom Company, against Mr. George Mooring. The Pigeon River Lumber Company appeared in the suit as manager of the other two companies, who were awarded, the Lake Superior Tug Company, \$2,180, and the Arrow River Company, \$1,539, with costs to each. The case was tried at Port Arthur, and arose out of the handling of lumber for the defendant.

A Vancouver despatch says that Portland, Oregon, sawmills have been beaten out of a first instalment sale of 400,000 feet of lumber to the Government by Seattle dealers, who will deliver the material in that city from British Columbia and pay the \$2 per thousand duty on it. The lumber is Douglas fir, intended for the Panama Canal, and is to be loaded on a transport at Seattle to be landed at the western terminus of the canal. Arthur Camwell, who got the contract, is an exporter of lumber from Vancouver Island. The average bid of Oregon firms was \$10 a thousand, and as the foreign manufacturer has to pay the \$2 duty on unloading the lumber in the canal zone, he will really sell the material at \$8 a thousand or less.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$250,000 (£50,000)

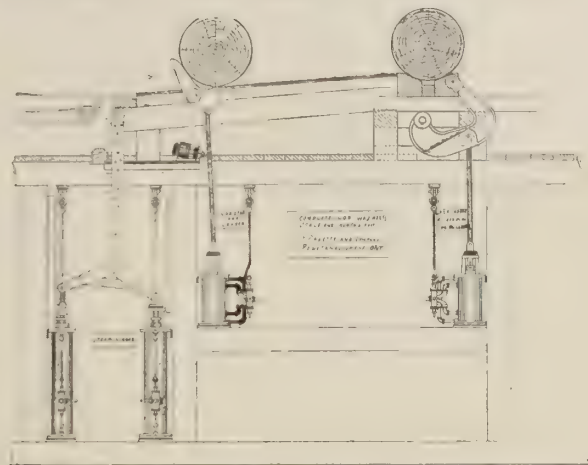
Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 930, Vancouver, B. C.
Canada

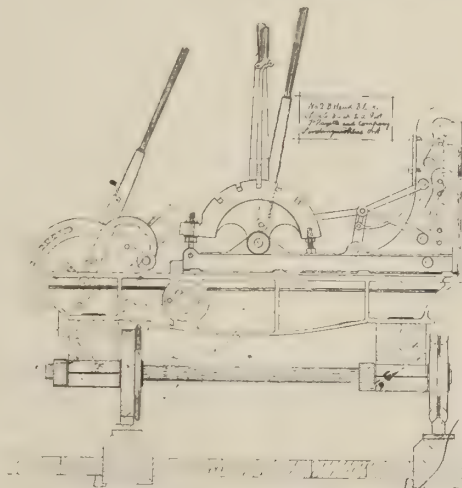
Export Lumber and Standing Timber

BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes



Complete Log Way, consisting of Steam Nigger, Log Stop and Jack Ladder Unloader



End View of Heavy Modern Sawmill Carriage

Manufactured by

P. Payette & Co.

Penetanguishene, - Ont.

Catalogue on Request

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

WHOLESALE LUMBER

"HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE"

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Spruce, Lath

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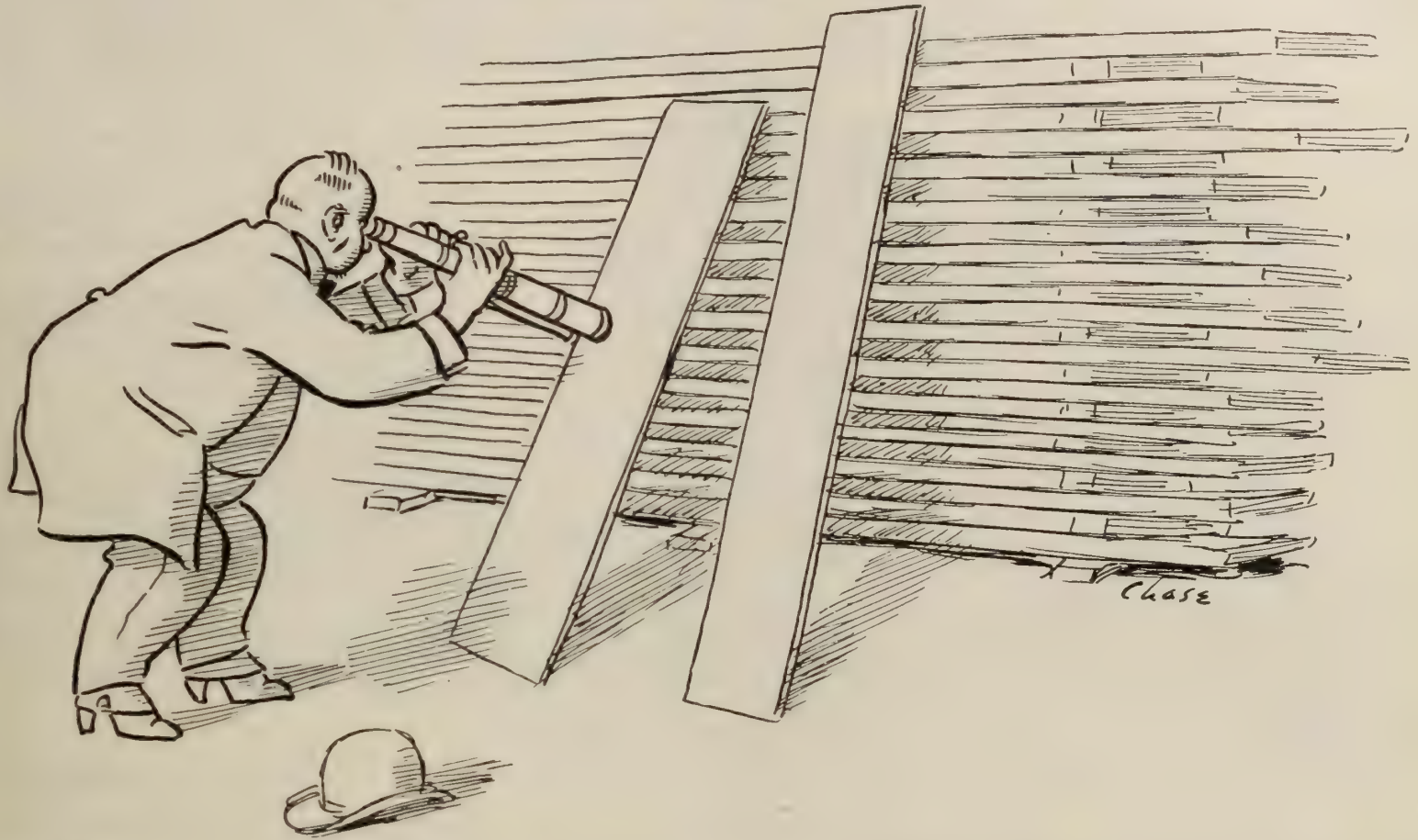
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"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"



THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS

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Quebec Spruce

have failed to find a better grade of No. 2 Spruce than our **Fenderson "Silk Finish" Quebec Stock**, manufactured at our Sayabec, Que., plant. We do not claim it is a No. 1 grade, but just the finest thing in No. 2 that timber can produce. A small sound knotted stock, sound as a dollar, finished like silk and an article that will please and keep your customers a-coming. Get a car.

THE PATTERN OF THE SHINGLE—Our New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles, also a product of our own plants and timber, are just pattering down the retail line in great shape. Try a car and see.

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.
Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
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SALES OFFICE,
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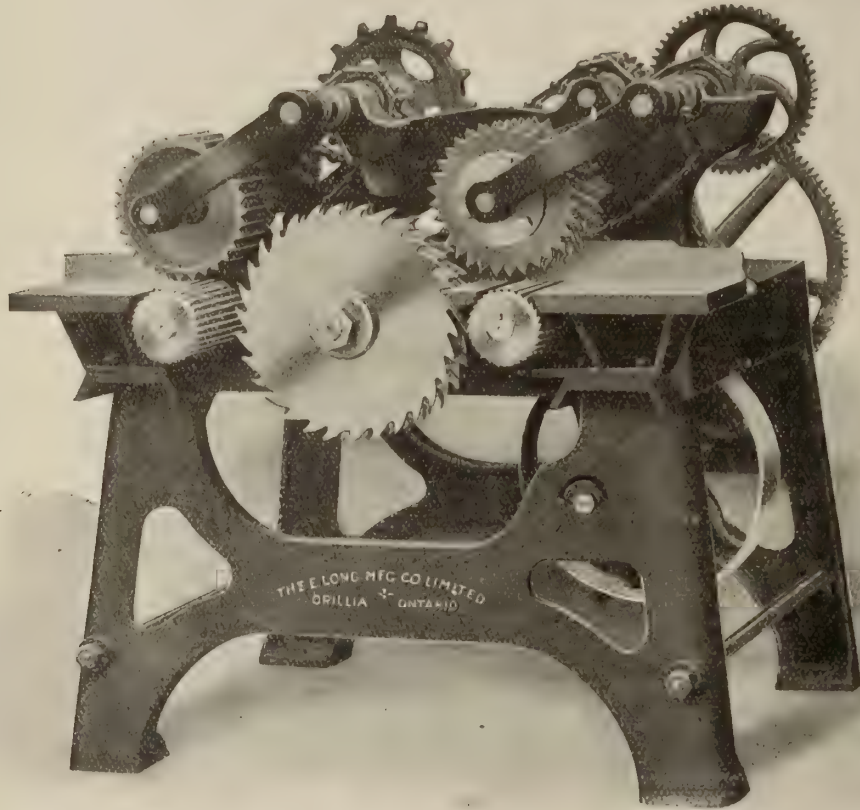
OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Peter Street - Orillia, Ontario



Three Saw Lath Bolter.

Manufacturers of
Sawmill Shingle
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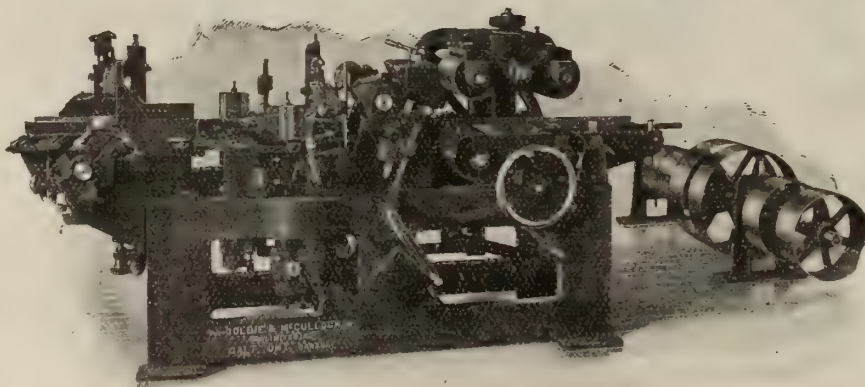
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New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the
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Is designed to turn
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Moldings, all kinds of
Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated
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Machine will be mailed
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Ask for our complete
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ing machinery, just
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This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

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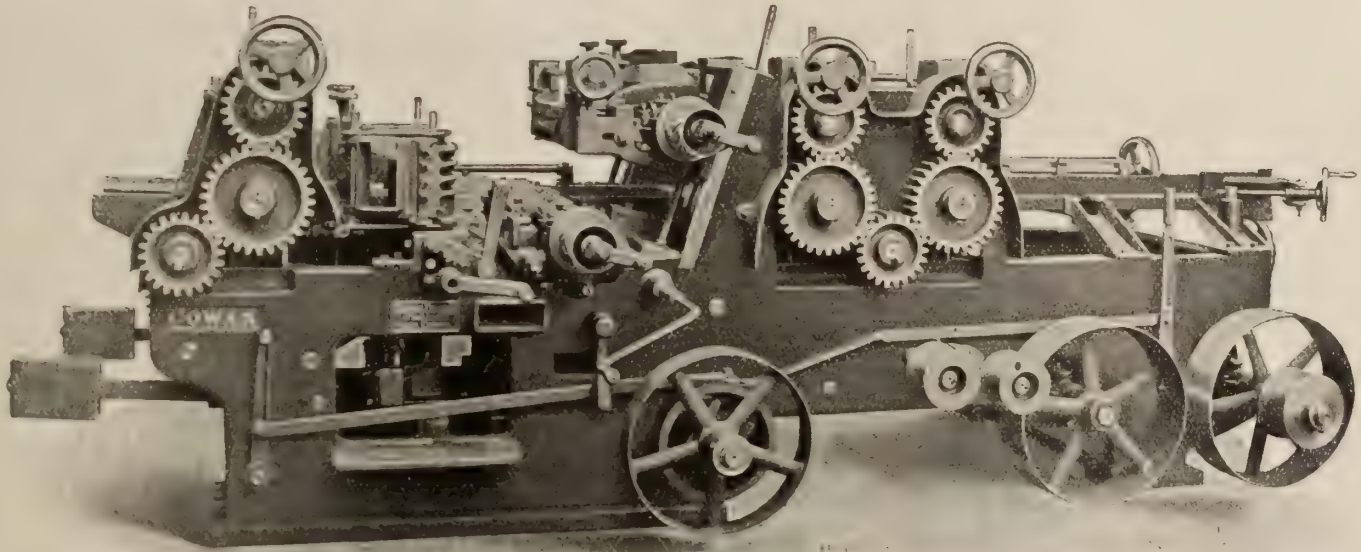
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WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power
Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors. Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating

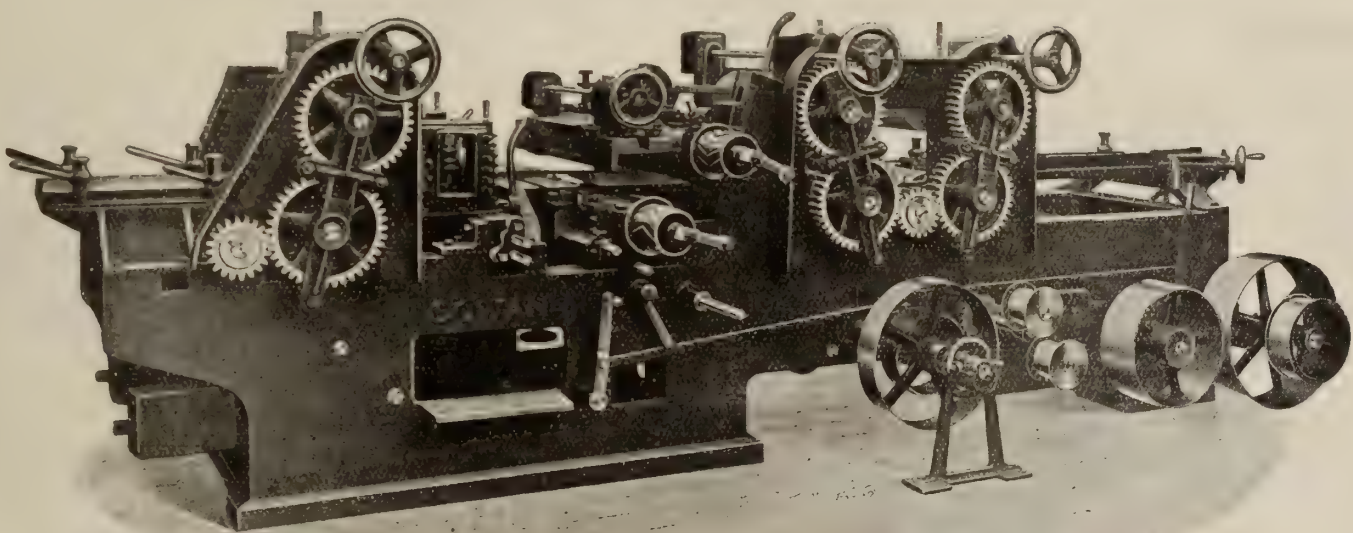
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Woodworking Machinery

For Every Requirement



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 204



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 227

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

are built for the manufacture of flooring and for general mill requirements.

These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood and contain many new features of special advantage in modern mill practice.

THE WEDGE PLATEN provides for distributing the cut between the top and bottom heads as desired.

THE CUTTER HEAD ADJUSTMENTS compensate for wear of knives and insure better work.

THE GENERAL ACCESSIBILITY permits all adjustments to be made without loss of time or energy.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.

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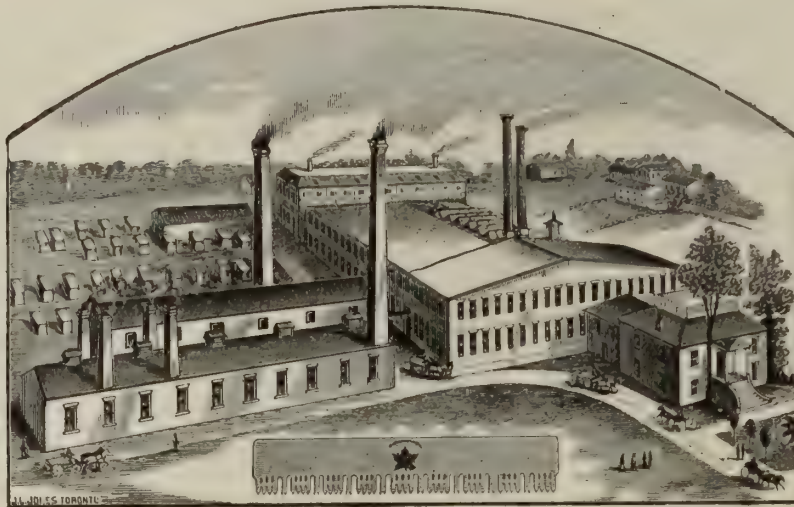
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The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor

Save Gumming

Save Time

Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

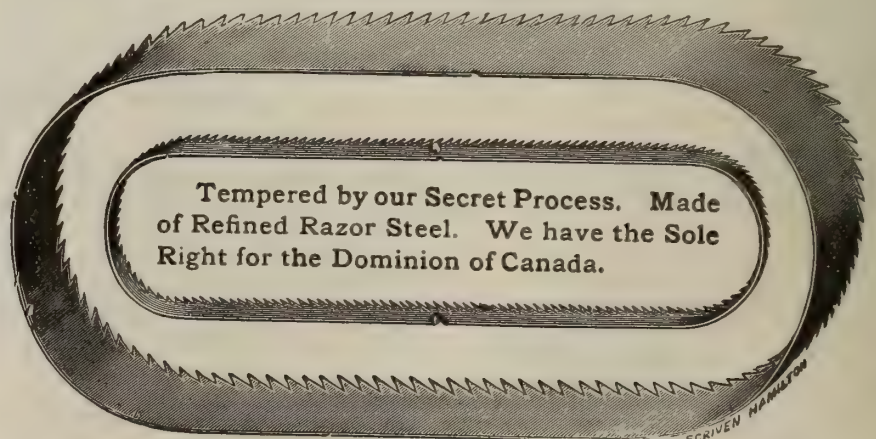
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

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KEYSTONE, SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

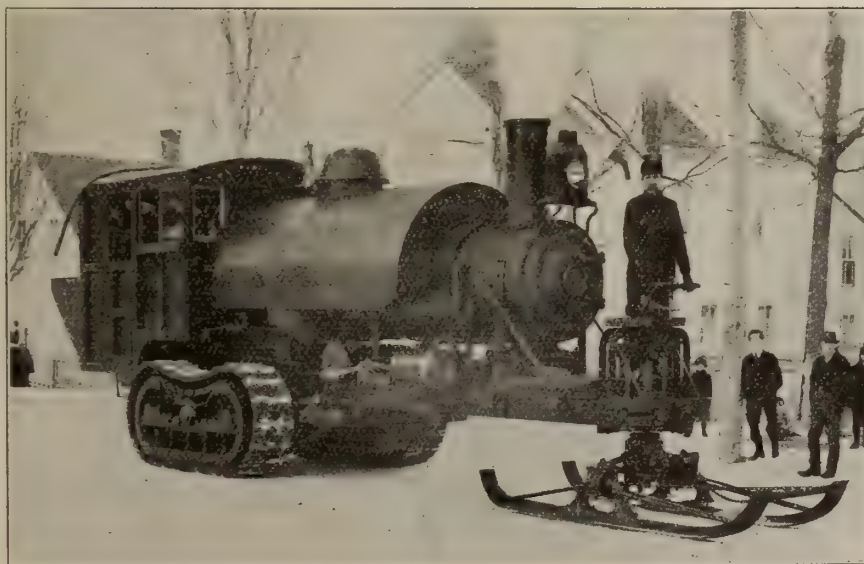


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New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

Write Us for Particulars

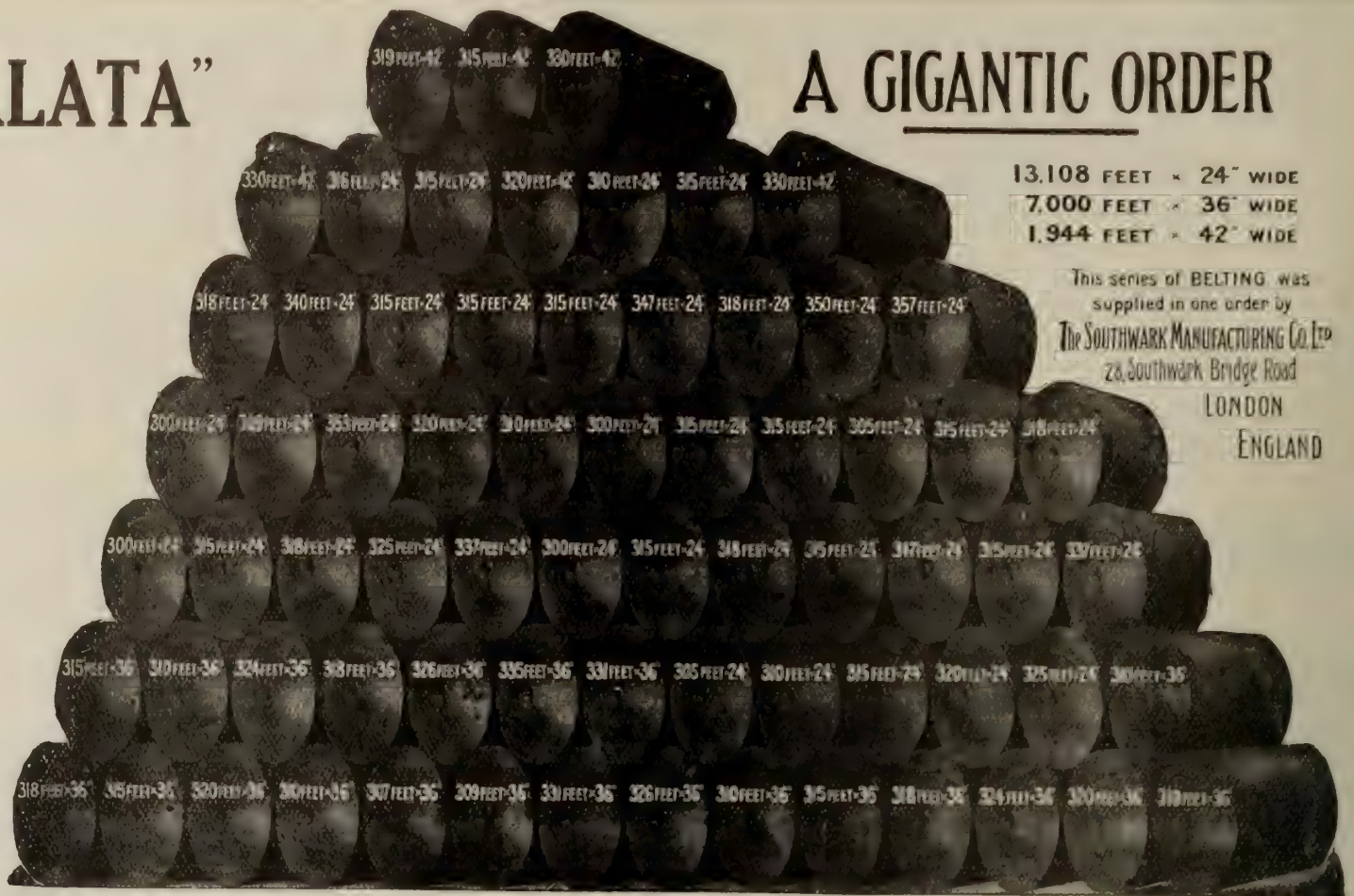
The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company

Woodstock, N.B.

Limited

"VI-BALATA"

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A GIGANTIC ORDER

13,108 FEET x 24" WIDE
7,000 FEET x 36" WIDE
1,944 FEET x 42" WIDE

This series of BELTING was supplied in one order by
The Southwark Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
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SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS:

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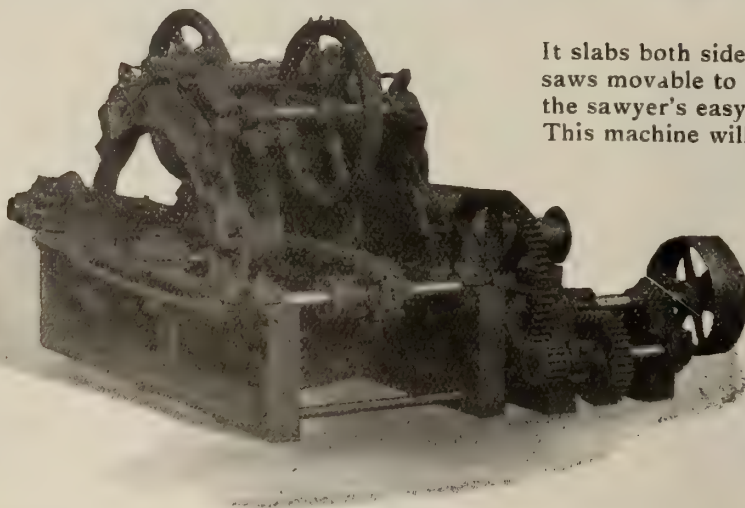
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Winnipeg, Man.

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INQUIRE INTO THE MERITS OF OUR

New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

WE CAN ALSO INTEREST YOU IN

Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

Our **Triumph Turbines** are unexcelled. They will give more power than any other Water Wheel on the market.

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GUMMING
WHEELS**

made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

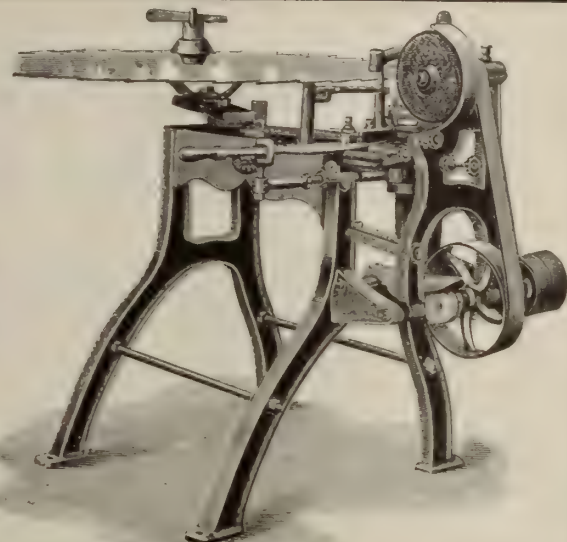
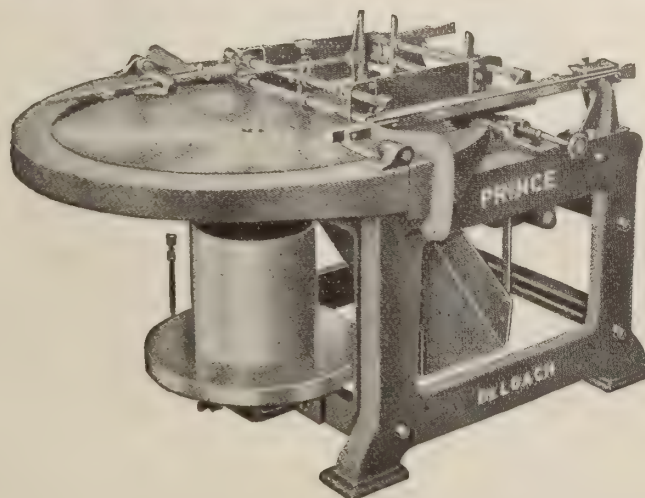
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Guaranteed the best wheel
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Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers
ROGERS - HART

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Knife Grinders
Grinding Machinery

**Canadian
Hart Wheels**

Limited
446 Barton Street East
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**DeLoach "Prince"
Hand Feed Shingle Mill**

JOHN H. CRANE •
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles
DELOACH MILL MFG. CO., MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

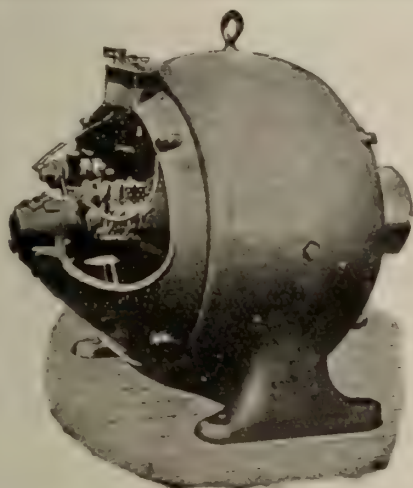
GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

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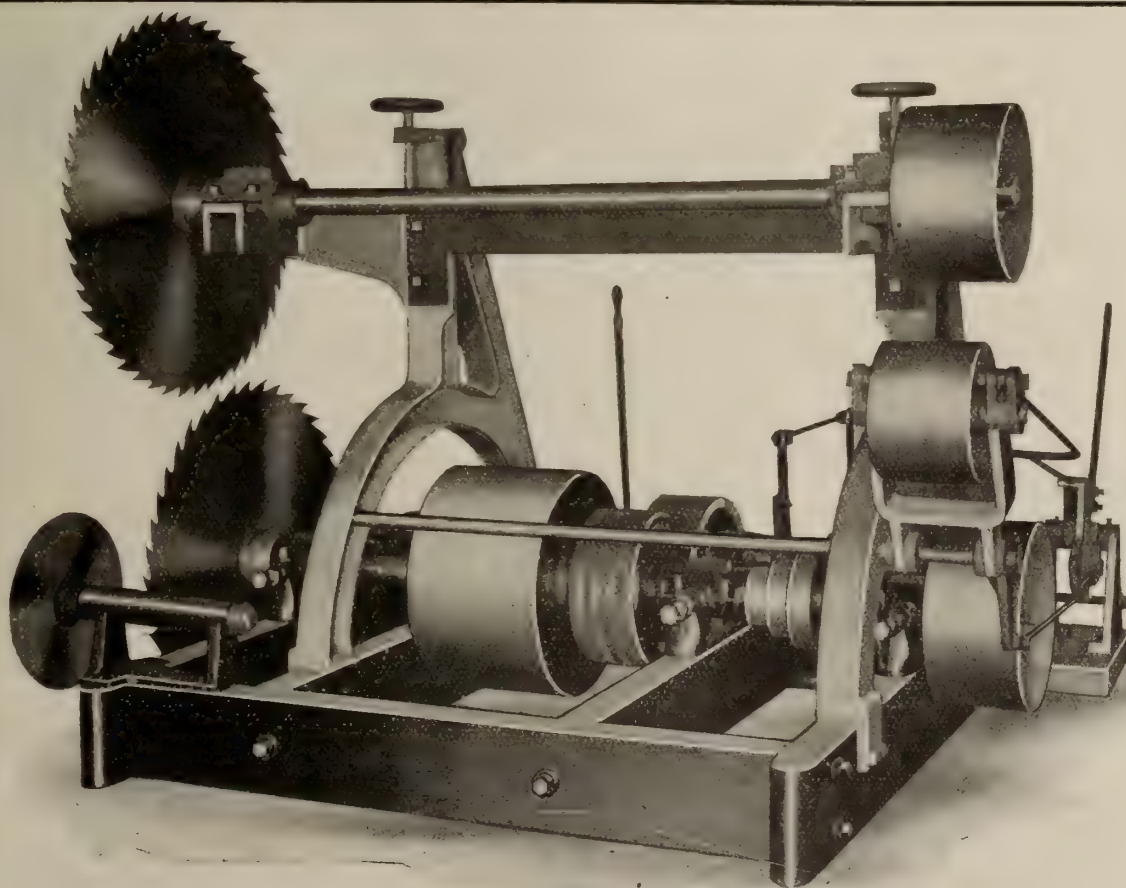
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Motors, Dynamos Repairs

Electrical Supplies
OF ALL KINDS

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SUPPLY CO.**

Electrical Contractors
ORILLIA - ONT.

**"Top-Saw"**

The accompanying cut represents our regular saw bench, light or heavy pattern, equipped with "Top Saw," which can be adapted to our ordinary carriages.

This Top Saw is especially made to cut large logs.

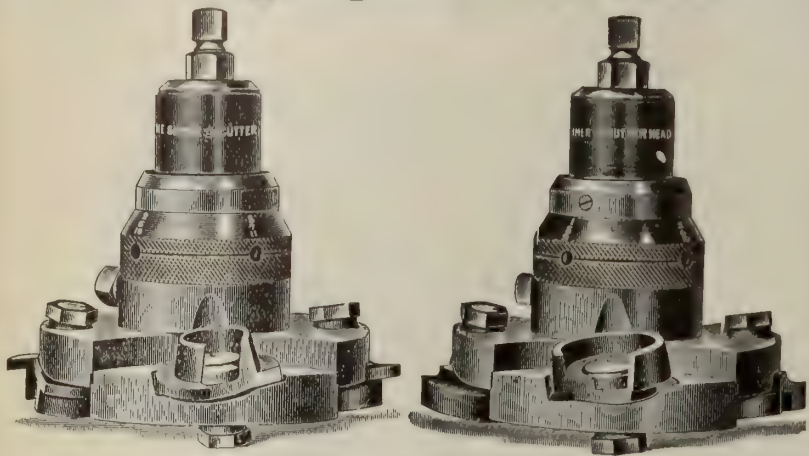
The frame of Top Saw is of solid cast iron. The Top Saw arbor slides from top to bottom, by means of screws, visible on cut, which allows using saws of different sizes. This Top Saw is equipped with a tightener, handy to the operator, to set in motion or stop the saw, at will.

The SAVOIE-GUAY CO., PLESSISVILLE STATION, P.Q.

MAKERS OF

Turbine water wheels of all sizes, Gasoline and steam engines, Circular Saw Mills, Double edgers, Shingle mills, Planer and matchers, Buzz planers, Shaping machines, Lath Machines, Band saws, Polishing machines, Trimmers of all Descriptions, Butter and Cheese factory outfits, Acetylene Gas Generators, Shifting, Hangers, Iron and wood pulleys, machinery of all descriptions for factories and saw mills.

A Popular Cutter Head for a Popular Service

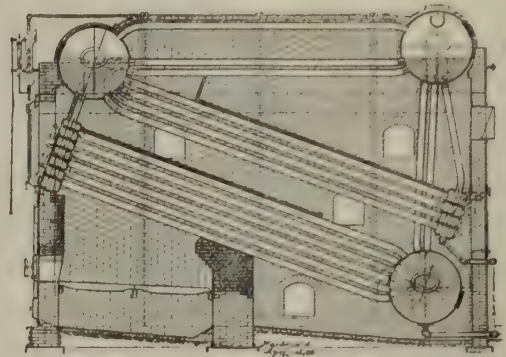


That of matching single tongue and groove flooring, ceiling or plank, with bits interchangeable and readily set up by a standard gauge to bring all the tool edges into equal cutting relation around the head centre. This forms first of all a perfect cutting tool wherein every cutter does its share of the work—no more. The cutters being circular and secured to incline bit seats establishes a system of perfect edge and point clearance, enabling them to cut in any lumber without binding or burning the wood.

Every practical man should understand the use of THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD. We publish a large catalogue giving full description of the tools as well as many hints to practical men. Send for a copy free. Address

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Free Expansion of Tubes—Perfect Water
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Half the usual number of handholes.

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any kind of Machinery, see us and we will show it to you right in Vancouver.

We cater especially to the logging and saw-mill industries, carrying the largest stock of new and second-hand machinery in Vancouver.

Some of Our Specialties

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Good Second-Hand Machinery bought and sold

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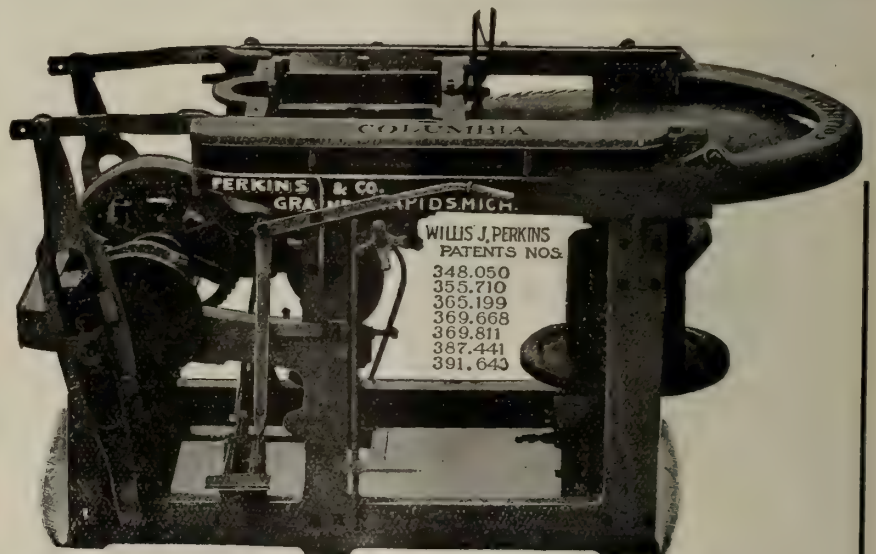
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Father time has once more said "go", and another year has started on its swift race around the circuit.

It isn't the only race. There's the race in commercial life, in which the best equipped mill man wins out.

Take this tip—make your shingles this year on a

Columbia Shingle Machine

And watch your shingle profits increase and and your shingle expenses decrease. Catalog for the asking

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

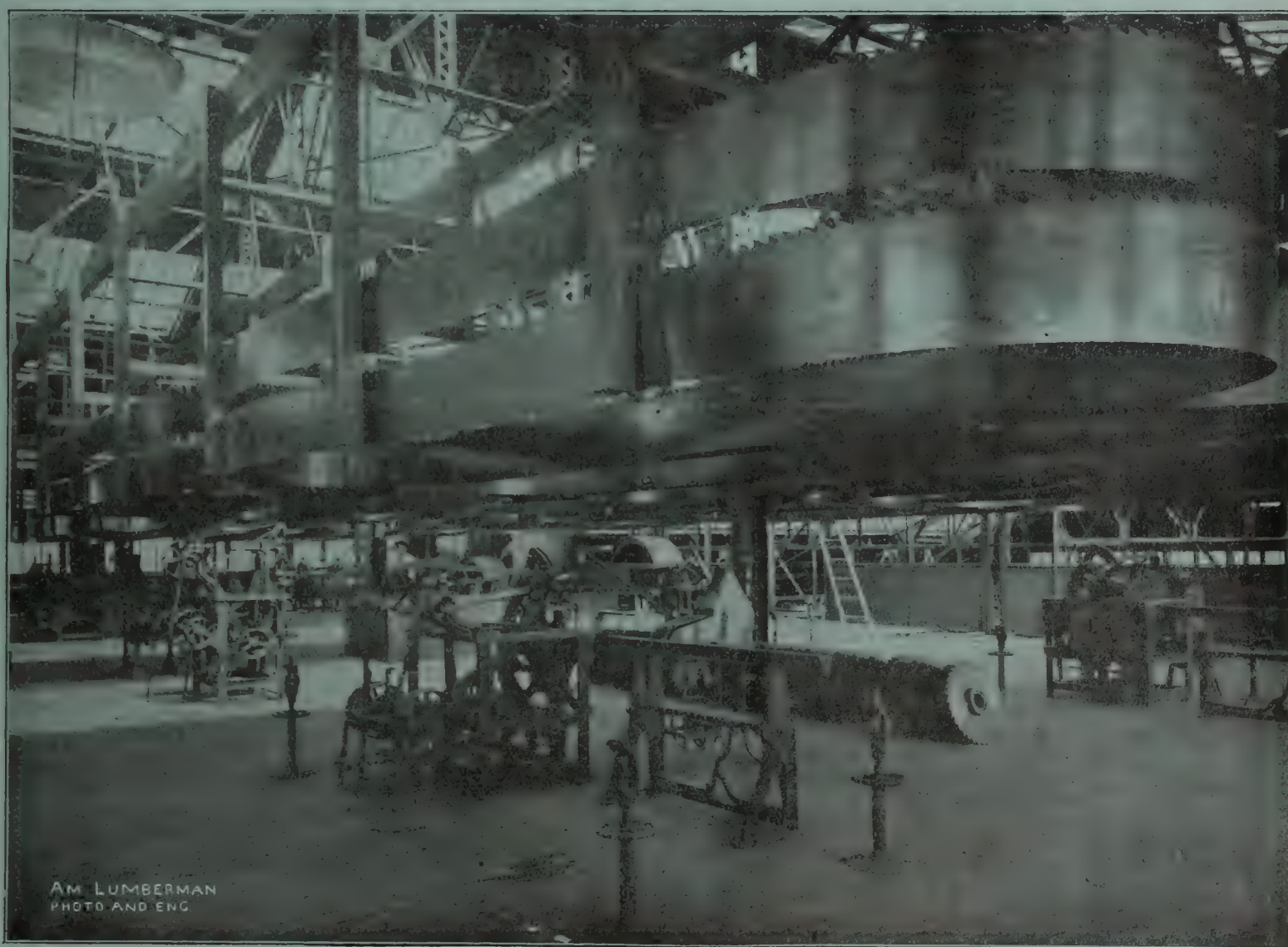
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Brantford, Canada

Canadian Manufacturers of

COVEL Saw Filing Machinery



AM LUMBERMAN
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A View of the Filing Room of the Great Southern Lumber Company, Bogalusa, La., Equipped with Covell Machinery.
Capacity Six Hundred Thousand Feet per Day.

The New Covell No. 90 Improved Automatic Band Saw Sharpener,
four of which are shown in above view, represents the acme of perfection
in filing machinery, is substantially built and fitted throughout with cut
gears, brass and malleable parts.

**We also Manufacture full line of Sawmill Machinery, Band Mills,
Steel Carriages, Engines, Boilers, etc.**

Write us for Prices and any Information you may desire.

FIRE INSURANCE

BY LUMBERMEN — FOR LUMBERMEN

We ask your co-operation and patronage. If you cannot send your line, give us \$1,000 or \$2,000 or \$5,000.

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Door No. 3. L. 302.

	Plain	1-Cut
	Oak.	Oak.
Price of 2-10 x 6-10	\$6.00	\$6.50
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These Doors are stocked in the above sizes only and are 1 1/2" thick. These pieces are f.o.b., West Toronto. If required to be crated add 15 cents per door.

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Retail lumber dealers should be getting a share of the Door trade in their communities. If you stock or handle **Batts' Doors** you can do a nice door business at a good profit. We manufacture veneered doors in all the cabinet woods. They are well made and sell easily.

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Is Specially Alloyed For Saw Mill Machinery

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BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

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UNIFORMITY
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TEST IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL
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LET US SEND YOU
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PETERBORO SAW MILLS

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

This is the mill that cut over 17,000 pieces of Lath in one hour, a short time ago.

We guarantee a capacity of 60,000 Lath per day.

The frame is all of iron, heavy, rigid and strongly braced.

The table is extra wide so that any unfinished bolts can be passed back to sawyer.

It carries six 14 in. saws.

We build a complete line of Lath Mill Machinery to suit any requirements. Get our special catalogue.



Let us quote you on anything you need

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Our Garland Gang Edgers are made in all widths, with any number of saws to suit requirements.

They work in all kinds of timber.

Like all our machinery they are strong and durable, specially built for fast and accurate cutting.

We have a special catalog of Edgers, too. May we send it to you.

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Specialty: Dimension Timber in
DOUGLAS FIR, PINE, HEMLOCK,
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Correspondence Solicited**A. W. EYER & CO.**WE are in the market and pay
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all kinds of lumber, will contract for
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LUMBER AND TIMBER**White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock
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Interior Trim Mill Work.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.**The Ontario Lumber
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**White Pine, Norway, Spruce and
Hemlock Lumber; also Lath**MILLS: French River, Ont. Water Shipment.
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**WHITE PINE
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SPRUCE LUMBER**Dimension Timbers and Plank,
also Lath. Circular and Gang.Have fully equipped Planing Mill and can
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On Temiskaming Railway, 103
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is about finished; then

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—either Rough or
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Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln
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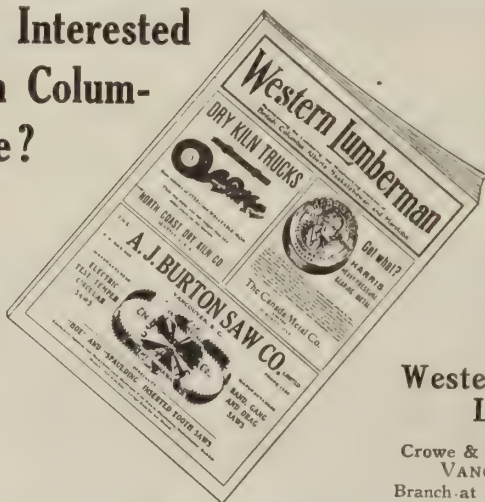
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LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLESDAILY CAPACITY =
100,000 FT LUMBER,
300,000 SHINGLES

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Send us your orders for

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Our prices always
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INVENTED AND BUILT BY

The Defiance Machine Works

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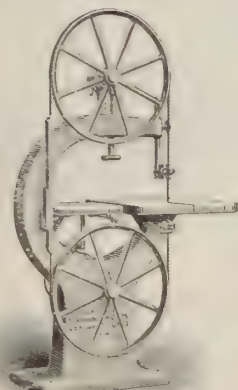
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Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
and General
Wood-Work



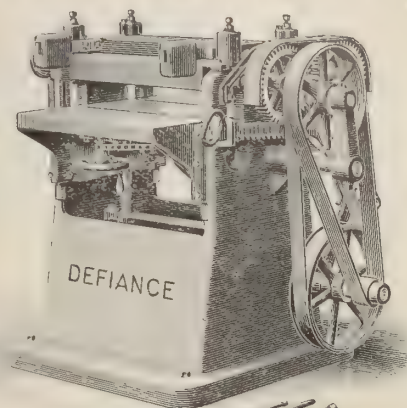
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment



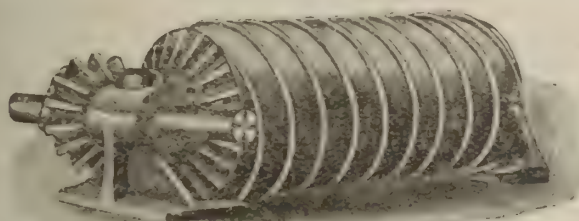
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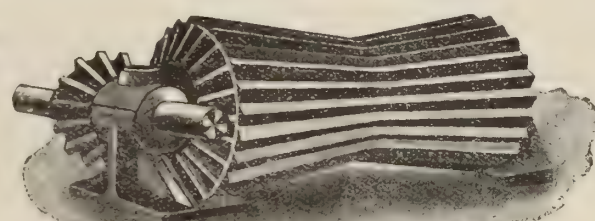


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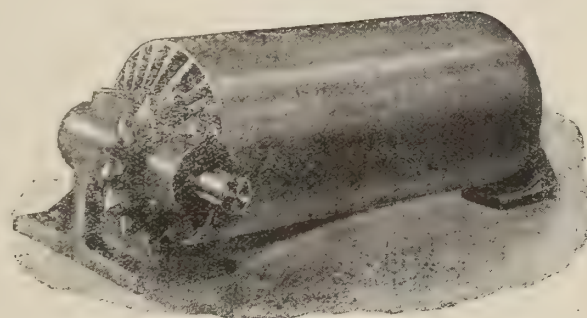
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Gravenhurst,
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JEFFREY "Reliance"



SAWMILL CHAINS

are interchangeable with other riveted chains of corresponding styles and sizes. These chains are made of the highest quality malleable iron; all links are uniform and true to pitch.

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Toronto, February 1, 1909

No. 3

Price Cutting and Other Evils

In one way and another during the period of business depression which prevailed in the lumber business throughout last year, the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" has tried to impress upon its readers the simple but oft-ignored truth that price cutting should be discouraged, and that one of the most effective methods for bringing about better business conditions was to refuse to accept prices which were so low as to mean a loss both to the manufacturer and retailer. It has taken a long time for the importance of this to reach home in some quarters, but it is more generally recognized to-day than a few months ago, and it is expected that this spring will see the last of the depressing conditions which have been prevalent.

In the retail business, this price cutting has been accompanied by many other lesser evils, which have had their share in the causing of business depression. Bad business methods are responsible for more serious trouble than they are generally given credit for. One class of retailer will say that he is too busy when he has been told that he should introduce improvements. In his yards one will see many a badly kept pile and will note also that there are numerous evidences of material going to waste which could be saved if there were a systematic method of taking care of the yard. There are men who will always be too busy to attend to matters of this kind, and there are other men who will always find time to see that they are properly attended to. Even in dull times the former will be so busy in his own mind that he cannot look after the small things nor give instructions to have them properly attended to. Such a man is always busy but his business and his profits never increase. He has reached the limit of his capacity and must sooner or later fall behind. There is another class of man who always puts things to rights wherever he goes, and does it so automatically that no time is lost. This

man is always ready when there is a chance for increasing business. He gets the business and is able to handle it.

A lumber yard in order to be in proper condition for doing a capacity business should be kept in the most systematic manner. The piles should be carefully cared for and no waste should be allowed by the leaving of fallen boards on the ground. There are a thousand and one suggestions occurring to the dealer for keeping his yard in good condition and he should act upon them quickly before allowing something else to interfere. It would be a difficult matter to name a yard which is kept in an ideal manner. Even well kept yards are scarce. One will find evidences of waste in many directions. Loads of dimension and boards are to be seen in many a yard which have become cracked or been broken and which are allowed to go to waste as though there were no such thing anywhere as a handsaw. They become dirty and are thrown into a common pile. What becomes of them it is hard to say, but it is not stretching the point very far to say that in their neglected state they become, not only a loss to the dealer, but a material addition to his fire hazard.

A man who has seen probably more retail lumber yards than any other, was talking upon this subject recently and drew attention to a number of the evidences of waste which he frequently came upon. A matter which he referred to particularly was that of allowing doors to be stored in places where they were injured by exposure to the light. Stock doors, he said, should not be permitted to stand. They should be piled carefully and the top door covered with building paper, cloth or lath. Molding, too, was a line which he had seen going to waste in large quantities. It is allowed to become covered with dust and dirt and is handled in a manner which results in much of it being spoiled. Summing the matter up the same authority said: "Wherein, then, should we aim to improve? In stopping waste, which implies good sheds and the proper care of stocks. In so serving our customers that it will be a pleasure for them to come again. In treating our competitors as we would wish them to treat us. In having the backbone to ask, and to get fair prices." Here are the principle points in the good management of a business. If they were followed by most retailers there would be little to fear in dull times and good times would be a feast for everyone.

Canada's Strong Position

The "Southern Lumberman," of Nashville, Tenn., takes issue with the "Canada Lumberman" on the subject of a recent editorial entitled "Reflections on the Tariff Issue." The editorial in question discussed the Canadian point of view in regard to the tariff on lumber entering the United States and also referred to the stand taken by Mr. Edward Hines, showing that the position he took before the Tariff Committee and the position he is reported to have taken a month later were opposed to one another, inasmuch as on the former occasion he wished to have the tariff maintained and on the latter occasion wished to have it removed. The "Southern Lumberman" takes the matter much too seriously in imagining that the editorial was the result of an outburst of anger on the part of the "Canada Lumberman." Mr. Hines' views are not of much importance in the long run, as no doubt the United States Government will take whatever steps it considers best for the general advantage of the country. Mr. Hines' views were cited for the purpose of showing that consistency is a jewel just as rare in the United States as in Canada or in any other country, and that a gratuitous scoff on the part of the "American Lumberman" regarding the desire of Canadians to invade the United States market was uncalled for by the facts and was based upon a mistaken idea of the case.

The matter simmers down to this, that Canadians have a whip hand in the matter of lumber production because they have the natural resources. If the United States does not wish to face Canadian competition in lumber they will retain the tariff and the Canadian timber will benefit by the prevention of exploitation by United States capitalists and speculators. On the other hand, if the tariff is removed it may be that Canada will suffer by the wholesale cutting of her timber, but she will have herself to blame very largely if she does not take the necessary steps to prevent it. It will be within the power of the Canadian Government under such circumstances to take speedy measures for the prevention of such destruction of timber resources by imposing an export duty on lumber similar to that which the United States may remove. Both countries

desire to preserve their timber resources, and it would be just as natural for the Canadian Government to impose a duty as for the United States to remove it. As to the other matter, the accuracy of the report relating to Mr. Hines' views, the "Canada Lumberman" refrained from stating that Mr. Hines had gone back on his former position and was content with simply reporting the interview as published in the press. This

interview was no "vague" matter as supposed by the "Southern Lumberman." It appeared in several of the Chicago newspapers at the time of the report of the merger of the Weyerhaeuser, Cooke and Hines interests. It was also published in a number of the other United States and Canadian newspapers, and, so far as the "Canada Lumberman" knew, had not been publicly contradicted.

An Experience in Advertising

Not many years ago the A. A. Griffing Iron Company was an important trade factor on the Pacific coast. Its advertising was extensive, systematic and practical. To-day the A. A. Griffing Company is unknown. There is a reason for this, of which the company's former advertising manager, Mr. S. E. Bryner, tells in the September number of the Selling Magazine of New York. He says:

"My judgment relative to the use of advertising space in trade papers is, be liberal. The keep-it-down-to-a-quarter-page policy is by far the most expensive in the long run, as I have just warrant to assert from personal experience. No breach of confidence or business etiquette will be violated if I quote here a few facts in regard to the effect of ceasing trade paper advertising by the old, well-established and thoroughly reputable A. A. Griffing Iron Company, well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For a number of years I had charge of the publicity department of that company, and made careful note of the results of some types of advertising while it was yet aggressive. When

it ceased altogether to advertise, which was about eighteen months previous to the time it passed into the receiver's hands, I instituted a check system, whereby I could note the falling away of inquiries. During the first three months there was no appreciable difference; by the end of six months the inquiries had dropped off about 50 per cent.; at the end of nine months this was increased to approximately 75 per cent.; and by the end of the year they had virtually ceased, so far as new names were concerned. Now, here was a house whose product had enjoyed most liberal advertising during a considerable term of years, and one would quite naturally assert, with some degree of justification, too, that they could not so effectually drop out of existence in a period equal to about one and a half years, that practically no new names would be coming in through the mails. Yet, that is precisely what happened. I merely quote the above facts as prima facie evidence of the unquestioned value of an aggressive and perpetual campaign of advertising on the part of any manufacturer who would woo and win

Tariff Campaign Carried into Canada

The length to which some people will go in their efforts to obtain their own ends is remarkable. The latest instance in the lumber business is afforded by the appearance in Toronto during the last few days of representatives of United States manufacturers who are seeking for the removal of the duty of \$2 a thousand on lumber. The campaign which is being carried on by those who desire to see the duty remain has been so vigorous that those who are opposed to it—and who in many cases are interested in Canadian timber—are anxious about the outcome and are working up a counter campaign. They have sent their representatives into Canada to look for support. Possibly they will find a small measure of support from some Canadians who have not much to do at present, but saner minded Canadians will be inclined to look upon this move as savoring a little of audacity. After all, the matter is a concern of their own, purely, for the manufacturers and dealers of the United States. The lumber industry of Canada can stand pretty firmly on its own legs. With the handicap of a \$2 duty it has been able to flourish and to invade United States markets quite extensively. No doubt it would do better still without the duty, but looking at it from a business point of view, Canadians might kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, if they found free access to United States markets. The advocates who are seeking Canadian assistance in their campaign against the duty may indeed find that such a weapon would become a boomerang. If a tariff revision committee of Congress were persuaded that Canadian manufacturers of lumber wanted the duty removed, they would be justified in fearing injury to the United States manufacturers, and in leaving the duty as it is.

The opinions of those who favor the removal of the tariff contain a number of interesting points. They are well outlined in a letter from Mr. J. W. Wells, of Menominee, Michigan, which is in part as follows:

"I am interested in mills and stumpage on both sides of the boundary, although much heavier on this side than in Canada, and can, I think, give a disinterested opinion. The most important point seems to be whether or not the price of lumber to the consumer will be reduced by the reduction in tariff. I think there is no doubt but that it will and, paradoxical as it may seem, without much reducing the manufacturers' selling price. We would accomplish this by taking advantage of our geographical situation. Georgian Bay lumber would go to the nearest market, largely to the Eastern and Middle States. Minnesota pine into the Winnipeg territory; Wisconsin and Michigan hardwoods, of which Canada has but little, would go all over Canada. We must remember that we must meet Canadian competition anyway; they much market this sur-

plus. Why not let it in under favorable freight rates, giving our consumer the benefit and replace their lumber with ours in other markets where our lumber has the favorable rate? The south could replace Canadian lumber in the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and like territory with their cheap freight rate. Why compel Canada to ship their lumber 2,000 miles to the West Indies to compete with the lumber from the south when the same lumber could be used by us at their back door, and we be compelled to ship lumber from the south or west at very high freight rates to the same back door, charging all this excess to our consumer? I own a good deal of unsold lumber in Canada to-day that would go to an American consumer for less to him with duty removed. Increased supply over widening territory at lower cost will always reduce and create uniformity of price. It would have been much better if Canadian lumber had been let in free to supply the abnormal demand existing during 1906 and 1907, which caused such overproduction with its attendant evils.

"The question is asked: 'Can we compete with Canada?' The answer is: 'Yes.' We are competing with her now in the markets of the world, and if so, we can certainly compete with her on our own soil.

"It is amusing to hear the one-sided testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in regard to lumber schedule. Mr. Tift, of Georgia, says: 'It is not a question of price, but of market.' Price will always make a market. Mr. Hines, in his very able argument for high tariff, says he cannot compete with Georgian Bay lumber at Buffalo, Pittsburg and St. Louis territories, as the freight rates are against him, and gives the following figures: Canadian lumber against American lumber, delivered Buffalo, freight Georgian Bay to Buffalo \$1.75, duty \$2; total, \$3.75. For Canadian lumber delivered at Pittsburg, freight from Georgian Bay to Cleveland, \$1.75; freight from Cleveland to Pittsburg, \$1.50; duty \$2; total, \$5.25. For Canadian lumber delivered to St. Louis: Freight from Georgian Bay to Chicago, \$1.75; duty, \$2; freight from Chicago to St. Louis, \$2.50; total, \$6.25. Mr. Hines gives the total for lumber delivered St. Louis at \$5.25, but he evidently made an error of \$1 in addition and he is also wrong in his comparison. He is comparing cargo shipments with car shipments. The former, in lots of usually 600,000 to 800,000 feet, millrun stock, must be unloaded and handled through a yard at some lake point, say in Mr. Hines' Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland yards, sorted into probably 150 different grades, widths, lengths and thicknesses, piled and dried. After remaining in pile several months it is taken down, planed and worked to all kinds of material, and sold. Mr. Hines is not noted as working for fun and would not expect to stand

the expense of handling this lumber for less than \$5 a thousand feet to pay him for yard rent, sorting, piling, insurance, taxes, interest, depreciation, bad debts and profits on the operation. Five dollars is small enough. The car of lumber from the south or west which Mr. Hines compares with Canadian cargo does not have to stand this heavy yard expense. It has been produced from stump to car at the originating point cheaper than Georgian Bay lumber has been produced from stump to boat at its originating point. When Mr. Hines gets through with his Canadian cargo it will stand him about the following prices for deliveries: I have added 25 cents more freight than Mr. Hines has, as his figures are too low by at least 25 cents for the last ten years' average. Lumber delivered in Buffalo: Freight from Georgian Bay, \$2; duty, \$2; Chicago yard expense, \$5; total, \$9. Mr. Hines says he can deliver Wisconsin lumber in Buffalo for \$7. Lumber delivered in Pittsburg will stand him as follows: Freight from Georgian Bay to Cleveland, \$2; duty, \$2; freight from Cleveland to Pittsburg, \$1.50; yard expense in Cleveland, \$5; total, \$10.50. Mr. Hines says he can deliver lumber from Wisconsin to the same point for \$7. Lumber delivered at St. Louis will figure as follows: Freight from Georgian Bay to Chicago, \$2; duty, \$2; freight from Chicago to St. Louis, \$2.50; yard expense Chicago, \$5; total for Canadian lumber delivered St. Louis, \$11.50. Mr. Hines says he can deliver lumber from the south for \$8.10. A carload of Canadian lumber would draw a crowd at a sideshow in St. Louis, although he says it can compete with southern lumber at that point. In the same issue of the 'American Lumberman' reporting Mr. Hines' testimony before the committee when he said that Canadian yellow or Norway pine could compete with southern yellow pine as far south as St. Louis, a correspondent from Toronto said 'Southern pine is not only maintaining its strength in Ontario, but is taking the place of Norway pine.' For the sake of fair play, abolish the tariff and stop this game of shuttlecock between Toronto and St. Louis at the consumers' expense.

"As to the cost of stumpage in Canada and the United States, there is but little difference. Late sales by the government have been on a basis

of \$11.50 to \$12, log scale. Cost of logging in Ontario is at least \$2 a thousand more than in Wisconsin and Michigan, caused mostly by roughness of the ground, labor and supplies being somewhat higher also.

"The cost of sawing at our Georgian Bay mills is at least 20 per cent. more than in our Wisconsin and Michigan mills, caused mostly by higher wages to millmen and high tariff on mill supplies and machinery. We pay a duty of 30 per cent. on machinery and supplies, and the Canadian manufacturers take full advantage of it by adding the duty to their cost price.

"As to conservation of our forests, free lumber will help by preventing exorbitant prices, which induces cutting of small trees. There was never so much deforestation as was practised during high prices of 1906 and 1907. Millions of young pine, spruce, jack pine, etc., were cut for lumber and lath that at normal prices would be left to grow to fair size.

"There has been a great deal said about the effect of the tariff on low grade timber. The tariff has nothing to do with it. I have lately been through many operations in the south. They are practically clearing the land, which present prices of stumpage and lumber warrants, and about the only thing left is the small trees, which, with prices as they were in 1906-1907, would now be cut, instead of being allowed to grow to fair size. In the north we are practically clearing the land; most of my mills are cutting the cord wood, and the lower the price for lumber the more careful we are to economize by saving everything to make ends meet.

"As to the Pacific coast: If the tariff was \$10 a thousand they would not cut clean. Whether the price be high or low, the waste goes on. Many of their largest mills use the circular saws, which waste three-eighths of the timber in sawing inch boards, as against one-eighth waste with modern band saws, but their stumpage has cost them next to nothing, which is the cause of the waste. So we need shed no tears over them. The only party that can possibly be adversely affected by the removal of the duty is the stumpage owner, and where there is one stumpage owner there are probably ten thousand consumers that will reap the benefit."

Competition of Canadian Lumber Feared

A meeting of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held recently at Washington to discuss the tariff issue. The matter was discussed from many points of view, and the unanimous opinion was in favor of the adoption of a resolution opposing a reduction of the tariff. A resolution was therefore drawn up and adopted which embodies the reasons held against the proposed removal of the duty. The resolution will prove interesting to Canadians engaged in the lumber business. It is as follows:

Whereas, the press dispatches from Washington, forecasting the probable action of the Ways and Means Committee on the various tariff schedules, recite the fact that lumber is being named as one of the commodities to go on the free list, or to sustain a heavy reduction, and

Whereas, such action would mean serious and widespread demoralization to all business interests, in that further depression in lumber prices would permanently cripple many of the sawmill and other woodworking industries, and at the same time affect disastrously the wage earning power of a vast army of day laborers, and

Whereas, the lumber industry of the United States to-day ranks first in the consumption of farm products, third in the volume of tonnage furnished the railroad and transportation line, and second in the employment of labor, agriculture alone employing a larger number of hands, and

Whereas, a bushel of corn, or wheat, a ton of hay, a bale of cotton, or any other farm produce will purchase more lumber to-day than at any previous time, and

Whereas, the present specific duty of \$2 a thousand feet amounts to an ad valorem tax of about 11 per cent. and reduces the tariff on lumber to the basis of a tariff for revenue only, as illustrated by the fact that the present law represents an average of about 40 per cent. on all dutiable commodities, and

Whereas, the repeal of the tariff on lumber, lath and shingles would prove disastrous to the industry throughout the whole country for the reason that lumber produced in Canada, and that which would be produced in Mexico, is largely by Oriental and peon labor at a cost far below that in this country, and cut from stumpage varying in price from one-

quarter to one-half less than American timber, and at a vastly less tax, and

Whereas, lumber lath and shingles from Canada can be delivered in the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lake states ports on a much lower freight rate in foreign and American bottoms than we have from the south and west, or from any other lumber producing district to the same ports, where much of the American lumber is marketed and consumed, and would therefore deprive American manufacturers of many of their principal markets, which in turn would seriously affect the banking, shipping and other interests allied with lumber, and

Whereas, the recent election has emphatically demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of the people are in favor of the protection of American industries, and believing that the disturbance of existing tariff would result to the extreme detriment of American capital and labor, and

Whereas, the class of lumber which our foreign competitors would seek to dump into the markets of the United States would prevent the conservation of our forests, which should be utilized to the fullest possible extent; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled, representing the lumber interests of the United States, do most earnestly protest against any change in the present tariff on lumber, lath and shingles;

Resolved, Second, that the president and secretary of this association be, and they are hereby instructed, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Ways and Means Committee, and furnish the senators and representatives in Congress with a copy of same, requesting their support and co-operation with that of their own people to prevent any repeal or modification of the present lumber schedule of the Dingley tariff, upon the ground that the lumber industry of the United States has become an integral part and so interwoven with the banking, transportation, shipping, railroad, manufacturing, commercial and industrial interests that any legislation harmful to lumber would sooner or later disastrously affect labor and every other interest;

Resolved, Third, that we favor the conservation of the forest re-

sources of this country and stand ready to co-operate with the forest service of the Government for the promotion of this great principle; yet we assert that the removal or reduction of the present tariff on lumber will hasten rather than delay the destruction of our forests and defeat rather than accomplish an enlarged and more successful practice of this great work already inaugurated. We predicate this statement upon the fact that the average sawmill to be operated successfully must cut at least its minimum capacity. If, therefore, the mill man is compelled to leave 25 per cent. of the trees in the woods to rot and burn that he now uses, because of no market for the manufactured product thereof, he will find it necessary to cut approximately 25 per cent. more trees to keep his mill logged and make good this shortage, and in equal proportions reduce the forest area of this country 25 per cent. faster.

The argument in the last clause of the resolution is so wonderfully conceived as to be difficult to understand. How it can be that the prevention of the cutting of United States timber will result in the timber resources being destroyed is not clear. There would undoubtedly be more Canadian lumber consumed in the United States if the duty were removed and one would think that this would mean less cutting of United States timber. But according to the resolution it would mean increased cutting as the sawmills, being hard put to sell their material, would waste about 25 per cent. of the timber cut, and would at the same time have to cut at least enough to keep their mills going to their minimum capacity. The more logical conclusion would be that competition would force out of business those mills which could not find enough business for their minimum capacity and that there would be a proportionately smaller cut. The question is not of much importance to Canadians, except inasmuch as it shows to what extremes the opponents of the reduction of the tariff are being driven in order to maintain their case.

In the Courts—Recent Legal Decisions

Conversion of a Shingle Machine.—Chief Justice Mulock recently gave judgment in a Divisional Court of Ontario in the case of the Utterson Lumber Company v. H. W. Petrie, Limited, in which the plaintiffs appealed from a judgment dismissing an action for the conversion of a shingle machine. In the judgment Chief Justice Mulock stated that according to the evidence, H. W. Petrie had supplied to one J. M. Bird a shingle machine upon certain terms which included \$200 in cash and the balance in instalments, with ownership remaining with the defendants until completion of payment. Mr. Bird had sold his mill to the Messrs. Martin, and the latter had sold it to the plaintiffs. Subsequent to the last sale the defendants had removed the machinery from the mill, whereupon the action had been brought. The court held that under the terms of agreement for the sale the defendants were justified in the course they took and the appeal therefore was dismissed with costs.

Shareholder's Application to Wind Up Lumber Company.—Chief Justice Wetmore, of Saskatchewan, recently gave his decision in the case re Nelson Ford Lumber Company which came before him. Application had been made under the Winding Up Act of the Dominion of Canada on behalf of Grant Robinson, a shareholder in the company, to have a liquidator appointed and the company wound up. The question was raised whether this application could be made under the Dominion Winding Up Act. The Chief Justice held that the company could not be brought before the court under the Dominion Winding Up Act, inasmuch as it did not come under either of the clauses providing for such a course. An attempt had been made to show insolvency but the evidence was of a very vague character. Inasmuch as he thought that the application could have been made under the Companies Winding Up Ordinance, he declined to entertain the application, but made no order for costs.

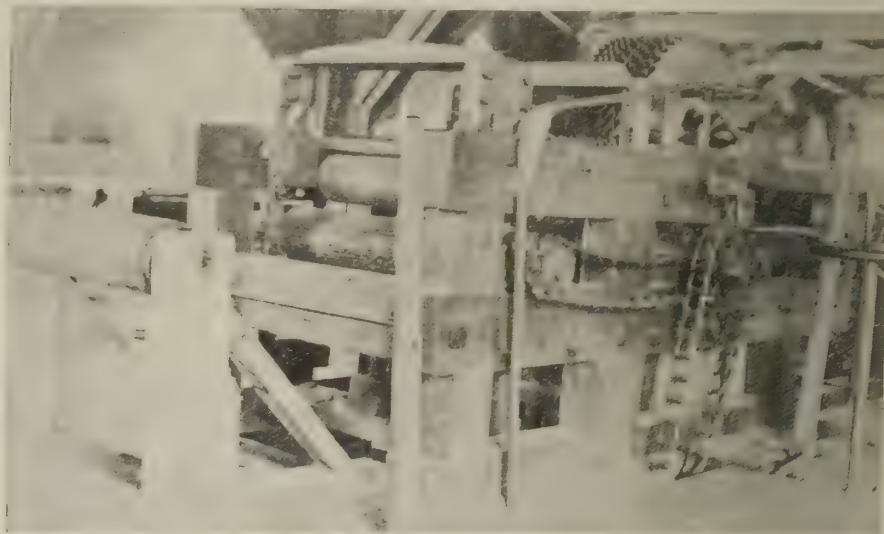
Payment for Tie Driving.—The case of the Pigeon River Lumber Company v. Mooring which recently came up for trial has been concluded and judgment has been given by Judge Britton. The action was taken by three companies for work done, services rendered and materials supplied to the defendants in respect of certain ties. The claim of the Pigeon River Lumber Company was only a small one. The claim of the Arrow River and Tributaries Slide & Boom Company was for driving and running ties belonging to the defendants over their improvements on the Arrow River and Pigeon River and for dues for the use of these improvements. The claim of the Lake Superior Tug Company was for towing these ties from the mouth of the Pigeon River to Port Arthur. The defendant claimed that he made no use of the improvements, and even if he did the company could not recover, because of non-compliance with the requirements of the statutes in such cases. Judge Britton held that the defendant did make use of these improvements and was liable for the same, and he found that the amount charged therefor was reasonable as it was less than the amount of toll the company was entitled to charge under the statute. The company was therefore entitled to recover \$2,180 with costs for the use of the improvements. The Lake Superior Tug Company was given judgment of \$1,539 with costs for towing the ties.

An Under Cutting Circular Sawing Machine

An invention which will be of much interest to lumber manufacturers has recently been perfected by Messrs. John Gillies and William Douglas, of Braeside, Ont., in the form of an "undercutting circular sawing machine." A number of practical and experienced manufacturers have seen the machine in operation and speak of it with enthusiasm. After a thorough course of demonstration as to its working qualities, the machine will be put into operation next spring. The illustration shown herewith does not afford a very good idea of the machine on account of the fact that it was installed temporarily and the posts and other obstructions prevented a good view from being obtained.

The principle on which this machine is constructed is to feed the log to be sawn, to the saws, in such a way that the saws cut with the grain of the wood, thereby ensuring easier cutting and less pressure on the saws than if cutting against the grain or end wood. To obtain this end, the logs, when being fed to the machine, pass under the arbor, instead of over. Consequently the log and the saws travel in the same direction, instead of in opposite directions, as is the case when fed to the saws over the arbor.

The gang circular is simple in construction and consists of a double frame, the lower frame carrying the four feed rolls only, and the upper frame carrying the saw arbor and saws only. The feed rolls are driven



Under Cutting Circular Sawing Machine invented by John Gillies and Wm. Douglas of Braeside, Ont.

from below by face plate and friction, with chain feed connecting with second feed roll, and the rolls are continued in motion by gears. The speed of the feed is regulated by the friction and face plate to which the chain feed is connected, and can be immediately reversed so as to back the log out of the machine, if necessary.

The binding rolls are contained in a sash or frame, to which the screw is connected at the bottom, and with face plates and friction placed below the floor which controls them, and connected with levers. The binding rolls can be raised or lowered from a cant of two inches in thickness, to a height of fourteen inches, if desired. The sides of the sash or frame carrying the binding rolls are slotted to allow them to work freely on the outside of the feed rolls (the ends of which project through them), when the sash or frame is being raised or lowered by the screw and friction which operate them. The pressure of the binding rolls is obtained by spiral springs placed between the top of the yoke which carries the binding roll boxes, and the inside of the top of the sash or frame which contains the binding rolls.

The arbor is constructed of 3½-inch steel, carried on three bearings. On one side of the arbor is a solid collar, and the arbor where it carries the saws is feathered and a groove is cut in the saws corresponding with the size of the feather in the arbor. Collars eight inches in diameter, and varying in thickness according to the thickness of lumber desired to be cut, are placed between the saws. The collars are held in place by a strong threaded nut. The arbor boxes are adjustable, so that the arbor can be lowered according as the saws decrease in size from filing and wear. The outside bearing is carried on a removable bridge which can be taken out quickly by taking out a jib key at each end of the bridge. The bridge is then slid out on to an attachment on the side of the machine.

The saws can be removed and replaced in from five to seven minutes. When the saws are in place, the bridge is so constructed that it passes into place by giving it a slight shove from the supports, when the jibs are replaced and the machine is ready for operation. The arbor carries eleven saws, 12 gauge, 32 inches in diameter. The guide bar is constructed of a

solid bar 1x3-inch, V-grooved, and slotted to receive the bolt which holds the guide arm in place. The slot in the bar is protected below by a strap of iron, so that when the nut is taken off the guide bolt, it cannot drop out.

The guides for holding the guide block or pin are made of spring steel, split up to the guide bar, and on each side is a dovetailed recess which holds the guide block in place. Adjusted to each guide arm on top is a bolt and nut whereby the guide can be spread and adjusted to each saw. There is placed on top of the guide bar an iron pipe in which is inserted small pipes closed at the end; one of these pipes is placed between each saw, and is perforated to allow water to be applied to the saws, if necessary. The guides are placed on top of the cant to be sawn, and are self adjustable; as, for instance, when sawing an 8-inch cant followed by a 6-inch cant, the guide drops two inches, and will rise if a 6-inch is followed by an 8-inch.

The inventors of this machine claim that it can be run with a great deal less power than a machine which cuts against the grain of the wood. It is run or driven by a 14-inch belt, and by actual test has sawn 72 small logs, six and eight-inch cants, in 25 minutes. The machine requires no special foundation, but can be set up on the ordinary mill floor.

Orders Obtained in New Zealand.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australasia, in a recent report says that some newspapers in Canada have published statements that Australia is going to ship its butter in a box recently invented made up of clay and straw. The information appears to have been obtained from an Irish newspaper. The report has for its foundation, that some time ago two very small samples of this material were brought to Sydney. The proposed box is a wooden box lined with the alleged material. No one here appears to have thought that it could be a substitute for the present wooden box either on the plea of economy or of quality.

There is no doubt that the butter manufacturers are concerned as to the material for their boxes. Prices are 80 per cent. higher than they were 12 years ago; a box which could be had for 10d. is now 1s. 6d. Some sample boxes have been ordered from Norway, made of what is termed here, white pine. The material has the texture of Canadian spruce, but is somewhat darker in color, and in all probability contains more resin. Boards cannot be cut wide enough to make the side of a box and hence the material has to be tongued and grooved. This is a very strong objection. The price is, as yet, uncertain, but so far as known will be somewhat higher than the butter boxes made from New Zealand white pine.

If it were not for the advantageous duty of 6d. per 100 superficial feet given to New Zealand on the pine, it is probable that spruce could be imported from Canada, but Canadian boards would be required to pay 2s., if undressed, and 2s. 6d. if dressed, per 100 feet above the rate of the New Zealand pine if of inch or less than inch board stuff. New Zealand pine can be purchased at slightly under 11s. 6d. per 100 feet, duty paid, at the present moment. Shooks bear a duty of 25 per cent.

There are advices of 56 cargoes of timber from the west coast of America and the Baltic ports on the way to Australia, but not one of these is from British Columbia. The prices were so low at the Sound ports for Oregon that Canadian timber for nearly a year has been practically out of the market. The advance in the prices in the United States market has enabled British Columbia mills to again enter this trade, and orders for several million feet have just gone forward.

Forestry Convention in Toronto.

A special convention of the Canadian Forestry Association is to be held in Toronto on Feb. 11th and 12th. The sessions will be held in the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto. As in previous years, the railways are granting a single-fare rate for the meeting. As forestry has of late years come so prominently into public attention, a large attendance is expected. The membership of the association is now nearly 1,700. The association is nine years old, having been founded in 1900 by Mr. E. Stewart, then Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion. Its membership includes many prominent lumbermen and officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments. The work of the association has been largely educational in character. Its objects include the advocacy of more rational and scientific methods of dealing with the forests, the exploration of public land (with a view to ascertaining the areas not suitable for agriculture and the setting apart of these for permanent forest land), and the dissemination of knowledge.

The president for 1908-09 is Mr. W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N.B., and the secretary, Mr. A. H. D. Ross, of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

9. Turned wood.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of turned wood.

11. Whitewood.—A Carlisle firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of planed whitewood.

Short Lengths from British Columbia

American lumbermen operating in British Columbia are combining in a campaign for the repeal of the United States tariff on lumber. Among those interested are Arthur Rogers, president of the Rogers Lumber Company, operating retail yards in North and South Dakota, and having two or three mills in British Columbia; S. H. Bowman, of the Bowman Lumber Company, and also head of the Union Lumber Company; Otto Lachmund, manager of the Lamb-Watson Lumber Company, and M. J. Scanlon, of the recently incorporated Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Company. If a further market is found for British Columbia lumber, more cutting is likely to follow, and this would be a reason for the government to consider the extension of the license limit of 21 years. This request has repeatedly been made by timbermen, who claim it will be a preventive against slashing.

There is an agitation in New Zealand ports against the importation of sawn British Columbian and American lumber. The people responsible for this are urging the importation of the logs roughly squared to make safe stowing, so that they can be cut up in the New Zealand mills and thus provide more work for the people of the southern Dominion sawmills. According to shipping men acquainted with the situation, in order to do this new mills would have to be constructed on modern lines, for at present there is not a mill in New Zealand which could handle the huge logs which are grown on the West Coast. They have no machinery for the handling of the big timber, and so until their mills are brought up to date the exportation of sawn lumber from the west coast will continue.

Mr. Fred Fraser, a prominent timber limit owner of Revelstoke, B.C., reports that leading up-country lumbermen are urging upon the Hon. Thos. Taylor, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia, the necessity for changes in the timber regulations with a view to securing greater security of title in connection with timber leases. The mill owners feel that the Provincial Government should go a step farther than to guarantee licenses for a period of more than 21 years. They realize that the present Government does not contemplate any policy of confiscation after the expiration of the 21 years period, but realize that future administrations might adopt a vastly different policy. During a visit to England last year for the purpose of selling timber limits, Mr. Fraser found that he was handicapped by the existing regulations. All the financiers he met entered objections, claiming that British capital would not be invested until the Government amended the timber laws. In one or two instances people who had bought limits were anxious to sell, and actually gave him options on several large tracts.

A petition signed by several hundred hand loggers has been forwarded to the British Columbian Government, requesting that the hand logging privilege, which had been cancelled in a majority of timber areas of the province, be restored. The hand loggers are very much in earnest over this matter and a deputation of the leading men in that industry will wait upon the Government in the near future to press their claims for a restoration of the cancelled privileges. The petition sets forth the fact that there are approximately 1,500 hand loggers idle in the province under the present condition of the industry. The majority of these hand loggers have capital invested in outfits which run all the way from \$500 to \$3,000. They claim that there are large districts throughout the province which can only be logged successfully by hand loggers on account of the inaccessibility of the timber, which cannot be reached by logging engines, so that they claim the timber will never be removed unless cut by hand loggers.

Although Canada subsidizes a line of steamers to Mexico, there is no parcel post service between the two countries. Canadian fourth class matter addressed to Mexico must go via England, leaving here about every ten days and taking a month to reach destination. To secure direct delivery it is necessary to forward to some United States postmaster, enclosing U.S. stamps sufficient to carry it from there on. This virtually amounts to double postage. A movement is on foot to ask the Government to establish a direct service.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian trade agent, quotes an interview in the Sundsvalls "Tidings," in which it is stated that the falling off in the Swedish sawmill industry will be much greater than has generally been expected. The export of wood products in 1909 will probably mean a reduction of Swedish export values by about 25,000,000 kroner or a reduction of about 25 per cent. Under present conditions this industry does not pay; log prices in Sweden are, according to this authority, by far too high in comparison with the prices for wooden goods abroad.

Messrs. Smith, Tyrer & Company, lumber and commission agents, Halifax, N.S., have recently moved into new offices on Pickford & Black's wharf.

Modern Machines Demand Skilled Operators.

Only yesterday the mill man had to be satisfied if his machine turned out work at a feed of 40 to 50 feet per minute; he thought he was doing something extraordinary if this was exceeded. To-day he is neglecting opportunities if he doesn't produce absolutely smooth work at a rate of feed of over 100 feet per minute. How much he can exceed this with the best modern machine depends solely upon the operator and the use he makes of the accessories with which they are provided.

In a word, the man must be brought up to the standard of the machine. If the machine itself is perfectly capable of running at a feed of over 150 feet per minute, the operator is responsible if this rate is not maintained.

We need more brains at the machine; it's only a matter of ability and of price. Fifty cents or a dollar per day is a small amount in wages compared with the value of the increased output which may be obtained by more intelligent operation. Such operation also means improved quality of product, decreased expense for repairs and less time lost while the machine is out of commission. It is a matter which every mill man should seriously consider.

A Practical Woodworkers' Tool.

There is a general current of unrest among woodworkers who are keenly watchful for new and practical methods to take them away from the beaten paths of their forefathers. The demand for better machines—better tools or appliances is greater to-day than it has ever been. The illustration published herewith is of the Shimer Blade's Cylinder, a practical tool for surfacing, beading and siding, lately put on the market by Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pennsylvania.

This new cylinder provides for the use of thin blades of high speed steel, which when properly tempered and treated serve for one or two days of work on hard maple, oak or hickory. Knives made of this material in the old, heavy slotted fashion would be too costly to use owing to the first cost of the steel and the trouble in working it, yet the expense for the thin blades does not exceed that of the ordinary machine knife.

By reference to the illustration it will be noticed that the thin blades



The Shimer Blade's Cylinder for Surfacing, etc.

of this head are reinforced by special knife holders, which fit snugly in grooves made in the cylinder, enabling the blades to withstand the strains to which they are subject during operation. These knife holders are made of tool steel and form part of the chip-break, which when worn or injured may be replaced without discarding the cutter head or causing delay and inconvenience.

These blade's cylinders have superior advantages in point of simplicity, durability and efficiency. The blades may be kept in good working shape with less grinding, less trouble in setting and fastening to the head. They are also less liable to get out of balance, owing to the lighter weight of the knives used.

The ease by which the chip-breakers can be renewed, and the absolute security of the thin blades when reinforced with the holding clamps, together with the many other advantages which will be apparent to the wide-awake woodworker, makes it seem certain that this will be a favorite tool wherever good work is desired.

Further information can be secured from the makers, who will gladly mail their latest book of cylinders to any one making the request. Address Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pennsylvania.

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

The Tri-State Retail Lumber Dealers' Association opened its second annual convention at Evansville, Ind., on Jan. 20th. The convention was an unusually successful one, and the members were warmly welcomed by the mayor of the city. Many important matters of business were attended to and an enjoyable banquet was held.

The Keewatin Lumber Company, of Keewatin, Ont., are making their first shipment of lumber to the eastern markets of the United States, comprising 1,000,000 feet of white pine, which is going by rail to Fort William and by water to North Tonawanda, N.Y. Smaller lots have been shipped by the same company during the season to the Minneapolis and Chicago markets.

Uses for Quarter Cut Slabs.

In connection with quarter sawing a log into lumber there is slabbled off usually about eight V-shaped corners, says an exchange. That is, if the log is split into quarters, when the quarters are turned down on the carriage for sawing into boards or flitches in slabbing to get a face of four or five inches, whichever the sawyer slabs for, there is cut off a little corner slab two sides of which are sawed in V-shape with bark on the back. These pieces run in varying sizes from three to five inches on the two sides of the V.

One millman in speaking of this matter says that usually these pieces were thrown into the slab fire at his mill, but he concluded it was too good stuff to throw away, so he had been having the corners saved. He said it has been a little difficult to discover a market which could utilize to advantage these corner pieces or a product that could be made from them. They probably could be worked best by cutting up into short lengths and some of them might make small table legs or they might be cut up into small dimensions for furniture stock of some kind. It appears that there has not been enough continued effort at developing a market specifically to utilize these pieces and, as this millman says, they are too good stuff to go to waste. The average furniture factory has need of a wide variety of pieces of oak of small dimensions, and in this there is an opportunity to have oak with quartered face or in squares.

It would seem preferable to work it into smaller dimensions for the quartered face, as squares can be made from plain slabs. Some of it may be spoiled by sap, but in some oak the sap is very thin. However, here is where some good oak in small dimensions is going to waste and what is wanted is a market that will utilize it to advantage. There ought to be a market through which oak could be supplied to the mutual advantage of those needing small dimensions and those who have these quarters going to waste at their mills.

Here is an old-time recipe for finishing mahogany. Probably some of you have tried it, but to others it may be worthy of attention. Take one-third linseed oil, two-thirds turpentine; coat woodwork and wipe off clean. When thoroughly dry, coat with bichromate of potash; then fill with a

dark, rich filler, then shellac and give three coats of varnish and rub with pumice stone and water; give woodwork one heavy coat of polishing varnish after being rubbed in water; then rub again in water, and polish. In finishing mahogany some use the bichromate of potash without oiling, but they do not get as good a color. All mahogany should be oiled first, unless you want a very light color; then it should have a thin coat of shellac first.

Plenty of Steam from Frozen Logs.

It scarcely seems possible to generate sufficient steam in a sawmill boiler with sawdust from frozen logs, right out of the water, with ice hanging all over them, yet that is precisely what the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company claim that many users of their grates are doing. This grate stimulates combustion to a wonderful extent, adding to the efficiency of a boiler, and making it easy to keep steam with fuel in such a condition that it is out of the question to burn it on an ordinary grate.

It saves labor in firing, is equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and is adapted for any number of boilers, from one up. No change in construction is necessary. A hole must be made in each wall through which the pipe is to pass; beyond this not a brick need be disturbed. The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning. There is no difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

The manufacturers will ship the grate on approval, subject to thirty days' exhaustive test, they paying the freight both out and back if the outfit is rejected.

The annual meeting of the Ballantyne Lumber Company, Limited, was held on January 15th at its head office, 123 Bay street, Toronto. The following officers and directors were re-elected: President, Edward Clark; vice-president, W. S. Kelly; manager, W. J. Foster; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Clark. The board of directors, in addition to the officers, is composed of W. J. Kelly, T. N. D. Kelly and R. L. Clark. The members then discussed the best method for operating their holdings and took up in complete detail the improvements they proposed to inaugurate at an early date.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

Thinner Gang Saws and Faster Work.

To use thinner saws, thereby producing more lumber from the log, and to saw faster, thereby increasing capacity and reducing cost, are results striven after by progressive sawmill men; and every wide-awake machinery manufacturer does his utmost to make these results attainable.

In the design of gang sawing machinery, the effort has been to effect such a movement of the saw blades as to equalize the work and strain so that the work should be equally distributed to all the teeth and to clear them effectually from sawdust on the return stroke. This seems easy, but is not. It has puzzled the best designers in the business, for years. The best that could ever be done was to approximate the desideratum, at the average rate of feed to be carried, and be satisfied with indifferent results when this average feed was departed from.

Wickes Brothers, of Saginaw, Mich., specialists in gang saws and among the leading builders for nearly half a century, now announce the perfection of a new line of gang sawing machines embodying an entirely new principle, by means of which thinner saws may be used and faster cutting done, than heretofore possible. The work on the saw teeth is so evenly distributed that they all cut exactly the same advance into the cant and continue to cut the same length or chip throughout their path through the timber. At the end of the cutting stroke, the saws swing sharply back, away from the cant and drop their dust, and returning upward meet the cant at the top of the return stroke and commence sawing immediately and without loss of stroke.

Furthermore, by means of ingenious but simple mechanism, the advance of the saws is automatically regulated in unison with the feed so that the sawing is always done at full stroke and full efficiency, regardless of the rate of feed.

The new gangs are heavy, simple machines with large pins and bearings and, though new in design, embody the results of the wide experience of the makers. The new model Wickes gangs have already made some astonishing records of output, and with very thin saws at that. They are built in seven different styles and an endless variety of sizes to suit all conditions.

Machinery Trade Notes

The Alert Bay Lumber Company, of Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, have purchased a 66-inch, style "K" Saginaw band resaw, latest 1909 type, from W. B. Merschon Company, of Saginaw, Michigan.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B.C., have purchased a 66-inch, style "K" Saginaw band resaw, latest 1909 type, from the W. B. Merschon Company, of Saginaw, Michigan. The sale was effected by Mr. R. H. Mader, the manager of the Seattle branch of the Merschon Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

A Wicks Brothers' gang saw, model No. 15, 32 inches wide, recently installed at the Fidalgo Mill Company's plant, Anacortes, Washington, established a new record when it made 300 strokes per minute, carrying a half-inch feed per stroke, the stroke being eight inches deep and No. 18 gauge saws being used.

We are in receipt of a handsome little booklet from the Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, entitled "Quality in Transmission Machinery." While containing only eight pages, the booklet is very complete, showing the various designs of pulleys and hangers for shafting and friction clutch pulleys manufactured by this company.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., have issued a catalogue, No. 67D, referring to the Jeffrey rubber belt conveying machinery. It contains a number of splendid illustrations showing the numerous uses to which these belt conveyors can be put. Among the illustrations are pictures of the Jeffrey "Century" Rubber Belt Conveyors. These Conveyors, they state, are made of the very best duck underlaid with a special high grade rubber of a composition to withstand the abrasion of the material handled.

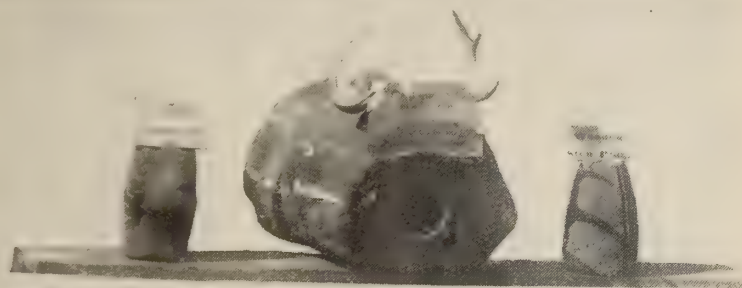
The Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, Hespeler, Ont., have purchased the plant, machinery, patterns, raw material, finished and partly finished stock of the Clark-Demill Company, Limited, and will continue the manufacture of all standard lines of woodworking machinery, together with some new specialties. The officers of the new company are: President, G. D. Forbes; Vice-president, W. A. Kribbs; Sec.-treas. and managing director, W. G. Chater. Mr. Chater was formerly with the Goldie & McCulloch Company, but for the past eleven years has been with the Jenckes Machine Company.

Henry Disston & Sons, the big saw manufacturers, have prospered in Canada. About three years ago they started business in small premises at 112 Adelaide street east, Toronto. A little later a modern factory was erected and the firm felt that they were established in quarters which would fill the requirements of their Canadian business for many years to come. However, under the energetic management of Mr. W. E. Radcliff, they have developed trade to such an extent that a fine site has been purchased on Fraser avenue, Toronto, and in a few weeks the erection of two factory buildings will be commenced. The site comprises several acres, so there will be abundant room for extensions. The location is one of the most desirable in Toronto, being close to the tracks of the leading railways, where the shipping facilities will be of the best.

Good Lasting Qualities of Cypress.

For years visitors to New Orleans from northern points have been curious regarding the above-ground cisterns in the shape of cypress tanks with which the city is supplied from one end to the other. The purity of the water from these tanks has also been a source of surprise, in view of the fact that many such tanks in use to-day are fifty years or more old. Each household is supplied with one or more tanks (or cisterns) and the residents are very strenuous in their opposition to the order, which will become effective soon, to remove the tanks and depend entirely upon the new waterworks system now being installed.

In olden times, considerably more than one hundred years ago, there were many wealthy French and Spanish families residing in New Orleans who decided upon a waterworks system of their own, to supply running water for general use and for fountains in their courtyards, and it was during the French sovereignty of Louisiana that the system was built.



Cypress Water Main over a Hundred Years Old.

The mains were of cypress logs eighteen feet long, and averaging twenty-two inches in diameter, through which, end to end, were bored five-inch holes. The sections of pipe were joined end to end by iron connections driven into the end of each log. Wooden plugs made of cypress were used at the ends of the various mains and to cut off the supply from a delinquent consumer. The system started at the foot of Canal street, extended to Chartres, and for several blocks out of Chartres, with branches running each way. A large wooden tank was constructed at the foot of Canal street, wooden pumps were installed, and slaves were constantly employed pumping water into the tank by hand. The water mains were connected with this tank and the gravity system of distribution employed.

It is not known just when this system was installed, but it is known that Benjamin Latrobe was granted certain privileges and took over the system in 1811. Presumably the system had been installed quite a number of years before, but it is impossible to state how many. Latrobe evidently had his troubles and failed in the extension of his waterworks system, as the plant passed into the hands of the Commercial Bank in 1833. The bank operated the plant for a great many years thereafter, and it was only superseded by the more modern system installed some years ago.

The cut shown herewith is a section of the old main, and there is also a connecting pipe and a plug. The cypress is in as sound condition as when it was installed, although the metal connection is badly corroded. This section of pipe was dug up in Chartres streets a few years ago, having been underground for more than one hundred years. The owner of this old relic insisted upon the decorations before he would allow the photograph to be taken.

When an injector "kicks off" and refuses to work well do not try jarring it with a hammer, but look for sediment or scale in some of the valves. The feed pipe to the boiler will sometimes accumulate enough scale to seriously interfere with the working of an injector, and for this reason should be arranged so it can be examined.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Lumber Gangs Staying in the Camps.

The gangs of workmen in the lumber camps of the Upper Ottawa this season have not changed in mid-winter to the extent that is usual. Frequently the log maker or teamster has a new bunk mate after the Christmas holidays. But this season the chums are sticking together. The reason is akin to that which makes the lumber king stick to his stocks of sawn pine and spruce. There are no tempting offers of money in either case.

So the crowds of jolly shanty men back in the cities to spend their earnings before their "time" expired were smaller this winter. Few of them "jumped" their jobs, the employers said. The hiring agents knew it, too, for they received no fresh orders to replace men early in January as is the custom. True enough, some shanty men left the woods after a couple of months toil and returned to more refined society. They were soon sorry. Just as soon as their wad of wages was gone. The agent who sent them up in November shook his head when the deserter turned up for re-engagement. None of the companies wanted any men. Letters pass to and fro between even the remotest shanties and friends at home, and it was not long till the news was well disseminated among the crews who had stayed with their jobs that there was no wild demand for men in Ottawa or other hiring points. This intelligence was received in the region of the tall timbers soon enough to check the annual exodus from the shanties cityward.

The lumbermen are deriving a benefit from not having their gangs broken up. The amounts saved in transportation of new shanty hands is a considerable item alone. Then the experienced workers make better progress when they are left with their companions the season through instead of being thrown in with raw and uncongenial fellows in the middle of winter. The steady men are better off under the peculiar conditions of this season and financially all will be ahead when the time for paying off in the spring arrives. The long unbroken months to their credit will net them a better sum than would the higher wages if they abandoned work for a spell and squandered the first two months' earnings.

Logging Methods in Southern Camps.

Logging methods in use in the Southern States vary materially from those in Canada. A correspondent of the "American Lumberman" gives the following account of conditions in the south Atlantic territory:

In some sections where the timber is scattered and the land is level and dry, logging is a very simple operation. The trees for a distance of a mile on each side of the track are sawed down, usually by hand, and hauled into the log cars by either mules or oxen. A great deal of the logging in western Florida and southern Georgia is done in this manner, although the up-to-date logger finds it more economical to use steam skidders, even under these conditions.

The interesting part of logging, however, is in securing timber which 30 years ago was considered absolutely inaccessible, and the land consequently worthless, and here is where modern machinery appears to great advantage. I will endeavor to depict the almost impossible task of conquering these conditions, and compelling nature to give up this valuable timber, from personal observations in the Everglades of Florida.

To begin with, a great deal of this land has no bottom, and men and animals frequently sink into the earth to appear no more. The first thing necessary is to get a piledriver at work and build a solid foundation for the main track and in this case it is often necessary to drive one pile on top of another to reach bottom.

After getting started the ties are laid for a short distance, rails securely fastened, the engine is placed on rails, and everything is ready to work slowly through land that never before has been entered by human beings since the beginning of the world.

Crews with axes proceed with the engine, cutting down timber, driving piles and extending the track as they go on their slow journey. When they get far enough they put on another crew to start getting out the timber, and all the while the pile driving and laying of track go on and on.

A steam skidder and loader is then placed on the rails (there are too many styles and makes to describe right here), some with two drums, some with three or four, and on up to 25, according to the thickness of the timber. Some are overhead trolley affairs, and some have lines extending down to the ground from swinging booms, but the former style are used almost altogether in thickly timbered swamps.

In the case of the overhead machine a pulling line with a hook on the end recedes on a trolley wire to a point at which men are waiting with a log; the hook is lowered, the man slings the rope around one end of the log, the engine is started, the end of the log is raised almost up to the trolley wire, and then is hauled in and dropped in a pile alongside the railroad track.

In the case of the boom skidders, wherever possible, a mule is used to carry out the line to the log, a sling is made and fastened around the

log, the engine is started, and that log proceeds to do some funny stunts, tearing through the woods, pulling down saplings and small trees, winding around stumps, zigzagging here and there at the rate of 250 feet a minute, until it is brought up alongside the track.

Usually twice a day—noon and night—log trains are run out with a steam loader fitted with wire rope, the logs are hoisted on cars and taken to a pond alongside the tracks and back of the mill, where they are dropped off into the water. They are then in the hands of the log riders, who each mount one of the logs, with a long pikepole with a sharpened spear in the end, and jumping from one log to another the riders pole them up to the hopper of the mill, where a conveyor that is constantly moving carries them up and drops them on a slanting platform. A lever in the hands of the sawyer is then moved, one of the logs slides down on to the saw carriage; by the movement of another lever it is clamped down to the carriage, carried on to the saw, run through and cut up into any size desired. The outside or refuse is separated as it leaves the saw, and run on rollers worked automatically along a sort of trough about 300 feet outside the mill to a brick wall, and deposited on the farther side of the wall in a fire, which is kept going all the time.

Some sawmill men utilize a great deal of the refuse, cutting it up into bundles of building lath, fifty to a bundle, for which they get 10 cents a bundle from the dealer, and one lath cutter can turn out 300 bundles a day, at a daily cost of \$10, making a profit of \$20 net.

It may be that some who read this account have overlooked this feature and may find it profitable to do so. In the case of cypress logs, many cut off the butt, which is hollow in the centre, and throw it away, while other long-headed men find that it pays to cut them up into shingles.

Reverting to the subject of wire rope, it might be stated that the size and quality generally used, of course, depend on the size and weight of the timber, but as a rule $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter is used on pine and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch on cypress, which always grows in swamps and is loaded with water.

Where the timber is situated on the banks of a body of water, instead of skidders what are known as pull-boats are used, which are very similar to the former except they are used in the water, and are guyed and anchored along the banks. They are fitted with steam engine and drums with wire pulling rope, usually $\frac{7}{8}$ or 1-inch in diameter, and frequently are run out for a mile, or even two.

Many operators use large cones on the end of the line, which fit over the end of the log and guide and keep it from getting "hung up," to use the logger's expression, in coming through the woods. The rope, or ropes, used on a pullboat usually are endless; this is, a heavy rope which does the pulling is fastened to a lighter rope that is used to pull the heavy rope back from the machine to the log; at the extreme end of the line in the woods a large block is fastened to a tree and the line is pulled back and forth through this block.

The lines usually last a great deal longer on a pullboat than a skidder, as they are heavier, do not drag on the ground as much, and have a straighter pull.

Assisting the "Logger-in-Town."

The "logger-in-town" has always been a person of much interest, and lately the philanthropic people of Vancouver, B.C., have been doing a great deal for him. The conviviality of the lumberjack is proverbial. After his hard season in the woods he is altogether prone to make for the Water street saloons where there is lots of life, companionship and drink. Very often his entire wages, saved during his strenuous sojourn among the tall timber is dissipated in a few days, and he gets into debt to the bar. Cursing his foolishness he travels up the coast again on borrowed money to labor in the hardest kind of way to get more money to "blow in." This has been known to be the case for a generation past, but not until recently have philanthropic persons undertaken to give the hard-working lumber-jack a home to go to when in town.

The work of the Vancouver Sailors and Loggers' Society, Limited, as the enterprise is known, is receiving a large measure of support even at this early stage in its life. The institute provides amusements for the mind and body. The reading room is kept well supplied with literature and a billiard table has been installed. The lunch counter and bedrooms are clean and wholesome. To give an idea of the methods pursued the following programme provided for one week is reproduced: Monday, 8 p.m., limelight lecture by Rev. I. Waters, subject, "Travel in Zululand"; Tuesday and Friday nights at 8 p.m., lectures by Captain C. Ed- die, subject, "Seamanship and Navigation"; Thursday, 8 p.m., Bible class; Saturday, 8 p.m., social and musical evening, provided by the young people of the various denominations; Sunday, 4 p.m., men's social hour, carried on by the members of the Ladies' Guild; 7.30 p.m., short Gospel service.

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

— St. Catharines, Ont. —

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

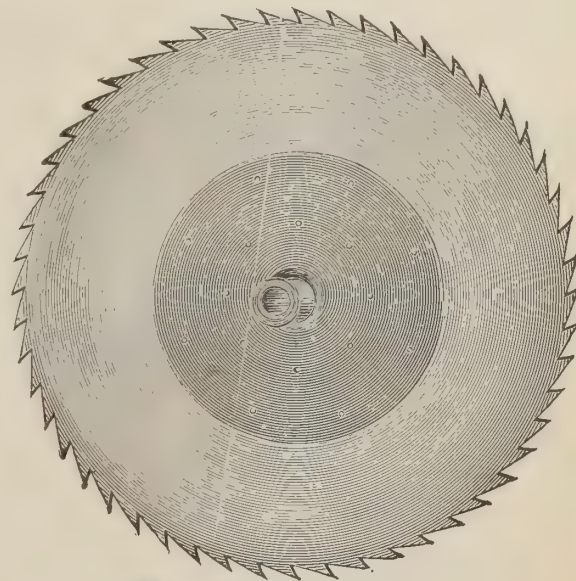
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

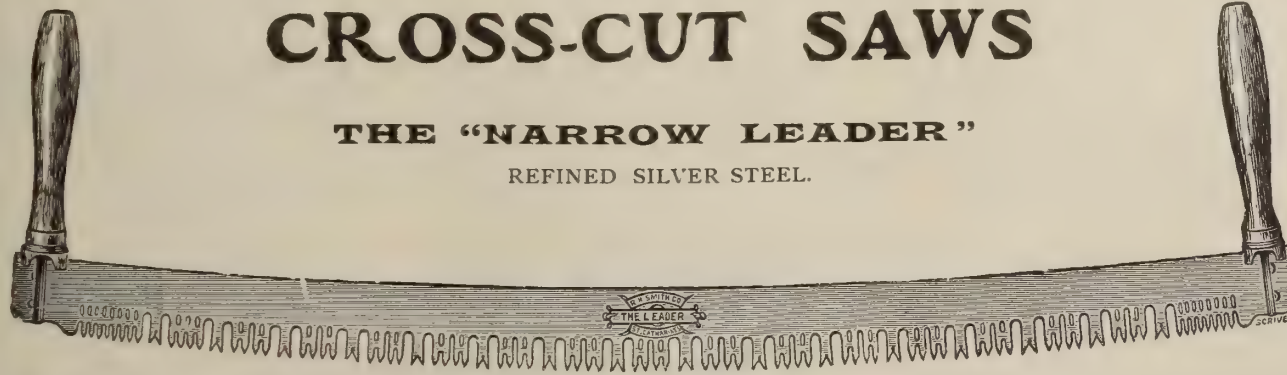
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS
Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. **tf**

Wanted

BIRCH LOGS, 16" AND UP IN DIAMETER. BUFFALO VENEER CO., Buffalo, N.Y. **9**

Wanted

CLEAR CEDAR LUMBER FOR BOAT building. H. E. GIMLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. **5**

Wanted

ONE CAR, OR MORE, ONE INCH NO. 1 White Pine Lath. DEWAR & Co., 290 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont.

1 1/2 Inch Soft Elm Wanted

SEVERAL CARS IMMEDIATELY: WILL pay good cash price. McDONALD-ROWLAND LUMBER CO., Owen Sound **6**

Wanted

BASSWOOD, BLACK ASH, SOFT ELM, Chesnut, Oak, Birch and Maple, sawn to our sizes, log run, for Spring or Summer delivery. Box 679 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

ONE CAR LOAD OF "UPPERS" QUALITY White Pine. Quarter 3"-4"-5" and 6" thick. Average width 15 inch and 12 to 16 feet long. WILLIAM KAY, Timber Mercant, Bolton, England. **4**

Wanted

1 1/2" Dry Soft Elm
1 1/2" Dry Beech
1 1/2" Winter Sawn White Basswood New Cut. Log run, mill culls out. Box 680 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building Ottawa, Ont. **tf**

Wanted

TANK LUMBER—3 BY 6/7 AND 3 BY 10/12. Lengths 18-24, White Pine. Address ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario. **7**

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. **tf**

For Sale

10 cars inch Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 6/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 8/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 20 cars 4/4 and 8/4 Spruce. 10 cars 1" and 2" Hemlock. Address T. L. BAILLIE Box 268 North Bay. **5**

For Sale

5,000 8 foot Cedar Posts 4 1/2" and up top end. 900 10 foot Cedar Posts 5" and up top end. The STANDARD LUMBER & STONE CO. Longford Mills, Ont. **5**

For Sale

100 1/2" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls 1/8 to 1/4.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. **tf**

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B. Ash C. & B.
1 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
1 " Clears.
1 " 2 and Clears.
1 " Clear Whites, Shingle

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 529 Board of Trade, Montreal.

Red Pine For Sale

103,000 ft. 1x4" and up x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better
100,000 " 2x4" x 10 ft. and up, Box & Better
150,000 " 2x6" x 10 ft. " " " "
80,000 " 2x8" x 10 ft. " " " "
16,000 " 2x10" x 10 ft. " " " "
200,000 " 2x8" and up, " " " "
200,000 " 2" Car flooring, 9 and 18 ft. long
50,000 " 1" and 2" Shorts, 6 to 9 ft. long
Rate to Toronto and Hamilton 11 1/2 cents, Buffalo 11 1/2 cents, Tonawanda 16 1/2 cents, Pembroke 10 1/2 cents, Ottawa 12 1/2 cents, Montreal 13 1/2 cents.

PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED SECOND HAND MACHINERY. One log nigger, 300 ft. slab and refuse conveyor chain, Jeffrie make preferred. 200 boom chains. Apply to W. L. CHANDLER, Ogdensburg, N.Y. **3**

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE 3 SAW AND ONE 4 SAW EDGER— both very heavy iron frames and feed rollers—good as new. Apply A. G. CHAW, Wanabashene **4**

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 72" x 18', 36 6" tubes
4 72" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 72" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 72" x 16', 64 4" tubes
5 66" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 66" x 16', 36 4" tubes, plug hat dome
4 66" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 60" x 17' 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
28" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" & 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

25" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangeye frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" center crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 43" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
17" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw " " Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

For Sale

A 15 H. P. ENGINE AND A 25 H. P. Boiler in good running order. Will exchange for lumber, lath, shingles or brick. J. T. ROWE, Aylmer, Ont. **4**

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTUR- ing a select line of wood-working barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to act as Canadian sales agents. Some goods sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **tf**

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 48" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Watrous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA **tf**

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
3 new double edgers, 2-16" saws
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
2 refitted adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines complete
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 13" x 23" x 30" L.H. compound Wheelock
1 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 13" x 30" L.H. Corliss automatic
1 12" x 30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 16" x 24" L.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 11 1/2" x 14" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 12" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 14" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 11" x 11" C.C. throttling governor, rocking valve

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20' semiportable fire box boiler
2 44" x 18' semiportable fire box boiler
1 39" x 14' 8" semiportable fire box boiler
1 36" x 12' 11" semiportable fire box boiler
1 48" x 10' 9" semiportable return tube boiler
1 66" x 14' 7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 63" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 60" x 17' 6" horizontal return tube boiler
1 60" x 12' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54" x 12' horizontal return tube boiler

We carry a full line of engineer's and millmen's supplies.

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATROUS ENGINE WORKS,
Brantford, Ont. **tf**

For Immediate Sale

1 200 H. P. AUTOMATIC McEWEN ENGINE, 18 x 18 centre crank (with heavy extra iron bed in first class running order.) Apply to KEARNEY TIMBER MFG. CO., Kearney, Ont. **tf**

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. **tf**

Tug For Sale

MADE OF 3/4 STEEL, 40 FEET LONG, 9 feet beam, 7 x 7 1/2 engine, upright boiler allowed 140 P. of steam. Everything as good as new. May be seen in the Soo, Mich. Price \$1,300. Address Box 675, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **3**

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clasp-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B. **tf**

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

A LOG BAND SAWYER AND FILER wants position for coming season. R. BERRY, 6 Lappin Avenue, Toronto. **3**

Wanted

POSITION BY A PRACTICAL MECHANIC Millwright, twenty-three years experience in charge of high capacity modern saw mill machinery. Open to engagement either to build or operate, permanent position favoured. Address 89 Church Avenue, Verdun, P.Q. **4**

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **tf**

Situation Wanted

BY ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE AC- countant and lumberman. Twelve years of thorough and detailed experience, from purchase of timber to sale of lumber, including railroad accounting by most approved methods. Will show monthly costs and results of all departments. Now employed by manufacturing company. Box 669 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **3**

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **tf**

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Salesman Wanted

FIRM MANUFACTURING SAW AND LATH Mill Machinery wants to secure a first-class travelling salesman, who fully understands both how to use and sell such machinery. Address Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE CITY OF Winnipeg by an Eastern Hardwood Flooring Manufacturer. Address REPRESENTATIVE, B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. **3**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detailed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business, wishes to buy working interest in saw-mill operation where his services can be used. Prefer B.C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

MISCELLANEOUS

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. tf

For Sale

PLANING MILL AND RETAIL LUMBER Business in best locality in Ontario. Everything complete and a bargain. Apply 681, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale

TO CLOSE ESTATE, LATE JOHN DOW'S well. Planing Mill in live village and wealthy farming community. Late owner was a skilled mechanic and mill was unusually well equipped. JAMES POOL, Administrator, Dutton, Ont. 3

Wanted

TO PURCHASE A BAND SAW MILL capacity 30,000 feet per day or would let contract to saw pile and ship saw from three to five million feet lumber per season for a term of years. We have good mill site near town of Pembroke. Address Box No. 9, Westneath, Ont.

For Sale

THE PROPERTY OF THE J. E. MURPHY Lumber Company, situated on St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron, comprising Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stables, all at Milford Haven; also Shingle Mill, and Saw Mill at Mud Lake, and House and Barn; together with stock of saw logs at both places, and timber limits in the vicinity. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, Liquidator, Spectator Building, Hamilton, Ont

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, SITUATED three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B.C., estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill. Apply to

MRS. E. H. HUSBAND,
129 Main St., Hamilton, Ontario.

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 150 square miles, situate on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and Pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que. Canada. 4

Saw Mill and Billion and a Half Feet Timber Limits For Sale

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE A COMPLETE sawmill plant and timber limits are offered for sale. Situated on Pacific Coast, British Columbia. Limits estimated to contain one and a half billion feet of red and yellow cedar, spruce, fir, larch and hemlock, all within 3 miles of tide water. Plant consists of saw and planing mills, dry kilns, box and sash and door factories, etc., large vessels can load direct from yard. For price and terms address —F. E. LEUSNER, 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario

Trade Department Report on Wood.

"Millions of wood blocks are used annually in Great Britain for the paving of streets. These blocks are of various sizes and are made from a hardwood that at the same time is susceptible to creosote. Tenders for large quantities are periodically invited by the municipalities, and if Canadian firms are anxious to take up this line of business they should write to the city surveyors requesting that their names be placed on the list of firms invited to tender. Arrangements for creosoting can be made at several ports if desired.

"The following are the names of the surveyors or engineers in some of the larger municipalities. A complete list can be obtained from this office if required: Henry E. Stilgoe, city surveyor, Birmingham; James Lord, city surveyor, Hali-

fax; E. G. Mawbey, city surveyor, Leicester; T. de Courcey Meade, city surveyor, Manchester; C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, city surveyor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Brown, city surveyor, Nottingham; E. C. Foote, city surveyor, Oldham; W. T. Lancashire, city surveyor, Leeds; J. A. Brodie, city surveyor, Liverpool; A. Evans, city surveyor, Salford; C. F. Wike, city surveyor, Sheffield; J. A. Crowther, city surveyor, Southampton; J. M. Moncur, city surveyor, Sunderland.

"Canada's trade with Great Britain in railway sleepers has not increased to any extent during the last ten years. On the other hand, since 1902, a decrease is apparent. Tenders are periodically invited, and if Canadian firms are anxious to secure a portion of the trade it would be advisable for them to write to the managers of the large railway companies for permission to tender. Their names and addresses can be obtained from this office on application.

"Figures have already been quoted indicating the trade done by Canada in staves. Many of the larger breweries manufacture their own barrels. Canadian firms anxious to transact their business without the assistance of an intermediary should communicate with the breweries direct. It would also be advisable to write direct to the cooperages in this district who use staves and other timber in the manufacture of barrels, boxes and tubs. Names and addresses can be obtained by writing this office.

"During the last five years this office has continually drawn the attention of Canadian manufacturers of wooden goods to the almost inexhaustible demand for handles in this district. A few firms have intimated that they wish to supply these goods, and the names of buyers have been forwarded to them; but investigation as to results has revealed great disappointment.

"The representative of a first-class Birmingham firm toured Canada last year and interviewed almost every handle manufacturer in Canada. He concluded arrangements whereby large trial orders were to be filled by a firm in Nova Scotia, but the firm went into liquidation in spite of their intimation that unlimited capital was at their service. Two Ontario firms visited Birmingham a few months ago, studied the requirements of the market, and assured me that their arrangements on this side were quite satisfactory. They have returned to their factories equipped with the necessary knowledge and anticipate a continuous and increasing trade with this district. This is the right course to pursue.

"There are no board of trade returns specifying the amount of business done in wooden handles, but Birmingham and Sheffield alone must consume enormous quantities. The United States are large exporters of all kinds of wooden handles to Great Britain."

J. L. CAMPBELL

J. P. JOHNSON

D. E. CARMAN

Campbell & Carman

Wholesale Dealers

White and Red Pine, Hemlock, New Brunswick Spruce Flooring, B. C. Shingles and Fir Timber, Boat and Car Builders' Material, Cedar Fence Posts, Spiles. . .

1523-4 Traders Bank Building

TORONTO

The Carter-Stevens Lumber Co., Limited

103 Bay Street - TORONTO

Always in the market for
HARDWOODS
suitable for export

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Oyamel Company

B. A. SCOTT, Vice-President and General Manager.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Pulp Wood,
Railway Ties, Telephone Poles

Mills at
Roberval, Lake St. John

Head Office:
Hochelaga Bank Bldg., Quebec

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Business is somewhat flat as yet, the improvement which was expected with the new year not having materialized to any great extent. The quantity of business being done is not so large as was expected by far. There is, however, a firmer feeling generally. In hardwoods trade is also flat just now, though in some quarters it is said to be strengthening a little on account of a better demand from the United States. It is expected that a general improvement will occur within the next two months. Basswood is a little firmer and so is oak, the latter being scarce. There has been a fair demand in the Ottawa district for certain lines during the present month, such as square southern pine and certain sizes of hemlock. Dressing pine is quoted at \$32 to \$35 a thousand; common stock boards, as No. 1 and grade, \$24 to \$28; cull stock, \$20; sidings, \$17.50. Hemlock continues to sell freely and in car lots brings \$16.50 to \$17. Spruce flooring is quoted at \$22 in car lots. The season being practically over for shingles, there is but little movement in them, and prices are weak though unchanged at \$3.20 for British Columbia. White pine lath are scarcer, No. 1 especially. It brings \$4 for No. 1 and \$3.50 for No. 2 firm. A good deal of varied stuff is moving, not so much good pine as cheaper goods, such as hemlock and spruce.

Eastern Canada.

The New York demand for spruce has declined somewhat during the past month, but the prices are steady. It is feared, however, that there may be a reaction in February. There is a good demand for spruce frames, which are selling at prices to bring about \$24 in Boston, for nine-inch frames and under. Prices, however, are unsteady and there is no tendency on the part of buyers to anticipate their wants. Random is bringing lower prices. Shingles are in poor demand and have fallen off about ten cents during the past fortnight. Cedar extras will bring about \$3.80 to \$4 in Boston, but there is not much doing at the latter prices. There is only a small demand for lath. The splendid conditions for getting out logs which have existed so far during the winter have tempted operators to take advantage of them to the utmost extent. The probability is that every contract will be fully carried out. There is about eighteen inches of snow in the woods in many places and yarding conditions are also excellent. Large logs are in more than usually good demand, especially for spruce, and this is resulting in the contractors picking their logs more carefully than ever. Portable mills are doing rather poorly, many of them being tied up, as a result of the low prices which have prevailed. Trade conditions generally are dull with no indication of improvement for some weeks to come. The St. John district reports only three mills running. Winter liner shipments have increased to a slight extent. It has been said that shingles are showing a tendency to weaken, but the St. John trade shows no indication of it as yet. The St. John shingles have been pretty well shipped, and it is not expected that a full cargo could be made up before April. Probably the prices at present would be about \$3 for dutiable "extras" and \$2.50 for dutiable "clears." English deals promise to be in much better demand during the coming season than they have been for a couple of years back.

Western Canada.

Vancouver reports a fair demand for logs, with prices for a good average quality of fir running \$9 or \$9.50. Few independent camps are operating, the mill companies mostly providing their own supply. It is thought that when the demand is heavy and the price is high there will be so many going that the market will be glutted.

The past year was a pretty bad one for the mills in the interior, the returns showing that only about 25 per cent. of the aggregate capacity of the mills was produced. Even with this, the stocks on hand are large enough to provide for any reasonable demand. Out of 66 mills in the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, only five or six are now operating.

Great Britain.

The renewal of the public sales in London has given an appearance of business, and the demand is a little more lively though not so good as at this time last year. Liverpool reports that there is no change in the general character of the market at present. Stocks on hand in the northern ports are still too heavy and are being reduced only in small quantities. On account of the firm position taken by the Ottawa producers the holders of pine stocks in Liverpool are sitting down upon their stocks and not making sales unless they get what they wish in the way of price. There is no change in the spruce deal market, the demand being still dull. Some dealers report a better tone in spruce but are unable to give particulars. No shipments from St. John or Halifax are reported to be under way, and as stocks are not excessive holders ought soon to find themselves in a good position. The stock of sawn and pitch pine timber at Liverpool and Manchester is still far too heavy and is largely of inferior character. This is causing a drag upon the market for future transactions. Glasgow reports show that business has again started after the holiday season, but that it is difficult to estimate what the demand will be during the winter and spring months. There has been quite a movement of American hardwood from the docks. Inquiries for spruce deals continue to be numerous, but so far there have been no imports this year. It is now believed that the consignments by winter liners will not be very plentiful. Quotations on a c.i.f. basis are particularly firm and higher prices are expected shortly, but buyers are not much impressed with this idea.

United States.

The general improvement in trade conditions which was confidently expected during the month of January did not materialize to so great an extent as was hoped, yet in spite of this, the volume of trade is much larger than it was at this time in 1906, prices are now stronger and the country yards are coming forward with their orders. These, together with the regular manufacturing demands, are helping to bring about a gradual improvement. Yellow and Norway pine and hemlock for building stock are in fairly good demand in most places and prices have advanced on these lines. Northern pine at Chicago has experienced an improvement in demand and for the better grades there is a fairly active business. Wide boards are scarce. It is expected that by the opening of the spring there will be a shortage of shop lumber and the current opinion is that its price will advance and also the prices of pattern lumber and low grade wide boards. At Buffalo, white pine is about steady and the demand light. In Chicago there is a freer movement of fir in the better grades. Lower grades, however, are in poor demand because of the competition of yellow pine. Shingles in Chicago are not maintaining the 25c. advance very well. Prices for all grades of red cedars are varying a great deal. White cedars remain unchanged. Minneapolis reports that the advance in prices has put a temporary stop upon business. In Buffalo another advance of ten cents a thousand has been made on red cedars from the Pacific coast, but the demand continues good. An effort is being made to sell Vancouver red cedars in Buffalo to compete with the Washington shingles, but prices so far are too high. White cedars are quiet.

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Market Correspondence

Favorable Logging Weather in the East.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 24.—The winter so far in this province and throughout the Maritime Provinces generally has been favorable to the getting of logs, and operators are taking advantage of conditions to the greatest possible extent. Judging from present conditions it would seem as if contractors would be able to get out the full quantity of the contracts. Advices from the up river logging sections state that there are from fourteen to eighteen inches of snow in the woods. Conditions for yarding have been excellent all through the season and this part of the winter's work is drawing close to its end.

A marked characteristic of logging operations of the present winter on the St. John and its tributaries is the quest for larger logs. This is the case particularly in spruce. It has been stated that the larger contractors are picking their logs with greater care than for many years and that the result will be that during the coming manufacturing season the local mills will have a better class of logs, so far, at least, as dimensions are concerned.

The portable mill industry will have one of the poorest winters in its history. Many of these small plants are tied up with little prospect of sawing this season. The cause is found in the fact that the prices of the manufactured article during the fall were not such as to encourage operations with plants of such a nature, where the cost per thousand is necessarily considerably higher than is the case with the output of the large mills.

The trade so far this year has been very quiet in this section and promises to continue so throughout the present month. Only three mills are running, so that the volume of manufactured material will not be important. Shipments by the winter liners have been somewhat in excess of last month's, but are not by any means more than the average.

The most important feature of the week is the rumor that shingles are weaker. If such is the case there is no indication of it in local trade circles, nor has it had any effect upon local prices. Any quotations made locally would be for delivery some time during the spring, as local stocks of shingles have been shipped up completely. Judging from present indications it will be well along in April before a quantity sufficient to make up a schooner's cargo will be ready for shipments at this port. An enquiry for a quotation on shingles with these conditions would bring some such price as \$3 per thousand on dutiable "Extras" and \$2.50 per thousand on dutiable "Clears" on the wharf at St. John.

The indications for trade on "English" deals are of a much brighter nature than has been the case since early in 1906, before the slump came. Local manufacturers and dealers are confidently expecting that the optimistic view of the situation as regards English deals is well founded and will be fully borne out. This feeling of optimism is having its natural effect upon prices and an enquirer for "English" spruce deals would be quoted from \$14.50 to \$15 per thousand, on a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and up, on wharf at St. John.

Ottawa Manufacturers dispose of Season's Pine and Spruce.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Several lumbermen of the Ottawa valley have sold the coming season's cut of thin pine and spruce at almost as high a rate as last year. Gilmour & Hughson recently sold to Skillings, Whitney & Barnes and Ritchie Bros. have sold to Bryson & Fraser, a new lumber company of Ottawa just capitalized at \$40,000. In nearly all cases where the complete output of a mill is usually taken by one buyer prices have been agreed upon for the 1909 cut. Sometimes certain proportions of high grades are guaranteed. When the classification is specified there is usually a slight reduction in price of first quality. In this respect the thin lumber is affected by the market similarly to deal which was sold earlier in the season to British agents.

Frequency of inquiries for pine shorts and sidings give an indication of an early revival in the trade which otherwise is not overly promising. The limited number of the sales keeps quotations at a standstill. Standard grades of lumber are not likely to undergo a reduction in price, although owners of small mills sometimes sell lots of irregularly graded lumber below current rates.

The large manufacturers are using the slack period in sales for the purpose of stock taking. While they find the yards well filled and shipping dull, there is one feature much more favorable than last year. On the corresponding date in 1908 neither English nor American buyers had put in an appearance in the Ottawa valley and there was no evidence of their coming. Compared with a year ago, the quantity of unsold Ottawa lumber at the present time is small. Manufacturers are also better prepared to reduce the output of sawmills next summer than they were last. In addition to this, a loosening up of the money market is in evidence everywhere promising a more active building season. The stock of lath is exhausted in yards where every other sort of lumber is plentiful. The latest price quoted for white pine is \$3.50 per thousand for No. 1

variety, and \$3 for No. 2. The shingle market remains steady, the demand being the same as about a year ago.

Statistics made up from building permits issued in Ottawa last year show that 86 per cent. of the houses were either brick or brick veneer. The value of the latter is one million dollars, compared with half a million dollars' worth of solid brick building. The wood or frame structures are valued at \$125,000. There was a large increase over the previous year in the number of building permits, but the total value of the buildings was less. This circumstance was due to the fact that in the last year the majority of buildings erected were houses of medium size, whereas in 1907 such large structures as the Y.M.C.A. building, the Collegiate Institute addition and new wing of the House of Commons were started. The total number of building permits issued during 1908 was 507, this being 152 more than the previous year. The total value of the buildings erected in 1908 was \$1,794,075, as compared with \$2,364,950 in 1907.

J. R. Booth is building a power house at the Chaudiere on the site of his first sawmill, erected half a century ago. The new structure will house a plant for the generation of energy to run Mr. Booth's new box board mill which is to start in the spring. The present enterprise is interesting as an indication of the gradual growth of the paper making industry in the Ottawa valley. Eight or ten years ago Mr. Booth launched into pulp grinding, and has since erected mills for producing news print, sulphite and box board. The output of Booth's lumber industry was once in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 feet a year, while now the production is a little less than 100,000,000 feet. The ground which is now being levelled off for the foundation of the power plant was the site of a busy lumber mill until the big Ottawa-Hull fire cleared it in 1900. At that time Mr. Booth was beginning to manufacture spruce into pulp instead of deal and thin oards, so he never reconstructed that portion of his lumber factory. Any decline in his output of lumber is more than counter-balanced by the immense trade in pulp and paper.

Mr. Robert Connely, manager of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, St. John, N.B., reports excellent conditions for lumbering and that all the operations of the company are in full swing. The prospects are that all contracts will be filled without trouble. Mr. Connely recently returned from New York and Brunswick, Maine, where he went in connection with the business of the company. He says that about Feb. 20 they will resume the export of pulp wood from St. Martins and Great Salmon River to Maine by means of barges and tugboats. It is their intention to overhaul thoroughly the wharf property recently acquired by them in St. Martins and put it in good condition for business.

Gordon Grant & Company, Trinidad, report under date of Jan 9th that all yards are amply stocked with lumber of all kinds, and the market is gradually recovering from its depression.

Lumberman President for Ottawa Board of Trade.

Mr. Peter Whelen, the well-known lumber merchant, has been elected president of the Ottawa Board of Trade. Mr. Whelen is the only son of the late George Whelen, contractor, of Ottawa, who came from County Mayo, Ireland. His mother was Harriet Goodwin, a daughter of the late John Goodwin, of Dublin, Ireland, and sister of the late James Goodwin, the well-known Ottawa contractor. Both parents died when he was quite a boy. He was educated at the County of Carleton Model School, Ottawa.

At the early age of 21 he became manager of the Law & Johnston sawmills in Ottawa and afterwards was general manager for their successors, John Rochester & Company. Upon their retirement from business Mr. Whelen became the Canadian manager of the Sheppard & Morse Lumber Company of Boston, Mass., a position which he still retains, as well as being a large shareholder. Their business in Ottawa is largely an export one, the trade extending to the United Kingdom, the United States and South American states in addition to Canadian trade.

Mr. Whelen, as vice-president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, was one of its representatives at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which met in London, England, in July, 1906. He was one of the original promoters, and is vice-president of, the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. He is the founder and president of the Ottawa Investment Company, Limited; a director in the Ottawa Transportation Company, and a director of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company. Mr. Whelen was a member of the City Council for four years, from 1881 to 1884.

Strict account is beginning to be taken by the authorities in the Province of Quebec of waste in lumbering. Stumpage dues are to be levied on (1) all stumps over one foot in height, measuring from the beginning of the roots; (2) all timber above six inches in diameter left in the tops; (3) all merchantable timber used for skids and not hauled; (4) all lodged trees; (5) all merchantable timber used for building bridges or making "corduroy" roads; (6) all logs left in the woods. A circular has been issued notifying lumbermen of these regulations. The first account for dues imposed for the above causes was recently filed and amounted to \$167.30. This was for only one river valley, and covered the cutting for fifteen days only!

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Lumbermen

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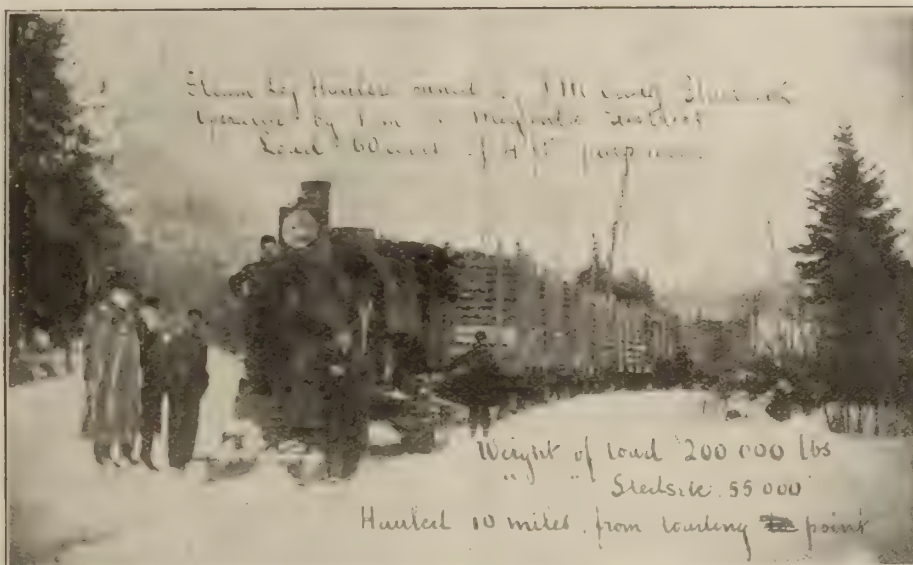
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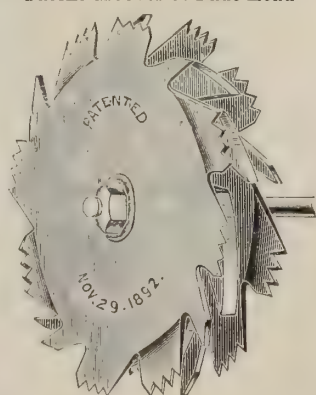
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The business of the City Sash & Door Company, London, Ont., is advertised for sale.

The McMaster Lumber Company, Kemptville, Ont., will erect a large sawmill.

W. McVicar & Sons, lumber manufacturers, Port Elgin, have assigned to W. C. Bullock.

The Gould Broom Manufacturing plant at Kingston, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

Bryson & Fraser, a recently incorporated lumber company at Ottawa, Ont., have commenced business.

The box factory at Brantford, Ont., owned by W. J. Hampel was destroyed by fire recently at a loss of \$10,000.

The McLeod Pulp & Paper Mills have started to manufacture boxboard at Milton, Ont., and intend to manufacture paper in the near future. The pulp mills of this company are turning out about 80 tons of pulp per day.

Recent Ottawa incorporations include: W. D. Morris, Limited, incorporated to deal in lumber, brick, etc.; capital, \$150,000. Incorporators, W. D. Morris, G. B. Acheson, R. G. Code and others, all of Ottawa.

The Tomiko Mills Limited, Tomiko, Ont., lumber manufacturers, have obtained a charter with capital of \$75,000. Incorporators, E. J. Buckham and A. S. Duff, Tomiko, Ont.; W. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont.; G. B. Ferguson, Renfrew, Ont., and J. J. McFadden, Toronto, Ont.

E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, made an appeal against an assessment of 95 cents a thousand feet on 40,000 acres of timber land located near Salmon river on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway in the Kootenay. It was heard at Nelson, when expert witnesses were examined, with the result that the court sustained the valuation.

The Gordon Pulp & Paper Company, Dryden, Ont., have closed a contract with the Stebbins Engineering & Manufacturing Company, of Watertown, N.J., for the entire equipment of machinery and apparatus required for their 40-ton sulphite plant now in course of construction. The company has at this point on the Wabigoon river a good water power and mill site, where 5,000 horse-power will be developed under a head of 46 feet. Samuel Nesbitt, Brighton, Ont., is president of the Gordon Pulp & Paper Company, and Chas. B. Gordon secretary and general manager.

The Carnegie Milling Company are erecting a sawmill at Port Perry, Ont. Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont., and the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, Thessalon, Ont., estimate the entire loss of timber in the Georgian Bay country by forest fires last summer at not to exceed 40,000,000 feet, and believe these are outside figures. This is increasing the input of logs to some extent. They say there is little unsold lumber in the hands of manufacturers in their district at this time and some lumber firms already have contracted their entire cut for the ensuing season. The market there is decidedly stronger, and indications point to a good demand in the spring.

Eastern Provinces

E. I. White & Son, lumber dealers, Oxford, N.S., have discontinued business.

V. E. Paradis has been appointed curator in the affairs of E. Forcier, lumber manufacturer, St. Pierre, Que.

A young lumberman of Millville, N.B., named George Hallet, aged 28 years, was killed in the Miramichi lumber woods last month by a falling timber.

Shearer, Brown & Wills, Buckingham, Que., are getting out a lot of sawlogs this winter to be cut up at their mills above the Landing, under the superintendence of their new manager, Mr. Phelin, of Montreal.

At Fredericton, N.B., a timber berth consisting of two square miles on the north side of the Cocagne river, Kent county, was bid in by the C. E. Lockhart Company, of Kent county, at the upset price of \$20 per square mile.

The St. Maurice River Boom & Driving Company, Limited, Three Rivers, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Incorporators, R. F. Grant, J. M. Dalton, A. Baptiste and V. Burrill, all of Three Rivers, Que., and others.

John Scott, a timber cruiser of Glassville, N.B., recently met with a bad accident. He was out in the woods cruising and was carrying a rifle in his hand through the brush when, by some means, the rifle discharged, taking three fingers off his right hand.

A charter has been granted to the Labrador Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal, Que., capital, \$1,500,000. Incorporators, E. Hutcheson, J. A. Richards and B. Stephens, all of Montreal, Que., and R. Smith and E. H. Weatherall, both of Westmount, Que.

An operator named Bradford Smith, of Summerfield, N.B., met with a terrible death last month while working in a sawmill. In some way his foot became entangled with a shaft and his body was thrown around and when found was completely torn to pieces.

O. Chalifoux & Son, Limited, St. Hyacinthe, Que., have been incorporated to manufacture agricultural and logging machinery and implements, capital, \$100,000. Incorporators, H. T. Chalifoux, P. T. Chalifoux, A. Sauve, all of St. Hyacinthe; H. J. Chalifoux and J. L. Chalifoux, both of Montreal.

The St. John Lumber Company, whose plant is on the American side of the St. John river, two miles above Van Buren, has 1,500 men and 300 horses in the woods this winter getting out 30,000,000 feet of logs for next season's sawing, and this quantity, with logs carried over from last season, will give a total log stock of 45,000,000 feet for 1909.

At Halifax, N.S., Judge Russell recently gave a decision in favor of defendant in the case of Mason, of Montreal, v. Captain Howard, of the schooner "H. J. Logan," as the vessel was compelled to put into Halifax through stress of weather. The plaintiff, a lumber merchant, demanded delivery of a cargo of lumber consigned to him, which the defendant was too late for St. Lawrence navigation to bring up.

A St. George, N.B., despatch states that about 800,000 feet of logs recently broke loose because of the overflowing of the Piskehegan stream. The dam gave way and the water and logs rushing down carried all the piers and booms. The logs were carried into a canal which leads into Lake Utopia, and the logs and ice were jammed in a mass at Young's Bridge a mile and a half above St. George. The logs are the property of the St. George Pulp Company.

Western Canada

T. R. Brigham, Vancouver, will erect a large saw mill at Fort Essington, B.C.

A contract for 75,000 ties has been let by the C.P.R. to Wallace & McLeod, of Nanaimo, B.C.

The Sayward mills at Victoria, B.C., are running again with a complete outfit of new machinery.

A shingle mill will be built at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, by H. Bacus, of Seattle, who has already selected the site.

J. S. Emerson, of Vancouver, is building a planing mill and sawmill at Eburne, on the Fraser River, near the mouth.

C. A. McGilivray, of Bellingham, Wash., has purchased a site on the corner of Strathcona and Boundary avenues, Vancouver, B.C., for the erection of a large sawmill.

The Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C., capitalized at \$1,500,000, are considering the immediate erection of a large pulp and paper mill on Quatsino Sound.

The Canadian Industrial Company, Vancouver, B.C., will erect a large paper and pulp mill at a site on the Powell river. Mr. A. Carmichael, hydraulic engineer and contractor, is now engaged upon plans.

Pennsylvania and Chicago capitalists have been inspecting 117 square miles of timber on Moresby Island, B.C., owned by Messrs. Wallace, McMillan & Murray, of Queen Charlotte. Several sites for a sawmill were also looked at.

The Canada Chemical & Wood Distilling Company, Limited, Chilliwack, B.C., capitalized at \$20,000, are applying for incorporation. Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a building and the installation of machinery.

The Heaps Telephone Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C., are planning to construct a railway, to be operated by either steam or electricity, for the logging of their timber limits located along the west side of Stave river.

While two rafts of lumber for the railway camps were being floated down stream in the Kitsumkalum district, B.C., they were caught by the cold snap and frozen in the ice. The rafts aggregate many thousand feet of lumber, all of which will be a total loss.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch states that the Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company have acquired the entire pulp limits, foreshore rights and water privileges from the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company and will at once erect a large mill on Marble Bay, Quatsino Sound.

It is reported that owing to the depression, the Crow's Nest Lumber Company at Wardner is not paying any wages this winter and that men taken on have to sign an agreement to wait until May 1 for their pay, as it is only by doing this that the mill and camps can be kept operating during the winter.

Small sawmill owners and loggers in British Columbia will ask the government to make the timber holders sell logs at a reasonable price, and, failing that, to throw open the government reserve for bona fide loggers and millmen that they may cut for their immediate needs. They claim that handy timber is about exhausted, the rest of the available supply being held by speculators.

Eastern capitalists will take over the holdings of the British Columbia Timbers, Limited, on the upper Fraser river, comprising about four and a half billion feet. Several parties were inquiring after these limits, which are conveniently situated for lumbering operations. The British Columbia Timbers, Limited, is a Montreal company, with head office for British Columbia in Revelstoke.

During the last five months about 140 sections of timber located on the west coast of Vancouver Island have been transferred through the agency of P. D. & H. M. Hillis, of Victoria, B.C. It is stated that, in the majority of instances, the buyers have been American capitalists who, being interested in the lumber business, contemplate actively exploiting their new holdings. The movement is still active, and 12 cruisers recently went up by the steamer "Tees" to Nootka Sound to report on 122 sections of timber there.

The Heaps Timber Company, of Vancouver, which was recently incorporated with \$1,000,000, is planning the construction of a railway to log 20,000 acres of timber located along Stave river and lake. Surveyors are now working on the line, and it is the intention to have the first section in commission before midsummer. E. H. Heaps & Company, which might be called the main company, have a saw and shingle mill at Ruskin, at the junction of the Stave and Fraser rivers, about forty-six miles from Vancouver, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific. Most of the timber will be manufactured there, but some will be boomed and brought down the Fraser river and around the headland to Vancouver.

Preparations are being made by the Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Company to carry on operations on an extensive scale in the neighborhood of Vancouver. An office has been opened there, with H. D. Blackford in charge. Twenty-five men have been put to work to make roads and camps for logging operations on the limits near Harrison, acquired last year. In connection with what was proposed, Mr. Blackford said that the company was incorporated for \$1,750,000, and was amply supplied with funds to carry out the great scheme undertaken. Ground has been bought at Harrison, but it was not yet decided if a mill would be erected there. Three mills will be erected, and though the locations had not yet been selected two of the mills will be accessible for ocean vessels, while the third will be designed more to handle the retail trade.

C. A. Lillesburg, of Kitsumkalum, B.C., reports an eventful journey on foot over one hundred miles of the frozen surface of the Skeena river, with the thermometer at twenty below zero. While rounding a certain point he was blown from his footing by a sudden gust of wind and swept out upon the thin ice, which bent and cracked beneath him. Lying prostrate so as to distribute his weight, and prevent the ice from breaking, he was swept across the thinly-covered surface and reached the other side in safety. Mr. Lillesburg owns a sawmill at Kitsumkalum, and reports doing a good business. The railway camps along the Skeena have created a demand for lumber, and his mill has been kept running steadily until last week when the Skeena froze over, and was forced to shut down. The men are now engaged in logging, and in the spring the mill will be started up again.

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The "**Tower**" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate affords the best

FORCED DRAFT SYSTEM FOR SAW MILLS, ETC.,

on the market. It adds from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to the efficiency of boilers, many users declaring that it

MAKES TWO BOILERS DO THE WORK OF THREE.

It also enables the user to dispose of all of his refuse, actually converting into a **SOURCE OF CONSIDERABLE PROFIT** what is usually a **SOURCE OF EXPENSE**. In other words, it places him in a position to

RUN HIS MILL WITH HIS REFUSE and SELL HIS WOOD.

Time and experience have conclusively demonstrated that it **GIVES AS GOOD RESULTS WITH WET, GREEN OR FROZEN SAWDUST AS A DRAFT GRATE GIVES WITH DRY WOOD.**

NO EXPERIMENT.—20 YEARS ON THE MARKET.—OVER 6,000 SETS IN USE.—OVER 600 VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

Saves labor in firing.—Lasts forever. Only expense first cost.—Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up.—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed.—The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning.—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.



Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,

Greenville,

Michigan

The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

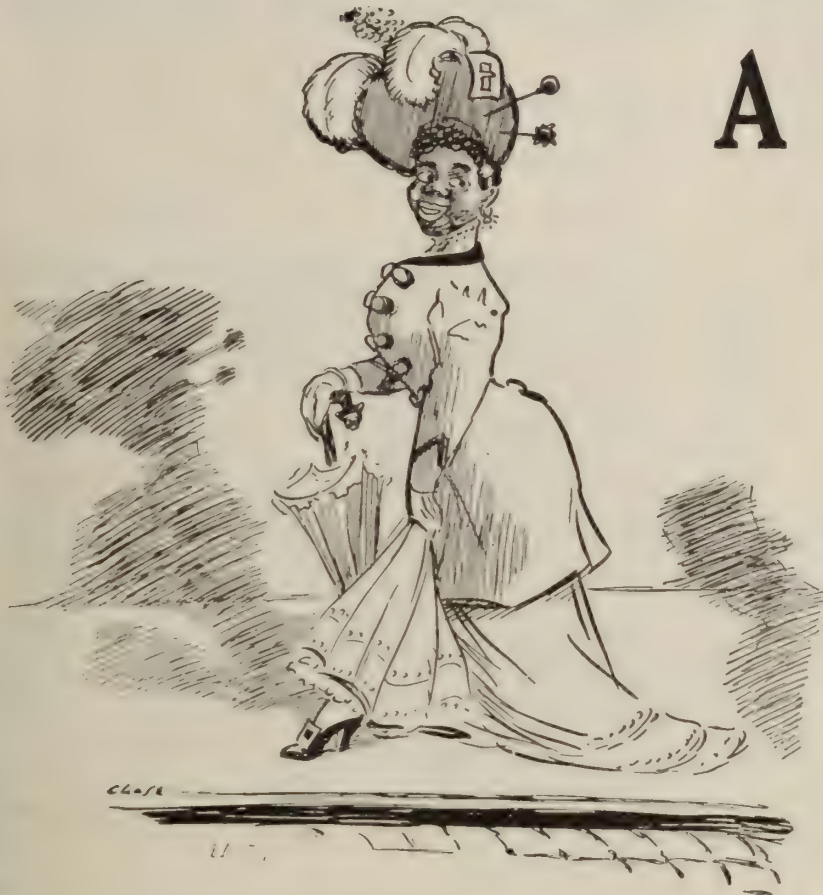
WHOLESALE

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED

White and Red Pine
Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Timber

Hardwood Lumber
Lath and Shingles
B.C. Fir Timber

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"



A

SUPERLATIVE ARTICLE

See the connection between this Darktown study and our No. 2 Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles?

They are both gotten up REGARDLESS of everything to PLEASE the gentleman in the case. This mammy is out to make a killin, and she's fixed to do it. We're out for the same thing and we're fixed to do it. Our plants in Quebec are equipped and run with one purpose, and that is to turn out the best stock possible for the most critical retail buyers, and we are doing it. Our

Spruce is a small, sound-knotted grade, dressed in our "Silk Finish" style, and for a No. 2 grade we will back it against anything in the market. Our Shingles are put up with the same care and precision. Give them a trial.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

The Goods

The Real Goods

The Real Good Goods

WRITE US

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.
Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS
U.S.A.

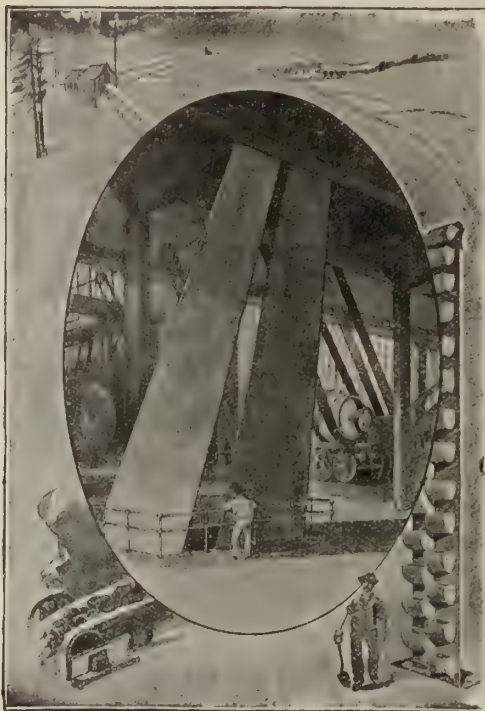
OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

RUBBER BELTING

For
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Elevating
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Rubber
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Water
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OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICES: 47 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

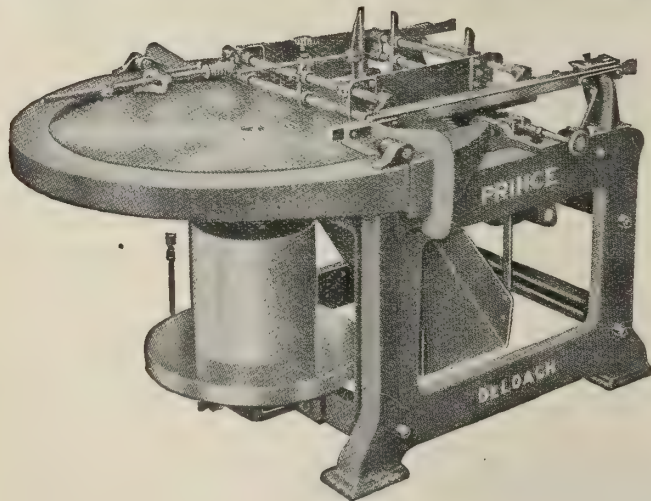
WE have some interesting facts to give you regarding our new type of Gang. You must know about the new oscillation. You ought to know it right away. Just write us that you want full particulars of our No. 10, 15 and 16 Gangs and learn of the greatest achievement in the construction of saw mill machinery in years.

Wickes Brothers

Seattle Office—410 White Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.

DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles
DeLOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, ALA. MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

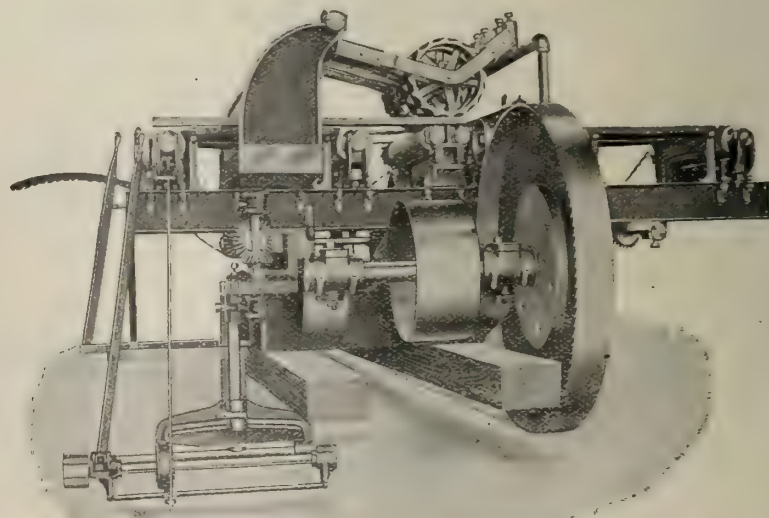
Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 511,
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MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

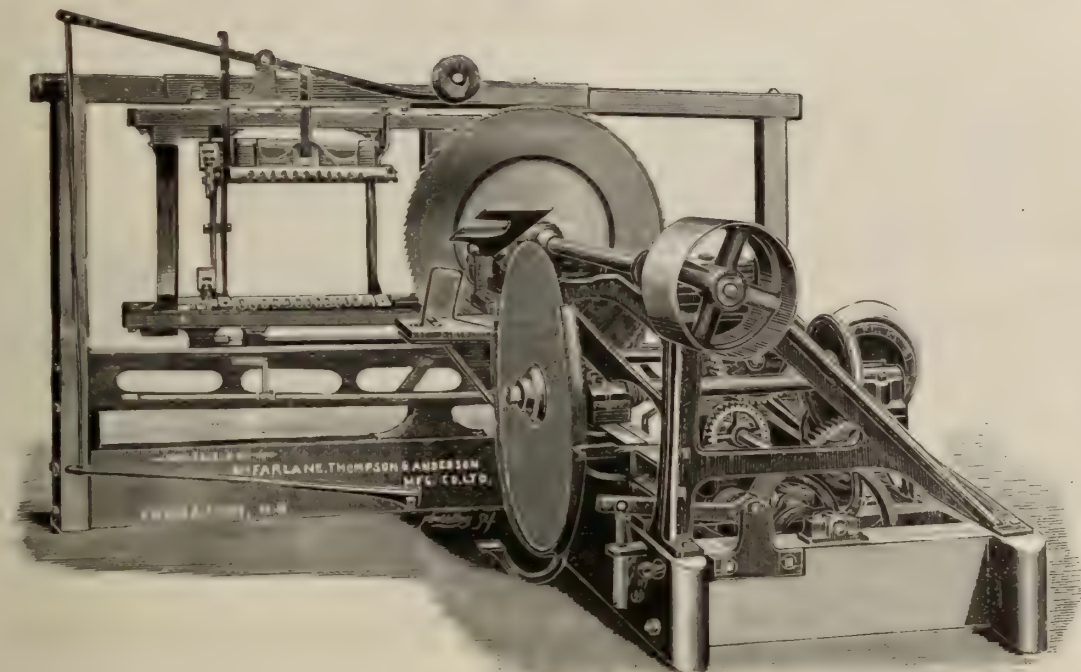
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Patented

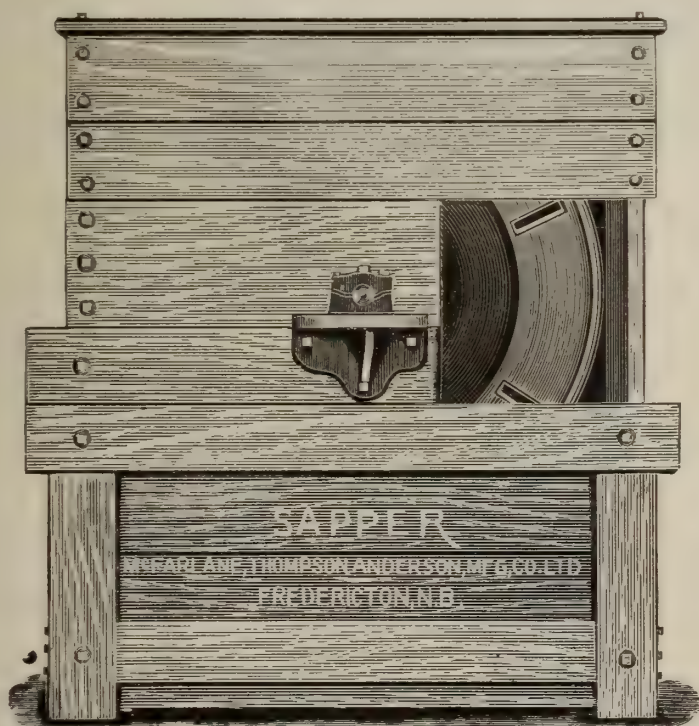
Dunbar Shingle Machine

Universally admitted to be the
BEST SHINGLE MACHINE
made



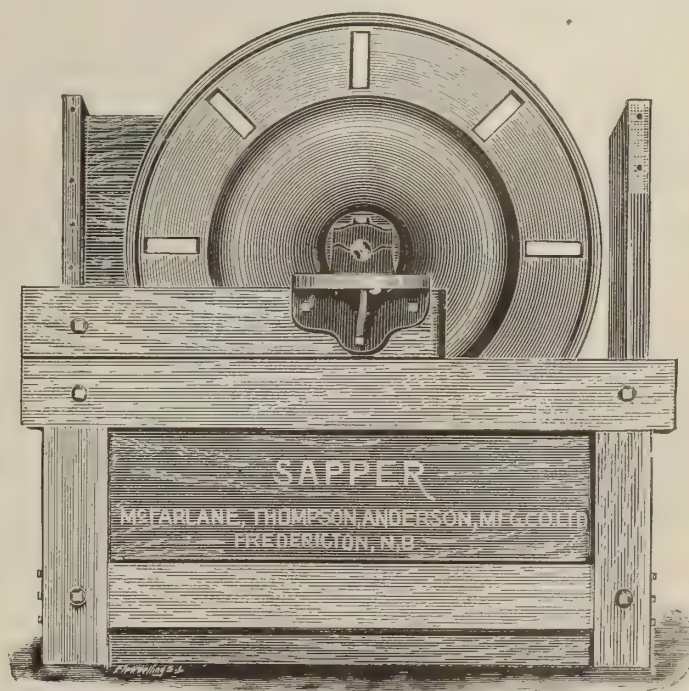
Are You in the Market for Shingle Mill Machinery?

If so, we can supply you with everything in a Shingle Mill. The largest Shingle Machinery Manufacturers in Canada. The satisfaction experienced by lumber men in dealing with us is daily adding to our list of customers the most prominent firms in Canada. We are the only firm in Canada that makes ring oiling boxes in our Shingle Machines, which does away with all hot boxes.



Sapper ready for work.

Our New Sapper



Sapper showing Disc and Knives.

Our Sappers are the best money savers in a Shingle Mill. Will bark the blocks for 8 or 10 Shingle Machines easily. Is made very heavy and wonderfully well balanced. No Shingle Mill is complete without one.

Write us for Catalogue and further particulars

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

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A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

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Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, coughsyrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

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REFINED OILS LUBRICATING OILS

AND ALL

PRETROLEUM PRODUCTS



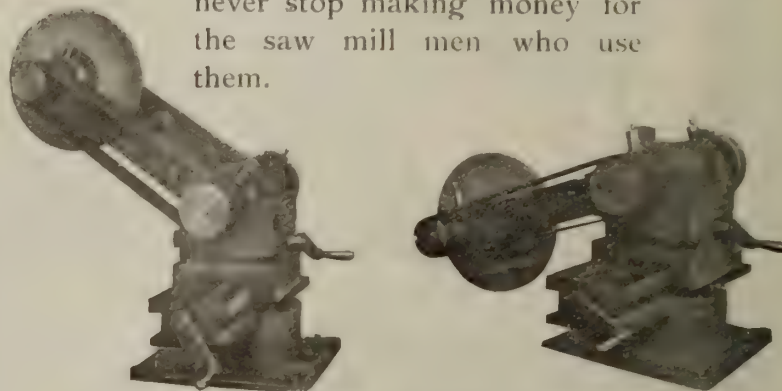
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COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Uncle "Rastus" has
gone on a Vacation

But the

"MIDLAND" Band Wheel Grinders

are still working away. They never stop making money for the saw mill men who use them.



Remember one setting grinds both wheels
Prices and descriptive circular on request

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

P. O. BOX 425

Midland - Ontario

The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co. Owen Sound, Ont.

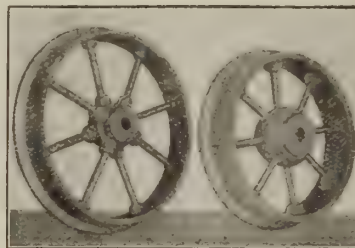
Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled ready for shipment:

- 1 Heading Turner.
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RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand YARD LOCOMOTIVES

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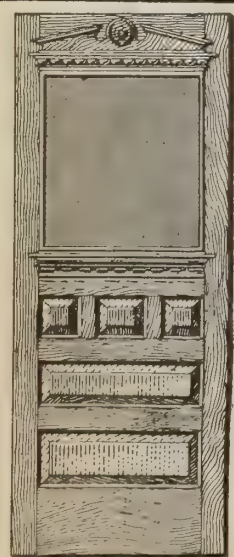
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Our special Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed
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Manufacturers of

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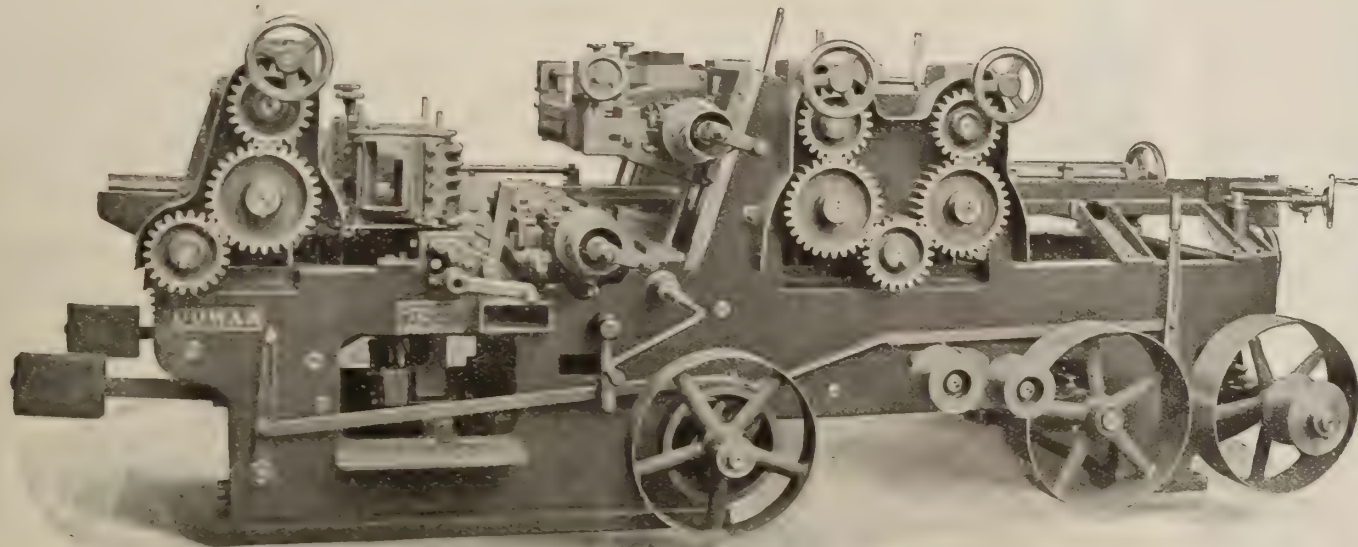
Lumberman's Aprons

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English Oak Harness Leather

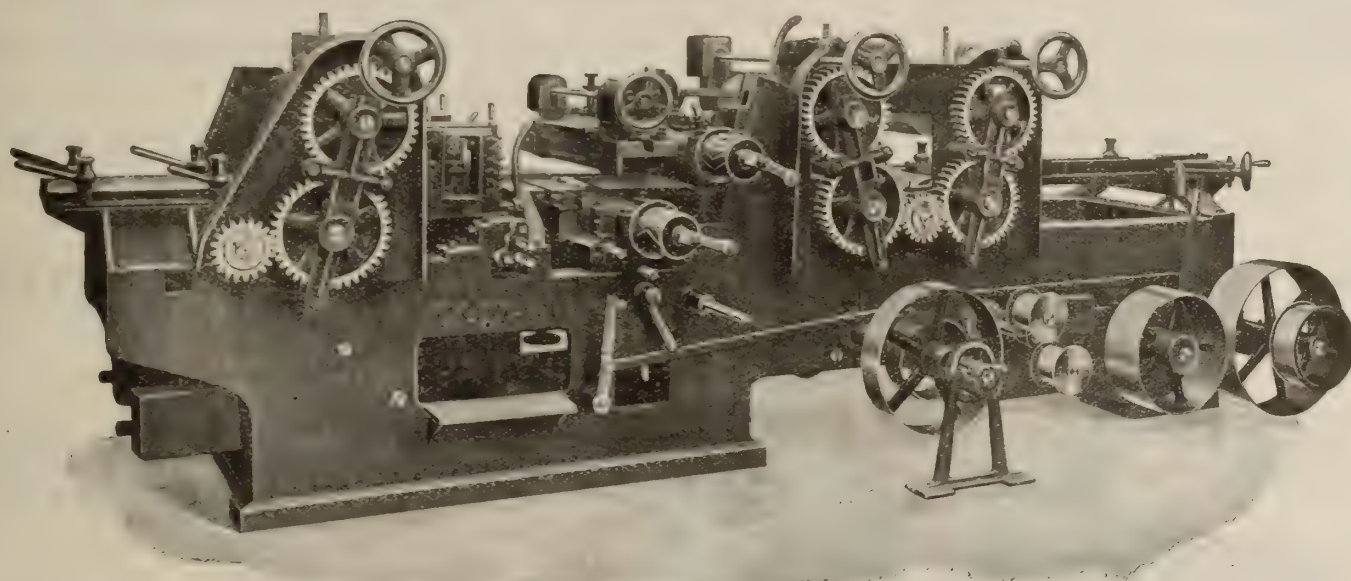


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For Every Requirement



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 204



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 227

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

are built for the manufacture of flooring and for general mill requirements.

These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood and contain many new features of special advantage in modern mill practice.

THE WEDGE PLATEN provides for distributing the cut between the top and bottom heads as desired.

THE CUTTER HEAD ADJUSTMENTS compensate for wear of knives and insure better work.

THE GENERAL ACCESSIBILITY permits all adjustments to be made without loss of time or energy.

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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Complete Stocks Carried by:

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

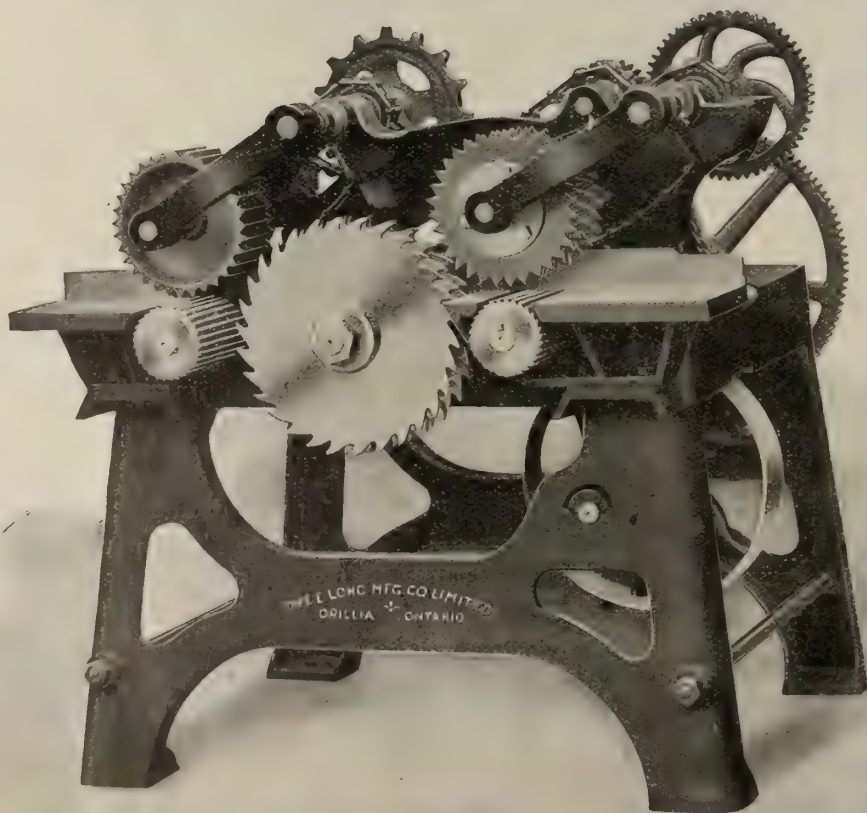
219-221 Bank Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

147 Bannatyne Avenue East, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLECK BROS., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

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Three Saw Lath Bolter.

Manufacturers of
Sawmill Shingle
and Lath Machinery

We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, Shafting,
Pulleys, Belting, Ewart
Chain, Saws, Portable Forges
and all Mill Fittings.

Prices and Catalogue
on application.

Represented in the Province of Quebec by

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There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

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FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

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DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

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KEYSTONE, SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS

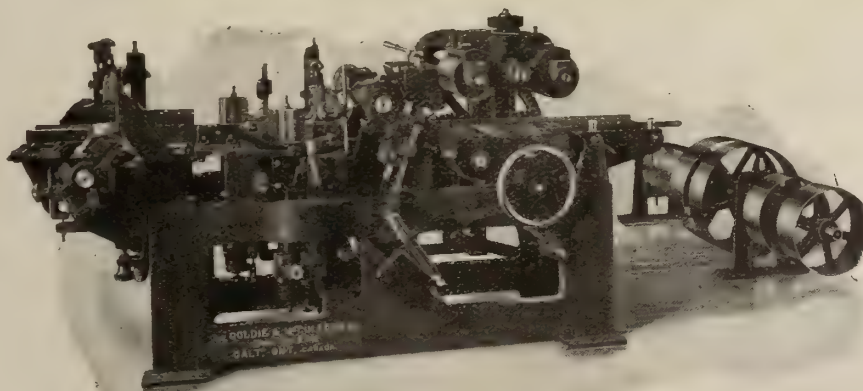
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New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

Is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

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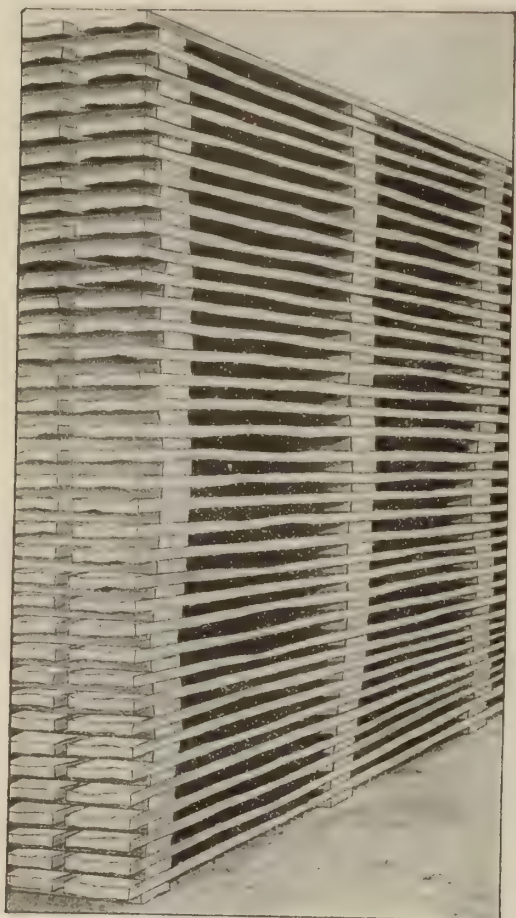
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ROSS & GREIG, MONTREAL, QUE.

B. C. SELLING AGENTS:
ROBT. HAMILTON & CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION



More Bad Lumber

There is **More Bad Lumber** made in the **Filing Room** than in any other department of the Mill. To equip your Filing Room with anything but the Best Filing Room Machinery is false economy.

Profit by this advice, and eliminate the expense and trouble of trying to trade an inferior machine for a good one, a few months after you install it.

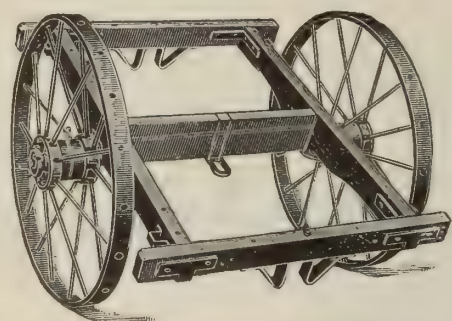
We trade machines every day, **But We Don't Lose Money on the Trade.**

Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

Covel Mfg. Co.

Saw Sharpening Machinery
and Tools

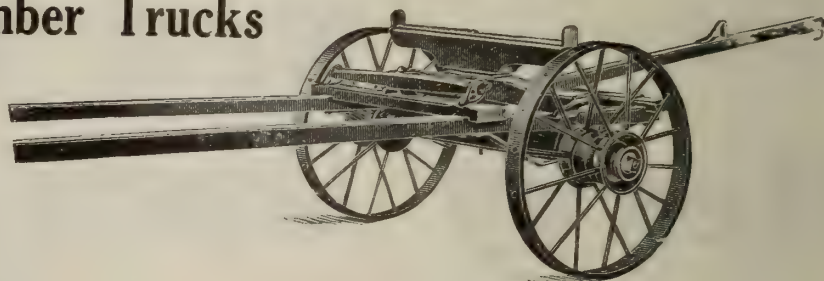
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

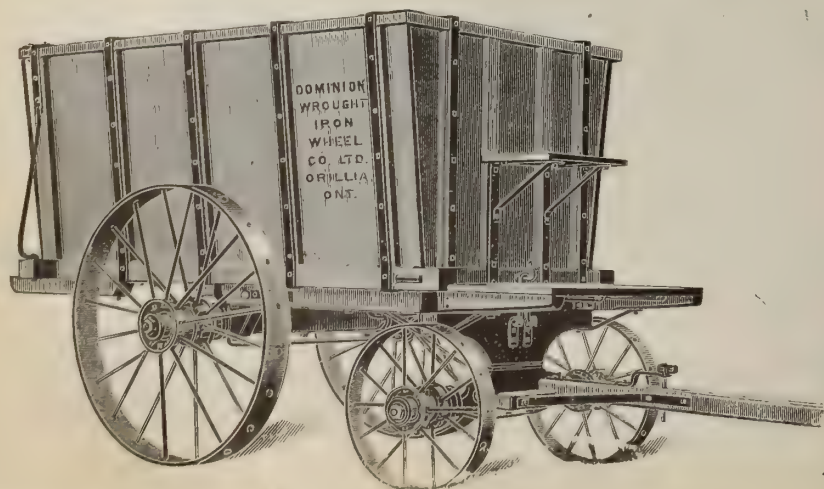
For Saw Mills, Planing
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

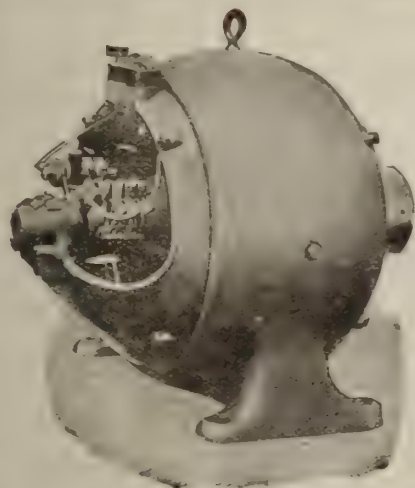
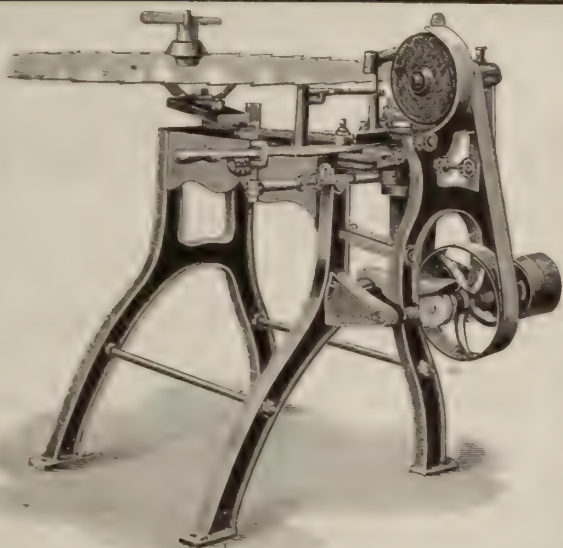
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Guaranteed the best wheel
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Have you got our Catalogue?

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ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart
Knife Grinders
Grinding Machinery

**Canadian
Hart Wheels**

Limited
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Importers and Contractors for
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Lighting Plants

Watchman's Clock and
Telephone Systems

FOR
LUMBER MILLS

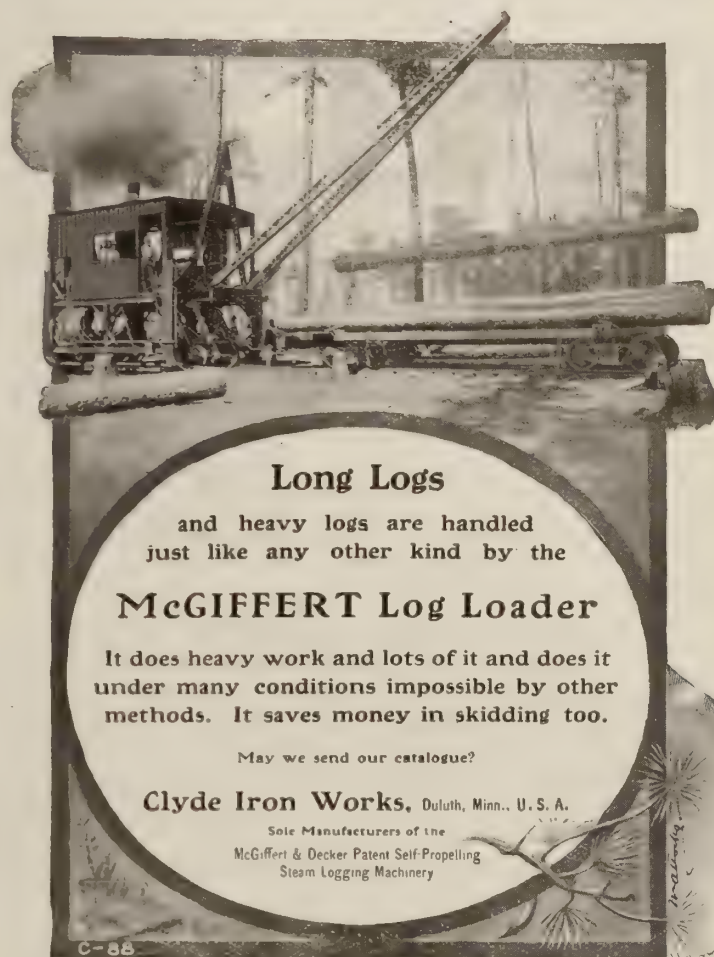
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Electrical Supplies
OF ALL KINDS

**THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CO.**

Electrical Contractors

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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

May we send our catalogue?

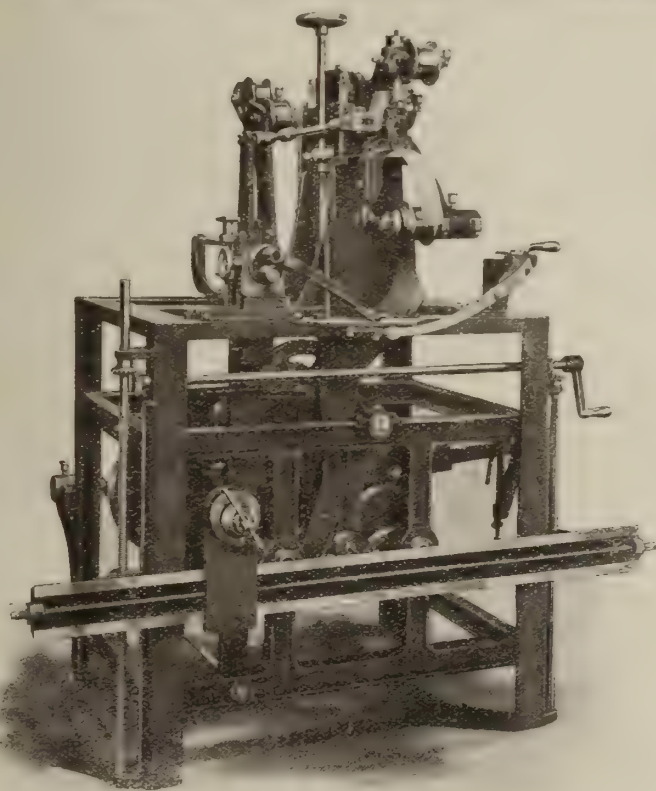
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U. S. A.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert & Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery

Branch Office and Warehouse :
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 421 Carondelet Street

We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

Hanchett Automatic Rip and Cross-Cut Circular Saw Sharpeners



All our automatic sharpeners have the same general principles of construction, with the friction feed, direct drive, adjustable cam, strong frame construction, and other improvements embodied in our band saw sharpeners. Also, in connection with the device for beveling the teeth of cross-cut saws we have made further improvements, the value of which is readily apparent, as also is the case with our adjustments of the emery wheel. Any amount of bevel can be secured, or any change made in the bevel, by simply turning a hand wheel, and this can be done just as easily while the machine is in motion as when it is still. This is an improvement over stopping the machine to change the bevel, and also permits any bevel wanted, instead of allowing for only two or three changes, as on other machines. These machines will either bevel both sides of the teeth or bevel front and square back, and vice versa. In other words, they will give any system of sharpening desired. Unless otherwise specified, we send out the machines equipped for beveling both sides only.

We furnish the same adjustable cam with these sharpeners that is used on our band saw sharpeners, and furnish two cams with each machine—one for rip saws and one for cross-cut saws.

The emery-wheel has two adjustments and works through a double head. An up-and-down adjustment is afforded by means of a gate, and is adjusted for depth of throat in saw by means of a hand wheel situated at the top of the head. A lateral adjustment is effected by a horizontal gate situated at the top of the vertical gate, and this also is adjusted by a hand wheel, independently of the vertical adjustment, and thus all that is necessary in order to adjust the emery-wheel so as to perfectly center the different saws is to turn the hand wheel changing the horizontal adjustment, in this way adjusting the emery-wheel to fit the saw instead of trying to adjust the saw to fit the emery-wheel, in the crude way attempted with other sharpeners.

Hanchett Automatic Rip and Cross-Cut Circular Saw Sharpener

Size	For Saws	Approximate Shipping Wt.	Price List
No. 1	10-24 in.	1400 lbs.	\$275.00
No. 2	9-68 in.	1100 lbs.	200.00
No. 1	For Rip Saws only (without beveling attachment)		250.00
No. 2	For Rip Saws only (without beveling attachment)		180.00

These Machines equipped with Electric Motors. Prices on application.
Send for discounts.

Hanchett Swage Works

Big Rapids - Mich., U. S. A.

Let us send you our new 1909 Catalog, No. 6. It is the most comprehensive and up-to-date filing room catalog in existence.

JOHN R. COLLINS, Manager.
FRED T. SMITH, Sales Manager.

RAIL AND
WATER SHIPMENT.

Haskell Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers Canadian Lumber

Fassett, Que.

Band Sawed Hemlock, Spruce, Pine, Basswood, Birch, Oak,
Butternut, Maple, Cedar and Ash Lumber, Lath and Shingles

SPECIALTIES: Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Timbers

We own and operate the Salmon River & Northern Railway, which delivers our logs direct to mill [no logs being floated] and enables us to furnish special length timbers promptly at any time of year.

Saw Mills and Planing Mills located on C. P. R. and Ottawa River 70 miles west of Montreal

GALT MACHINE KNIFE WORKS



MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR **Woodworking Machines**
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The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited - Galt, Ont.

Wire Rope



Special Alligator
Ropes, any lengths,
fitted with proper at-
tachments.
Saw Carriage Ropes.
Haulage Ropes.
Smoke Stack Stays,
etc.

Standard and Lang's Patent Lay.

The B. Greening Wire Company

HAMILTON, ONT. Limited MONTREAL, QUE.

"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

Best on the Market

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

Write Us for Particulars

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company

Woodstock, N.B.

Limited

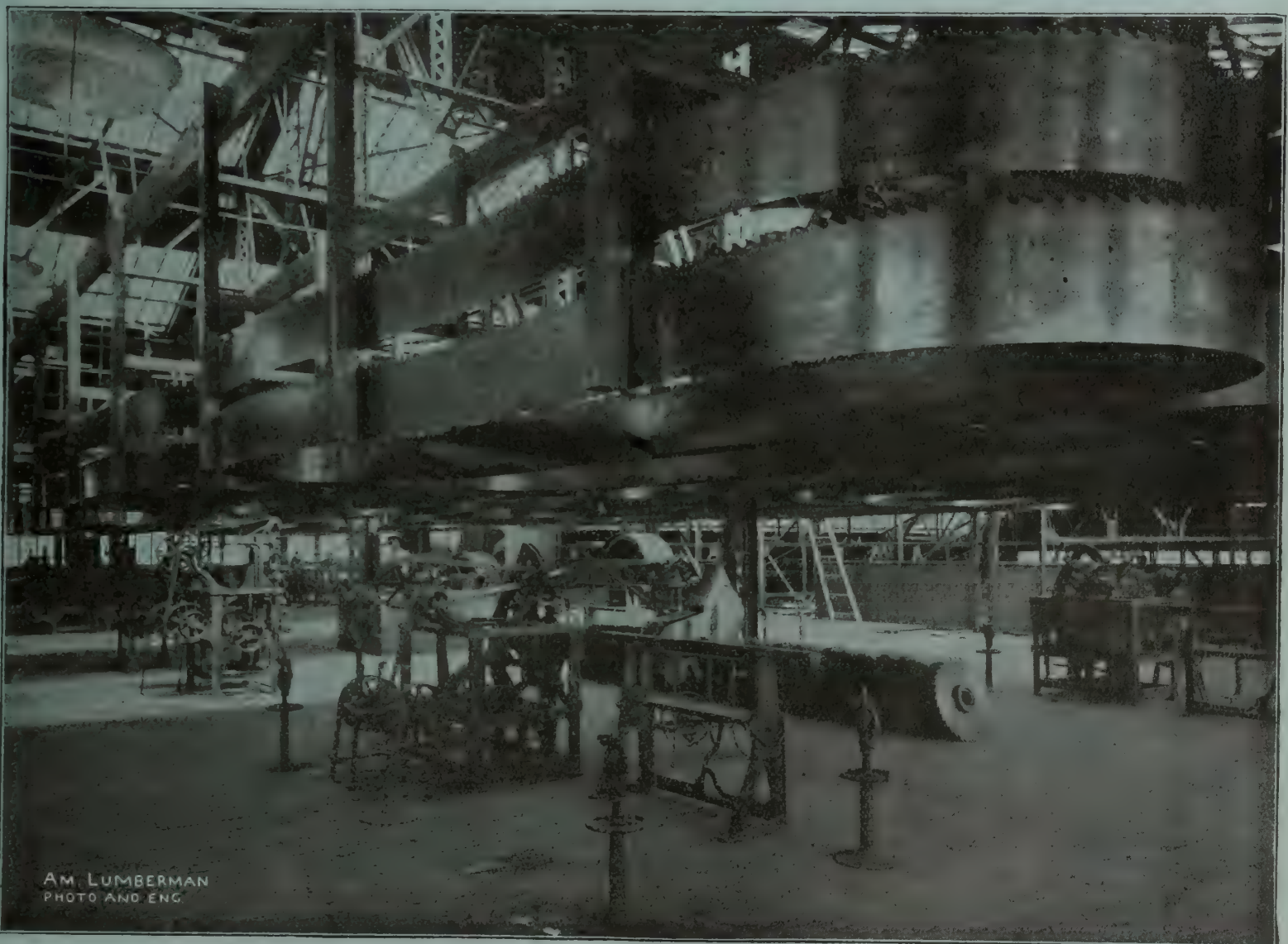
Waterous Engine Works Co.

Brantford, Canada

Limited

Canadian Manufacturers of

COVEL Saw Filing Machinery



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10 "	5 "	5.50
10 "	6 "	5.80
10 "	8 "	7.70
10 "	9 "	8.25
10 "	10 "	8.60
12 "	4 "	6.75
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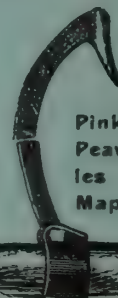
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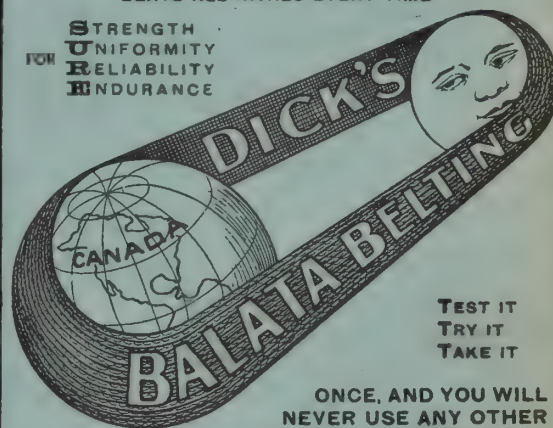
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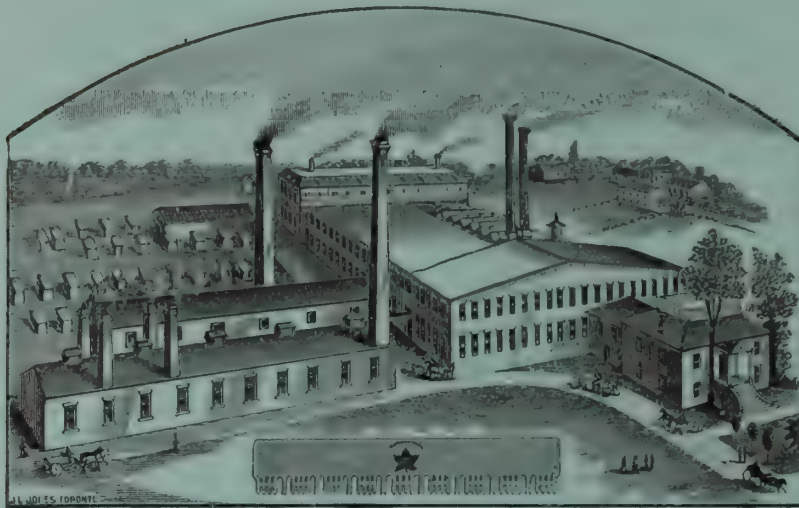
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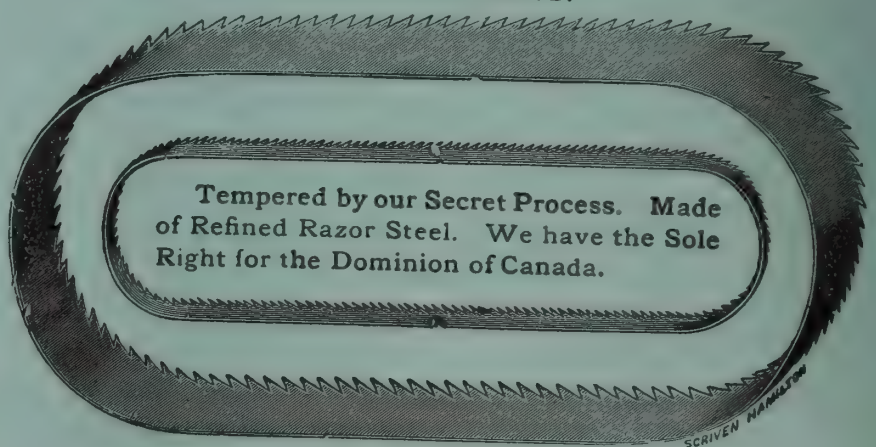
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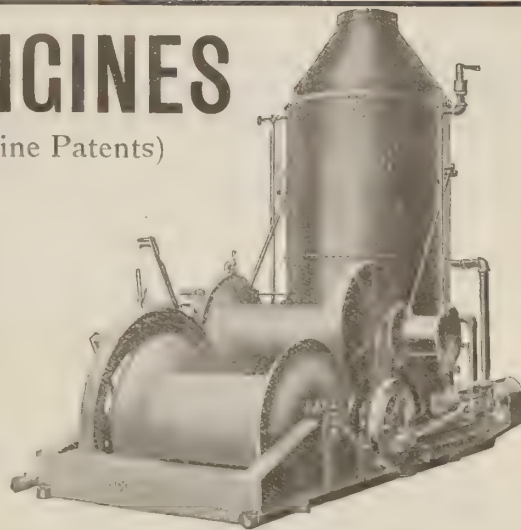
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The FULL daily capacity of the 200 shingle machines in British Columbia is 4,000,000 shingles. On an average during the months of operation about ten per cent or more of these machines are idle; and it is also well within the truth to state that almost the WHOLE Shingle Industry of the Province is closed down tight from three to four months during every year; and the local consumption of shingles in the Coast cities and towns—about 300,000 per day, must be deducted from the rail shipping capacity; also as shingles are now being marketed, it is safe to state that fully one-third of the out-put will be sold by manufacturers DIRECT to the retail trade. The net result of the above is about 2,200,000 B.C. Shingles per day available for rail shipment, and to be divided amongst ALL the brokers and wholesalers in Canada and the United States who handle our shingles.

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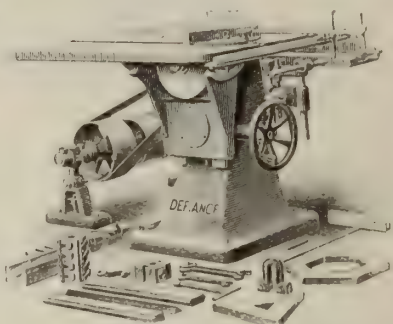
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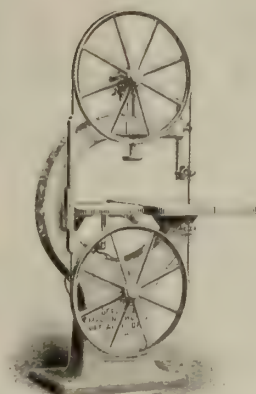
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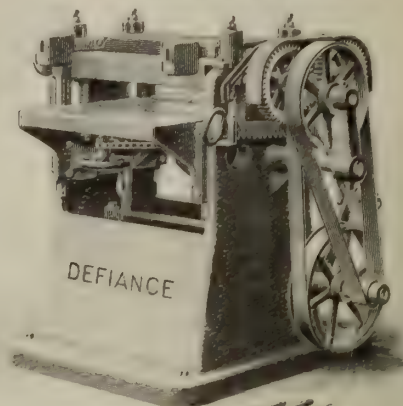
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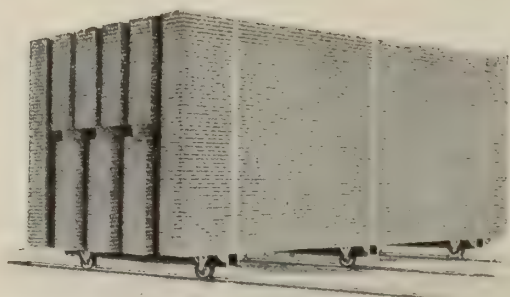


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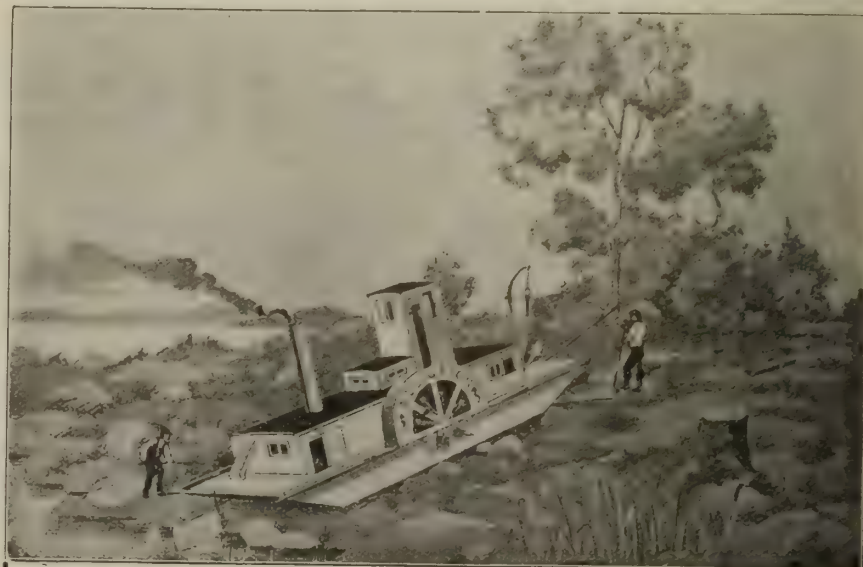
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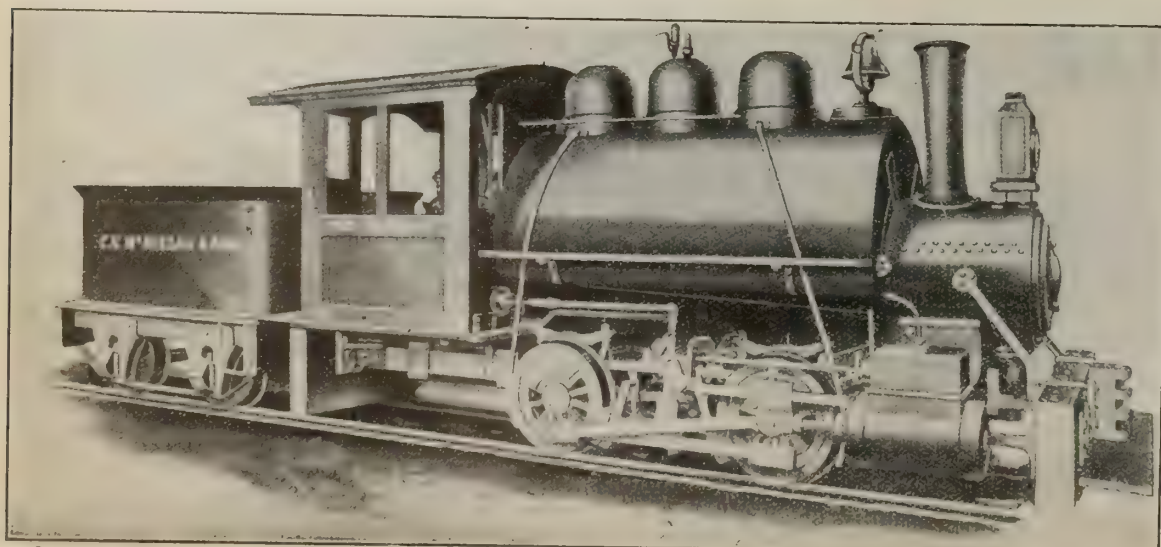
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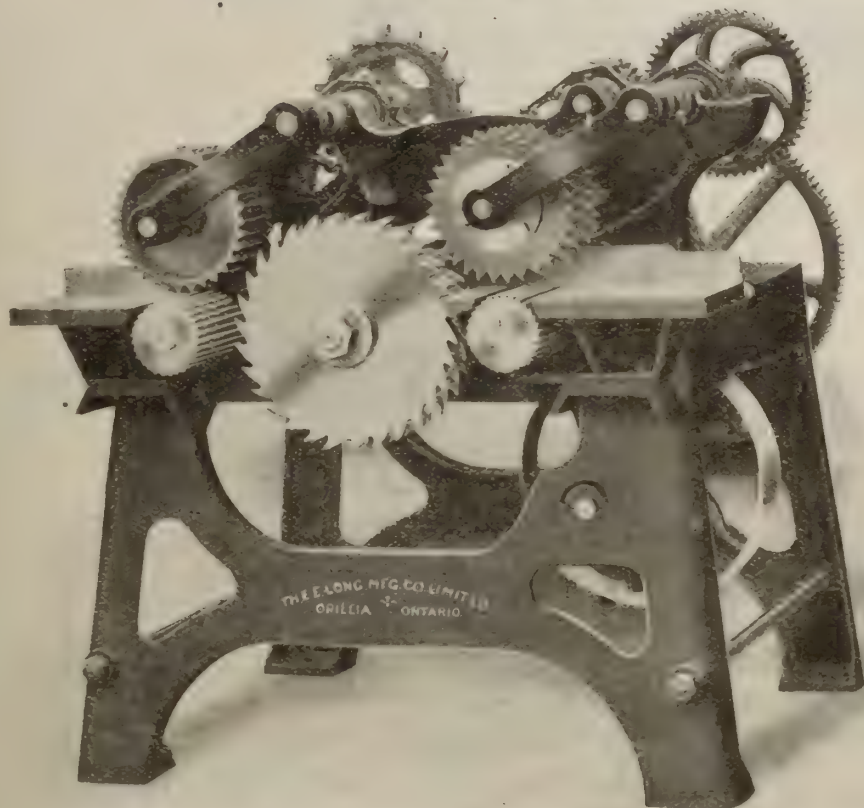
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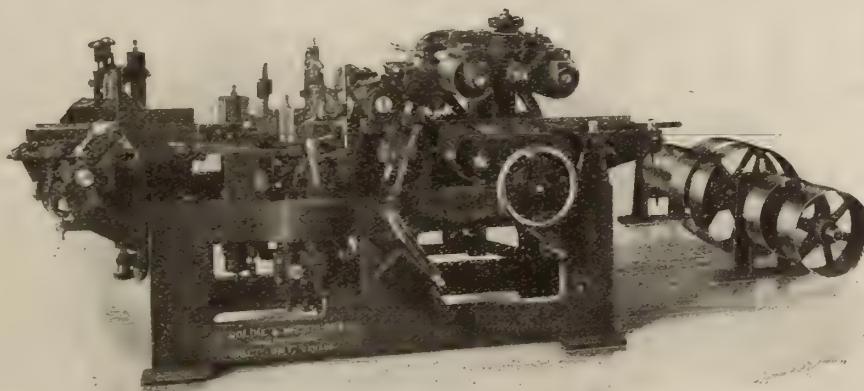
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, February 15, 1909

No. 4

The Lumber Trade in 1908.

The statistics published in this issue give a good idea of the volume of the lumber business in Canada during the past year and afford a useful basis upon which to estimate the conditions which will prevail during the season of 1909. In a review of the trade conditions for 1908 a few salient points stand out above all the others. To begin with the season opened under circumstances of financial depression which augured ill for the trade. The partial failure of the crops in 1907 and the heavy production of the period preceding the small crop, provided conditions which were ideal for a financial panic. Had it not been for the good sense of those who foresaw the trouble and came forward with counsels of conservatism and patience there would have been a much more serious tale to record for 1908 than the actual one.

The lumber trade opened with a dull period and the demand fell off steadily throughout the spring and summer until it had become stagnant. Fortunately for lumber manufacturers the financial depression commenced early enough in 1907 to give them good warning and they curtailed their winter operations to some extent. This prevented the accumulation of extensive stocks in the dull summer of 1908. Much of the timber cut of 1907-08 was not manufactured. Although there was no business in 1908 which could be called profitable, there was nothing in the form of a panic. Manufacturers in a majority of the cases were sound enough financially to weather the storm. Indications of a good crop for 1908 materialized early in the summer and manufacturers foresaw that if they waited quietly they were certain, sooner or later, to have their innings. The improvement commenced gradually when the crop was assured, but it was met with some heavy rebuffs which involved serious results. In New Brunswick the shingle operators went on strike about the end of April. They refused to accept a cut in wages for the sawyers and bunchers. The strike

continued until early in October, when the men agreed to the reduction. In the meantime the shingle mills had been idle all summer to the irreparable loss of both owners and workmen. This will have a great effect upon the cut of cedar logs this winter, as most of last winter's cut is still in store and will last well into the season of 1909.

Another serious matter, which affected the operators in the Ottawa Valley more than those in other parts of the country, was the strike in the cotton mills of England. The demand dropped off for the class of pine lumber known as "squares" or "rollers" which are used in the manufacture of cotton. All this lumber was manufactured in Ontario and many manufacturers were injured. The Ottawa lumber trade was also seriously affected by the low water in the Ottawa River, which prevailed for several months at the end of the summer.

In Western Canada the trade was depressed by over-production throughout a great portion of the year and by a disagreement between the coast and the mountain manufacturers. Prices fell to a level which meant a loss, especially in regard to shingles, and for a period, the condition prevailing was one of every man for himself. The selling arrangement under which the orders for shingles were allotted to the different mills in proportion to their equipment was abandoned, and ruinous prices were adopted. An improvement has set in at last, but it is not a result of wiser counsels. It is the direct outcome of a better demand for shingles in the United States. Were this demand to fail again, the same unfortunate conditions would probably return. Along with the improvement in the demand for shingles has come a similar improvement in lumber, and the result is an increase of \$2 per thousand feet on common grades in Vancouver. It is expected that this advance will become general at other points. It is generally hoped therefore that the depression has come to an end and that 1909 will see a much better demand in every line.

The depression was aggravated for the manufacturers in British Columbia by the high price of logs. For much of the season of 1908 fir logs were selling for more than the price of the lumber into which they could be manufactured. The only cure for this condition, which seems to be apt to continue for some time, is a better price for lumber. Fir logs are still high in price and cedar logs have advanced since the Government replaced the embargo upon their export to the United States.

Looking over the whole country one finds that in Ontario, trade was quieter than anywhere else, but that at the same time it was less beset with serious loss to the manufacturers. They adopted from the first a policy of patience, and though they are still waiting, the improvement has commenced, and they hope to do a fairly good trade in 1909. There are many factors which can be counted upon to assist in bringing about an improvement. The money received from last year's crop is already in circulation and the banks have plenty of money to lend at cheap rates of interest. Operations in the woods this winter have been greatly curtailed. The demand in Great Britain and Europe has revived and good prices have been received at St. John and at Ottawa for 1909 product. As the summer advances it is believed that these prices will be greatly stiffened.

It may be said therefore that the year 1908 was not so bad a year after all. It was a trying period for everyone in the lumber business, but most of them have come through safely and their position is all the sounder for the purging which the trade has experienced. Still there is need for caution. Careful appreciation of the character of the demand is needed more now than at any other time. Above all it is necessary that an end should be put to the policy of price cutting which was responsible for more of the depression than most manufacturers would care to admit. Every manufacturer at one time or another has reason to complain of this on the part of some other manufacturer, but it would be difficult to find one who is entitled, on the score of innocence, to cast the first stone. The exigencies of the situation for the time being forced many a manufacturer to accept orders which went sorely against his good judgment.

The story in regard to the prices which have been in force throughout the past year is quickly told. In practically every line they declined, and the drop varied from \$2 to \$10 per thousand. The average difference between the prices prevailing at the beginning of 1908 and those which prevail to-day is about \$4 per thousand. All through the season of 1908 it was almost an impossibility to obtain accurate quotations which applied generally, as much of the business was accepted at whatever price could be obtained. The variations in price were extensive, though they seemed to be touching bottom nearly all through the year.

Annual Review of the Lumber Trade

Statistics of the Year's Operations Throughout Canada—A Slightly Reduced Cut and Lower Prices—Outlook Gradually Improving

ONTARIO

The lumber production in the Ottawa Valley during the summer of 1908 was not affected by the dull market. The total output is in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 feet, or about the same as the last few previous years. The drop of 10,000,000 feet in the cut of Booth's mill was due to low water which necessitated running the mill only intermittently for the last couple of months of the season. Gillies Bros., Braeside, and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company had a slightly smaller production, due to the same cause. The latter had to close several weeks before the usual time. Owing to the motive energy being supplied by steam the W. C. Edwards Company produced the average quantity, 75,000,000 feet. In a few instances, as with the two lumber companies of Pembroke, there were larger productions than the year before, owing to more night work. The Shepard & Morse Company sawed 18,000,000 feet at its own mill and had a few million sawed by Richie Bros., of Aylmer, bringing their amount up to 14,000,000 feet. A considerable quantity of the lumber is being carried over to next summer but the large sales of the 1909 cut that have been made at this comparatively early date give assurance that the market is not likely to be overstocked.

Ottawa Valley Production.

	1907—feet.	1908—feet.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa	90,000,000	80,000,000
W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland & New Edinburgh	75,000,000	75,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior	60,000,000	60,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury	35,000,000	33,000,000
St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney	35,000,000	33,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside	40,000,000	35,000,000
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull	25,000,000	30,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co.	16,000,000	17,000,000
East Templeton Lumber Co.	8,000,000	8,000,000
A. Hagar & Co., Jessop's Falls	5,000,000	5,000,000
G. H. Perley & Co., Calumet	8,000,000	8,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer	14,000,000	14,000,000
Jas. McLaren Co., Buckingham	12,000,000	12,000,000
J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior	3,000,000	3,000,000
Estate late R. Hurdman, Ottawa	2,000,000	2,000,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa	6,000,000	5,000,000
Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa	18,000,000	18,000,000
Fraser & Co., Ottawa	21,000,000	22,000,000
James Davidson, Fort Coulogne	8,000,000	8,000,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke	17,000,000	20,000,000
Bucknam Bros. Co., Whitney	3,000,000	4,000,000
Other points	15,000,000	16,000,000
Total	532,000,000	503,000,000

Georgian Bay and Trent Valley Production.

The Georgian Bay and Trent Valley lumber production for the year 1908 showed some falling off, the decrease being about 71,000,000 feet. This is accounted for largely by the decrease at the larger centres, such as Gravenhurst, Byng Inlet, Midland and Parry Sound. Generally speaking the cut was a little lighter, though not by any means so much less as one might have expected. Gravenhurst showed a decrease of 17,000,000 feet, Byng Inlet 12,000 feet, Midland by 7,000,000 feet and Parry Sound by 10,000,000 feet. Places where the cut increased included Little Current, 500,000 feet; Thessalon, 20,000,000 feet, and Spanish Mills, 4,000,000 feet. Places where the cut increased included Little Currents on the Georgian Bay and Trent Canal and districts tributary thereto:

	1907—ft.	1908—ft.
Midland	52,132,000	45,880,000
Parry Sound	34,000,000	24,000,000
Little Current	60,000,000	65,000,000
Byng Inlet	50,000,000	38,000,000
Blind River	61,352,941	57,000,000
Thessalon	26,494,000	46,600,000
Collingwood	14,000,000	16,000,000
Waubashene	29,000,000	29,000,000
Longford Mills	4,500,000	4,500,000
French River	12,000,000	11,000,000
Penetanguishene	21,000,000	20,000,000
Cutler	25,900,000	17,700,000
John's Island	17,000,000	16,000,000
Gravenhurst	31,500,000	14,000,000
Sarnia	28,800,000	30,100,000
Spanish Mills	30,000,000	24,000,000
Bracebridge	14,000,000	13,750,000
Warren	800,000	400,000
Callander	23,000,000	16,250,000
Powasson	1,750,000	2,250,000
Cache Bay	25,000,000	20,000,000
Huntsville	5,000,000	4,000,000
Fesserton	9,750,000	10,000,000
Owen Sound	29,850,000	27,650,000
Rainy Lake	5,000,000	4,500,000
Latchford	5,000,000	9,000,000

Trout Creek	3,375,000	2,250,000
Brule Lake	5,500,000	5,000,000
Collins' Inlet	5,500,000	3,500,000
Sault Ste. Marie	23,820,000	23,392,000
Berkeley	1,500,000	2,000,000
Hepworth	500,000	500,000
Magnetawan	400,000	400,000
Warton	4,750,000	4,000,000
Goderich	3,750,000	1,750,000
Lion's Head	3,000,000	3,500,000
Chesley	400,000	200,000
Biscotasing	10,000,000	10,000,000
Echo Bay	2,000,000	Nil
Pine	2,500,000	2,000,000
Lorimer Lake	1,000,000	2,750,000
Lakefield	18,700,000	14,000,000
Kinmount	3,000,000	2,000,000
Marmora	2,500,000	2,000,000
Peterborough	8,500,000	8,500,000
Other places	58,000,000	50,750,000
Total	775,523,941	704,072,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The lumber business in British Columbia during 1908 was even less satisfactory than in Eastern Canada. Poor crops and tight money resulted in a very small demand from the prairie provinces, while for export little business could be carried on, and the prices were unsatisfactory. Losses will be sustained to the extent of the stocks of lumber on hand and of such logging and lumber or timber making as could not be avoided. British Columbia, however, is fortunately situated inasmuch as the log is near the mill and adjustment of supply to demand can be quickly made. As a result there is a better outlook already and it is confidently believed that the trade will be in a healthy condition before long. The stringency in money did not affect the value of standing timber, although perhaps some speculators may have been forced to sell at a concession.

The close of the year 1908 found a considerably improved state of affairs on the coast. Stocks both of lumber and logs were much reduced. At the commencement of the year it was estimated that there were 175,000,000 feet of logs in the water along the coast, and the stock of lumber was extremely heavy. The latter has been materially reduced and there are not now in the water more than about 75,000,000 feet of logs. This is an inadequate supply, and logs are both scarce and high in price at present. The price in fact is so high that it does not pay to manufacture lumber at present.

Interviews with a number of mill men resulted in a general consensus of opinion that the lumber business itself proved a failure for the year, and that logs sold at little above cost. This was owing to the unsatisfactory financial conditions of the country at large and to the bad weather conditions which prevailed locally. In the early part of the year logs were a drug upon the market. The mills and the toredos had a race for the possession of the cedar logs. Matters came to such a crisis that an appeal was made to the Provincial Government to permit the sale of second and third grade cedar in the United States. This course was adopted, with the result that the Government received a stumpage revenue of \$35,000 from this source, relieved the log market from the glut, and put \$500,000 in circulation. Fir logs, however, continued in no demand, even at the low price of \$6. Logging camps were obliged to shut down in many quarters. When the lumber business revived weather conditions were unfavorable for logging. The logs already in the water were gradually consumed by the mills, and the price rose from \$6 to as high as \$10. Many of the mills, however, at this time, closed down for repairs, and the lack of demand for logs put a complete stop to logging.

The local lumber trade was an important factor with the local mills and in some cases saved them from suspending operations during a part of the year. The local prices for a period were better than those which could be obtained for export. The net result of the season's business was that about 60 per cent. of the mills sold their cut for about \$12 while paying from \$6 to \$10 for logs.

Manufacturers and retailers generally are inclined to believe that the outlook to-day is much better than it was at this time last year. The stocks on hand are by no means so enormous as they were at that time. The revival of the demand is expected to result, without any doubt, in an upward movement of prices.

The quantity of logs scaled on the coast for the twelve months of 1908 amounted to 403,273,739 feet, which is considerably less than the figure for 1907. The monthly figures were as follows: January, 30,372,142; February, 22,802,865; March, 19,837,395; April, 28,244,682; May, 36,126,457; June, 37,547,903; July, 44,681,142; August, 29,265,783; September, 50,357,480; October, 38,296,821; November, 32,146,141; Decem-

ber, 33,654,728. The timber revenue obtained by the Provincial Government amounted to \$2,657,696.

The comparative statement of timber revenue for 1907 and 1908 is as follows:

	1907	1908
Rentals for timber leases	\$ 83,045.37	\$ 83,045.37
Timber licenses	1,363,131.00	2,301,499.47
Timber royalty	256,045.38	255,095.15
Scaling fees	18,430.03	17,579.50
Total	\$1,723,023.28	\$2,657,696.39

The price of lumber for all grades did not exceed, the year round, \$14 a thousand. Inasmuch as it costs about \$6 to manufacture lumber, the manufacturers claim that the consumers had by far the best of the bargain. Some of the manufacturers claim that their mills show a heavy loss on the year's sales.

The shingle business during 1908 was in a most unsatisfactory condition. Apparently there are too many mills in the province, with the result that the keen business competition prevented profits from being obtained. The United States trade was the salvation of the shingle business. Although there was but a slight margin of profit on sales of shingles in the United States it was better than in Canada. Manufacturers claim that it was difficult even to obtain cost price in Canada during 1908.

A matter which attracted much attention during the year is the fact that the quantity of timber in the province, which is readily accessible, is growing scarce. Many exaggerated opinions have been expressed regarding the amount of marketable timber in the province. Some claim that the generally accepted estimates are in excess of the actual quantity by quite one-half.

The mills of the interior of British Columbia at the beginning of 1908 had on hand 190,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and 120,000,000 feet of logs. It was then estimated that January, 1909, would find them with about 410,000,000 feet, or 100,000,000 feet added to the total. The year 1908 was far from a good one. The principal cause was the stringent financial condition of the whole continent. The present year opens with much better prospects for the lumbering industry in the Kootenay and elsewhere throughout the province. A decided improvement in the demand is expected. A fortunate result of the small demand for lumber during 1908 has been the settlement of many accounts which were overdue from the previous year. A good many lumbermen kept their stocks in their yards, rather than sell them on account. As a result the financial conditions were greatly improved. The expense of cutting for the year was much reduced, on account of the large supply of logs on hand. Mill men are quite hopeful about the season of 1909. They base their optimism upon the fact that they have large forests at hand which are attracting the attention of the civilized world, and they believe that in the near future prices will advance to such an extent as to make timber holdings extremely valuable.

QUEBEC

The lumber trade in Quebec was far from satisfactory in 1908. The figures of the year's business indicate that the trade is decreasing steadily. The available timber for export is gradually diminishing and even advanced prices have not assisted in increasing the production. Consumption also is restricted by the higher cost. The exports of wood goods from St. Lawrence ports during the season of 1908 showed a decrease of 48,180,321 feet as compared with 1907. The totals were: 1908, 214,473,751 feet; 1907, 262,654,072 feet. For shippers from Canada and importers into Great Britain the year was alike unsatisfactory. This was accounted for largely by the great falling off in business generally. Shipbuilding was greatly affected, as many of the leading yards were for a time absolutely empty. The building trade of Great Britain was also greatly affected and has as yet shown no signs of improvement. There is a general belief, however, that the worst has been passed and that better prices may soon be counted upon. A decided improvement has already been made in the better grades of pine lumber as a result of an improved demand from the United States, while in Great Britain, spruce deals and Baltic goods show a very marked recovery from the low figures to which they had fallen. Renewed confidence is steadily gaining ground.

The timber trade in Quebec showed a decrease even from the year 1907, when there was so great a decrease in the amount of the trade. The only class of wood in which there was an increase in the production was oak, which increased from 404,160 cubic feet to 596,160 cubic feet. There was a large falling off in the production of ash and elm. Other classes were only slightly less than in 1907. The figures are as follows:

Timber production for Five Years in Cubic Feet.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Square pine	240,176	137,440	76,720	136,200	132,560
Waney pine	2,256,352	1,210,920	676,600	1,148,840	1,060,880
Red pine	15,920	1,200	13,400	8,400	8,200
Oak	328,360	193,920	578,120	404,160	596,160
Elm	262,800	484,720	602,160	212,360	87,640
Ash	14,640	10,440	8,880	25,880	8,040
Birch and other woods..	125,920	156,360	214,760	99,480	91,640

The statistics of square timber measured at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, from 1890 to 1908, show a tremendous falling off in timber shipments from the port. From a total of over eleven million cubic feet in 1890, they have now fallen to less than two million cubic feet. Following are the returns:

1890....	11,092,203	1895....	5,498,500	1900....	4,010,838	1905....	2,195,000
1891....	4,295,112	1896....	5,181,173	1901....	4,155,353	1906....	2,167,640
1892....	7,841,227	1897....	7,764,297	1902....	3,854,880	1907....	2,035,320
1893....	6,687,077	1898....	4,990,950	1903....	4,072,560	1908....	1,985,120
1894....	5,342,709	1899....	4,247,710	1904....	3,244,168		

Details of Quebec Trade.

The particulars of the Quebec trade, as furnished by J. Bell Forsyth & Company's circular, published by the Quebec Chronicle Printing Company, are as follows, the quantity being given in cubic feet for all but spruce and pine deals, which are given in Quebec standards:

The statistics of the Canadian export trade in wood goods from the St. Lawrence ports for the season of 1908 are as follows:

Shippers.	Montreal.	East of Montreal	Total ft. Bd. meas.
W & J. Sharples	10,288,485	17,816,189	28,104,674
Dobell, Beckett & Co.	6,705,569	14,750,129	21,455,698
J. Burstall & Co.	11,207,212	9,273,747	20,480,959
The McArthur Export Co., Ltd.	4,702,898	5,459,112	10,162,010
Price Bros., Ltd.		27,675,000	27,675,000
H. R. Goodday & Co.		19,602,011	19,602,011
Harold Kennedy		10,077,148	10,077,148
A McCall		1,213,956	1,213,956
Watson & Todd	28,659,623		28,659,623
R. Cox & Co.	20,578,119		20,578,119
E. H. Lemay	5,700,659		5,700,659
E. M. Nicholson	2,492,797		2,492,797
Graddon & Owens	2,424,393		2,424,393
Cox, Long & Co.	2,310,541		2,310,541
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., Ltd.	909,680		909,680
Railways, steamships and sundry shippers	12,626,483		12,626,483
Totals, 1908	108,606,459	105,867,292	214,473,751
Shipments, season 1907	115,246,324	147,407,748	262,654,072
Total decrease, 1908	6,639,865	41,540,456	48,180,321

Canadian exports via ports outside the St. Lawrence are not included in the above, and complete returns of spruce shipments from ports below Quebec are not obtainable.

Number of steamers cleared from the port of Quebec lumber laden for the past five years:

Total steamers cleared 1904—1908	165	strs.,	506,702	tons, for part and entire cargoes.
" " 1905—177	"	"	535,215	"
" " 1906—198	"	"	669,779	"
" " 1907—170	"	"	578,604	"
" " 1908—165	"	"	595,878	"

Number of cars of deals, timber, pulpwood, etc., carried by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1908:

Deals and lumber.....	3,502 cars	Ties	175 cars
Cordwood.....	2,101 cars	Square timber	156 cars
Pulp.....	572 cars	Pulp wood	2,828 cars

Number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered in the port of Montreal for the past five years:

Years	Ships	Tonnage
1904	796	1,856,697
1905	833	1,940,056
1906	820	1,973,223
1907	742	1,925,986
1908	739	1,958,604

Quebec's Average Trade for Five Years.

Statistics showing the average supply, export and stock for five-year periods from 1899 to date afford some interesting comparisons. They show that the supply and the export fell off regularly for all classes of wood. The average stock for the five-year period from 1904 to 1908 increased as compared with the previous five years, for the following classes: Oak, birch, waney white pine and spruce. For all others it decreased. The table is as follows:

Articles	Average of 5 years' supply		Average of 5 years' export		Average of 5 years' stock	
Timber—cu. ft.	1899-03	1904-08	1899-03	1904-08	1899-03	1904-08
Oak	634,905	428,144	680,577	433,904	348,364	410,710
Elm	637,689	335,436	570,154	355,707	353,889	322,264
Ash	84,464	13,576	74,145	18,713	25,486	7,817
Birch	288,456	178,892	290,635	179,551	5,657	6,262
White pine—						
Square	510,475	144,619			670,245	167,220
Waney	1,688,095	1,272,942	2,557,086	1,447,299	509,852	670,235
Red pine	88,430	13,024	123,779	22,495	85,253	21,910
Deals—Quebec standard						
Pine	224,069	26,746	226,148	26,316	21,353	7,648
Spruce	5,474,639	3,207,078	5,603,668	3,199,985	327,803	486,435

White Pine.—The stock of waney pine, though light, is somewhat over that of last year, while that of square pine is smaller than any previous record. The supply of both these woods seems certain to show a further falling off for the coming season.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908—Square	132,560	1,098,779	50,776
Waney	1,060,880		372,681
1907—Square	136,200	1,311,252	67,666
Waney	1,159,960		267,913

Red Pine.—The manufacture and export of this wood have fallen to figures that indicate an early termination of the business in it.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	8,200	9,022	4,591
1907	8,400	20,853	7,687

Oak.—The supply has fallen short of what at one time seemed probable, and the production for next season will be greatly restricted. The light export has left a heavier stock than the extremely small one of last year, but not at all too heavy, if a moderate recovery in the amount shipped takes place.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	596,160	317,453	395,720
1907	444,160	598,143	167,509

Elm.—Reduced stocks in Canada and in the leading markets of the United Kingdom, coupled with an estimated supply that will certainly be under the very small one of the past season, indicate that at last consumption has overtaken production in this wood. There is every probability of the stock being reduced to a minimum before the close of the coming season.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	87,640	193,781	193,730
1907	239,860	311,462	330,187

Ash.—The trade in this wood, formerly a large one, seems drawing to an end. The wood can no longer be supplied in any quantity, and appears not to be wanted.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	8,040	7,671	3,965
1907	25,880	24,425	3,048

Birch.—The competition of cheap African mahogany, and the increased shipment of sawn birch, have seriously restricted the demand for this timber in the hewn log. Producers would be wise to avoid making more than they can readily dispose of.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	150,920	145,285	4,190
1907	99,942	124,252	.....

Spruce Deals.—The value of spruce deals in the markets of the United Kingdom has been seriously affected by the competition of Baltic goods, especially of Riga white deals, all through the past year. This, together with dull general business, depressed prices to a very low level. Recently there has been a marked recovery from the lowest point reached, and prospects have decidedly improved.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	2,217,134	2,469,722	249,890
1907	3,140,882	2,942,392	502,478

Pine Deals.—The export business in pine deals is no longer a Quebec one. The produce of the Ottawa mills is shipped from Montreal. There seems some probability of more pine deals being cut for export during next season than of recent years, but only if the export demand justifies it.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1908	5,960	6,583	3,600
1907	2,409	1,932	6,223

Sawn Lumber.—The year has been a trying one for both Ottawa and Western millowners. Though the season commenced with no accumulation of stocks it was marked with absence of demand and continued dullness in the markets of the United States and the United Kingdom. Recently there has been an active demand at improved prices for the upper grades, but the medium qualities continue depressed and box and cull lumber appears difficult to sell even at considerable concessions.

Freights.—Pine deal and timber freights ruled low during the season, at one time falling to extremely low figures. Quebec timber rates for hardwood and pine alike fell to 50s. for Manchester, an unprecedented rate. For Greenock and Liverpool 55s. to 57s. 6d. was booked. From Montreal, Glasgow and Liverpool ruled at 30s. for deals, and 35s. was general current rate for London, all with 5s. additional for sidings.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The improvement in the markets upon which New Brunswick and Nova Scotia depend for the sale of their lumber, which was confidently expected during the early part of 1908, did not materialize. The cut for the previous winter was larger than had been estimated and the stocks on hand were already large. On account of the stringency in money, many dealers in the Baltic and elsewhere were obliged to sell at a sacrifice, so that the European markets were flooded with cheap lumber, at a time when the demand for lumber was at a minimum. Stocks abroad, however, are now lowered. This winter's cut will be even smaller than last winter's, and it is expected that spruce may to some extent be made into boards for other markets, instead of into deals. A decided improvement in prices and volume of trade is already evident according to recent cable advices.

The most important factor in the New Brunswick lumber trade during 1908 was the manufacture of spruce deals. It was characterized by

continued dullness. The year opened with the markets of Great Britain at a low ebb so far as demand was concerned, and little encouragement in sight. Dullness continued with uniformity all through the year in the English markets and prices failed to approach those of 1907. During the autumn months the demand for deals in Great Britain revived and prices advanced. The cedar shingle business provided the most remarkable phase of the year's trade. Values remained at extremely high prices for months. During the hot months, however, the demand fell off and prices declined. In the early fall a rally occurred and prices returned to the figures which had prevailed in the spring. The spruce lath trade throughout the first eight months of the year was very dull, but improvement set in in the autumn and prices stiffened in a gratifying manner. Spruce deal for the New York market had a very poor year, although a change for the better occurred about the middle of the autumn.

In Nova Scotia the lumber trade for the past year was not conducted with satisfactory results. The financial stringency which commenced with the autumn of 1907 caused a serious drag upon the lumber business. The depression which spread throughout the commercial world resulted in a curtailment of labor in the United States which had a marked effect upon the South American market. As American purchases of South American products were largely reduced, the South American demand for lumber fell off heavily. In previous years the export of lumber from Nova Scotia to South America was carried on at a profit, but during 1906 it was practically impossible to sell anything in that market. In Great Britain profits were practically wiped out by competition. Shipments, however, were fairly well maintained and stocks are now probably less than at this time last year. Freight rates to American ports and for trans-atlantic business were on a satisfactory basis for the shippers, but the carriers claim to have lost money.

There was a fairly good demand for Cuba and South American stock at the beginning of 1908 but exporters were not in a position to accept large orders. One prominent firm's shipment in 1907 was 34,000,000 feet and in 1908 23,500,000. Of this 15,000,000 were shipped to the United States. Other firms, however, were active shippers throughout the year and the total exceeded the previous year's exports.

The cost of production for the year was higher, on account of the increased cost of supplies. Labor was plentiful because of limited operations. The demand for lumber commenced to improve about September, and there was a ready demand from that time on, with better prices. This was especially the case with hemlock shipped to the United States. The season of 1909 is looked upon as promising much better business.

A prominent lumber producer in Nova Scotia states that the production in the province was not more than one-half the usual quantity. White pine for the English market was the best seller, but it is feared that during 1909 the price may be lower because a great quantity of territory which was burnt over must be logged. Hemlock was the worst seller and spruce afforded only a small margin. The United States was the worst market during the year. In Great Britain spruce was purchased in much smaller quantities than usual. The same producer in summing up states that there are heavy stocks on hand on the Ottawa and in New Brunswick. In Great Britain there is about an average stock and in the United States the same.

The result of the unsatisfactory trade of 1908 is that nearly all operators in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have decided to reduce their cut during 1909 by at least 40 per cent. This will mean a curtailment in the Nova Scotia cut of about 100,000,000. There will be about 40,000,000 less carried over from the shipping season of 1908, so that during 1909 there will be available for export only about one-half the quantity annually shipped during recent years.

The shipments from New Brunswick by ports during 1907 and 1908, excluding Shediac, were as follows:

Port	1907—Sup. ft.	1908—Sup. ft.
St. John	207,054,632	135,508,971
Campbellton	17,592,977	35,583,102
Dalhousie	17,500,000	15,000,000
Bathurst	10,787,900	10,087,319
Chatham	35,931,982	50,698,668
Newcastle	36,436,115	24,917,440
Richibucto	1,623,549	2,455,120
Buctouche	1,254,750	463,288
Outports of Sackville	3,722,652	11,683,896
Hopewell Cape	19,072,568	7,224,504
Harvey	3,688,082	10,728,448
Total shipments	354,665,207	304,351,756

According to this statement it will be seen that there was a large increase in the shipments from several north shore ports, notably Campbellton and Chatham.

The exports of lumber from New Brunswick for the past four years were as follows:

Year	No. of Vessels	Tons	Deals, etc. Sup. feet.
1905	370	644,823	343,494,502
1906	379	754,274	420,182,246
1907	312	722,157	355,053,363
1908	292	718,726	304,351,756

Value of shipments from New Brunswick to United States ports during March, June, September and December quarters, 1907 and 1908:

		March Quarter.			
		1907	1908	1907	1908
Canadian lumber:				American lumber:	
Laths	\$113,084.21	\$22,488.01	Laths	\$ 14,915.65	\$ 5,074.50
Lumber	52,481.24	13,970.62	Lumber	77,795.19	27,388.97
Shingles	6,632.57	2,283.77	Shingles	9,496.78	10,075.85
Shooks			Shooks		
Staves	1,423.13	485.33	Staves		
Ship knees	845.85		Ship knees		
Piling		820.00	Piling		
Clap boards			Clap boards	422.75	
Total	\$174,467.00	\$40,047.73	Total	\$102,630.37	\$42,539.32
Grand total				1907	1908
				\$277,097.37	\$82,587.05

		June Quarter			
		1907	1908	1907	1908
Canadian lumber:				American lumber:	
Laths	\$88,440.54	\$74,062.80	Laths	\$ 16,747.15	\$ 27,489.92
Lumber	42,449.86	33,487.12	Lumber	168,970.44	256,045.04
Shingles	13,592.25	1,466.00	Shingles	20,762.13	9,591.05
Shooks			Shooks		
Staves	173.20	1,066.00	Staves		
Ship knees	301.25		Ship knees		
Piling	502.50	4,016.75	Piling		
Clap boards			Clap boards	112.00	
Total	\$145,459.60	\$114,298.69	Total	\$206,591.72	\$293,126.01
Grand total				1907	1908
				\$352,051.32	\$407,424.70

		September Quarter.			
		1907	1908	1907	1908
Canadian lumber:				American lumber:	
Laths	\$136,442.18	\$63,163.61	Laths	\$ 22,776.26	\$ 9,920.09
Lumber	50,344.55	63,895.96	Lumber	195,334.78	130,825.83
Shingles	12,388.45	496.37	Shingles	22,796.42	
Shooks			Shooks		
Staves	239.15	644.06	Staves		
Ship knees			Ship knees		
Piling	6,192.95	2,513.00	Piling		
Clap boards	1,000.00		Clap boards		
Total	\$206,607.28	\$130,713.00	Total	\$240,907.46	\$140,745.97
Grand total				1907	1908
				\$447,514.74	\$271,458.97

		December Quarter.			
		1907	1908	1907	1908
Canadian lumber:				American lumber:	
Laths	\$ 70,599.19	\$75,005.66	Laths	\$ 23,308.44	\$ 22,521.60
Lumber	40,095.39	55,897.79	Lumber	171,802.70	121,658.50
Shingles	18,507.32	3,411.85	Shingles	20,855.06	3,990.94
Shooks			Shooks	399.50	
Staves	566.43		Staves		
Ship knees			Ship knees		
Piling	6,171.80	4,402.62	Piling		
Clap boards		74.00	Clap boards		
Total	\$135,940.13	\$138,791.92	Total	\$216,365.70	\$148,171.04
Grand total				1907	1908
				\$352,305.83	\$286,962.93

	1907	1908
Canadian declared lumber exports, grand total...	\$1,428,969.26	\$1,048,433.68
American declared lumber exports, grand totals ..	766,495.25	624,582.34

The year 1908 was a very unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of the lumber trade between New Brunswick and transatlantic ports. This is accounted for largely by the general dulness in business. The shipments were much less than in 1907 and far below those of 1906. In its wood exports during the year 1908 St. John showed a very heavy decrease, the figures being as follows:

Year	No. of Vessels	Tons	Deals, etc., Sup. ft.
1907	188	592,770	207,054,632
1908	166	567,770	135,508,971

The shippers from the port of St. John were as follows:

	1905	1906	1907	1908
	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
J. E. Moore & Co., Ltd.	44,640,316	71,827,340	70,294,047	43,727,541
W. M. Mackay	45,223,887	57,215,918	75,017,207	40,060,416
A. Gibson Ry. Mfg. Co.	28,121,386	33,508,352	29,915,822	25,173,212
G. McKean	21,653,228	20,118,116	24,822,944	15,970,059
Others shippers	22,111,142	7,909,759	7,004,612	10,677,743
Totals	161,749,959	191,579,485	207,054,632	135,508,971

It will thus be seen that the export for last year represents a very considerable shrinkage. From all accounts the figures for the coming season may be expected to reveal a still further shrinkage, more particularly since the pronounced revival of business activity in the United States.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

The demand for sawn and planed wood in the United Kingdom showed a remarkable reduction during the year and was by far the smallest recorded for twelve years past. The exports from Canada fell off about 40,000 standards. This was all the more remarkable as it followed a reduction of about 80,000 standards in the previous year. The exports to Bristol Channel ports were about the same as during 1907.

Exports of Canadian timber to London during 1908 were on a very modest scale, but they served to satisfy the very limited demand. Waney pine suffered on account of the contraction in the shipbuilding and textile machinery industries. Oak was very dear at Quebec and shippers were unable to place many orders at the advanced prices. On the whole the London market was quiet throughout 1908, though prices held firm at old rates. Spruce was generally firm and permitted a small profit to merchants and yard keepers. Oregon pine met with less demand during the year on account of the general trade depression. The revival in the American demand, however, made prices advance during the closing months of the year and strengthened the values in London. Canadian pine deals again declined in the quantity of their export to London. This is ascribed largely to the strong demand from United States markets. The export of spruce deals to London also declined as a result of weak demand at the prevailing prices, rather than scarcity of supply. Canadian hardwoods did very little business in London.

The values of the exports of Canadian woods to the United Kingdom during 1906-7-8 were as follows:

	1908	1907	1906
Sawn and planed	\$14,488,340	\$16,662,025	\$20,941,930
Hewn	1,474,170	1,772,725	2,405,045

Exports of Canadian woods to London during 1906, 1907 and 1908 were as follows:

	Number of Pieces		
	1906	1907	1908
Pine deals, etc., from the St. Lawrence	898,000	801,000	521,000
Spruce deals, etc., from the St. Lawrence	1,967,000	1,081,000	815,000
Birch deals, etc., from the St. Lawrence	217,000	318,000	208,000
Spruce deals, etc., from New Brunswick, etc.	1,389,000	884,000	434,000
Birch deals, etc., from New Brunswick, etc.	255,000	219,000	198,000

Timber	Number of loads		
	1906	1907	1908
Yellow pine from Quebec	1,009	58	.....
Red pine .....	.....	34	.....
Elm	1,336	1,075	1,162
Ash	75	252	210
Hickory .....	.....	.....	.....
Oak	213	8	.....
Birch	3,259	837	899
Birch, Nova Scotian, etc.	802	123	310

The figures of consumption at Glasgow show a drop of two million cubic feet as compared with 1906. Compared with 1905, the decrease is three million. Canadian birch has found a serious competitor during the year in Gaboon mahogany, on account of its cheapness. Canadian yellow pine has lost ground on account of the high prices asked. It is still, however, as popular as ever. Quebec ash met with less demand at Glasgow. Apart from the new warship orders there is not as yet anything to warrant expectation of immediate improvement in the general conditions of the trade.

The exports of wood goods direct to Clyde ports for 1908, 1907, 1906 and 1905 from Quebec, and lower ports and Maine, U.S.A., were as follows:

		From Quebec.						
		Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.	Pieces.
During 1908	.....	1,789	556	.....	1,895	1,374	370	2,671
During 1907	.....	2,334	423	.....	1,837	2,097	1,559	2,302
During 1906	.....	2,541	.....	188	1,938	5,165	641	5,911
During 1905	.....	5,191	1,159	301	2,090	3,199	502	3,768

		From Lower Ports and Maine, U.S.A.		
		Logs.	Pieces.	Pieces.
During 1908	.....	1,642	69,155	1,295,798
During 1907	.....	546	204,715	1,786,176
During 1906	.....	3,999	210,861	1,887,621
During 1905	.....	3,593	119,482	1,043,630

At Glasgow the timber trade suffered, in common with all others, from the depression of the year 1908. The volume of business was greatly curtailed and prices dropped considerably in some directions. Buyers' wants were not extensive enough to induce them to lay in large stocks and their demand throughout 1908 was for immediate requirement only. At the opening of the season of 1909 there is nothing to indicate an increase of consumption. It is necessary, if confidence is to be restored, that imports should be only commensurate with the requirements of the market. The trade with Canada during 1908 was marked by a decrease in the consumption of log timber, resulting from small requirements of shipbuilders for waney and square white pine and elm. The consumption of pine deals and sidings was nearly equal to the import. The consumption of spruce exceeded the import. The values of Canadian timber, deals, etc., did not vary much, except that the lower grades of pine deals were slightly higher, and show signs of going higher still. The market has not even

yet recovered from the flood of United States consignments during the first part of 1908. On the basis of the business of 1908, it would be a difficult matter to forecast that for 1909. It may be noted, however, that as a result of careful attention to the market conditions, stocks on hand, with few exceptions, are now light. An improved demand would probably bring about increased prices. Improvement having set in throughout Canada and the United States, it is believed that it will result in restricted consignments until the demand improves and prices advance.

B. C. Lumber Companies Incorporated in 1908.

The following lumber companies were incorporated during the year 1908 under the laws of British Columbia, either as provincial concerns, with headquarters in the province, or as extra provincial companies, with headquarters elsewhere:

- "Adams-Powell Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated October 10, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$100 each. The office of this company is located at 441 Seymour street, Mr. Roland D. Craig being manager in charge. The company is at present exclusively a timber holding concern.
- "Albernethy & Loughheed, Ltd.," incorporated May 20, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$100 each. To carry on a business as lumber and shingle manufacturers. The office is located at Port Moody, B.C.
- "Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien, Ltd.," incorporated November 10, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$100 each. To carry on a business as timber merchants and sawmill owners. The address of the company is Williams Block, Vancouver, Mr. H. D. Blackford being the manager in charge.
- "Bell Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated December 1, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. To carry on a business as timber merchants, etc.
- "Babine Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 13, 1908. Registered as an extra provincial company. Capital, \$75,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office of the company is in the city of Seattle, Wash. The head office for British Columbia is in Vancouver, B.C. Mr. W. H. D. Ladner is the manager in charge.
- "British American Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 29, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$100 each. To carry on the business of saw-operators.
- "Barnet & McDonald Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated May 18, 1908. Capital, \$300,000. Shares, \$100 each. This concern is operating a shingle mill at New Westminster, B.C., Mr. Hugh McDonald being manager in charge.
- "The Cariboo Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 10, 1908. Capital, \$300,000. Shares, \$100 each. Messrs. Mahon-McFarland-Mahon, real estate agents, Vancouver, and H. J. Duncan, barrister, of Vancouver, are interested in this concern.
- "Central Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 21, 1908. Capital, \$150,000. Shares, \$1.00 each.
- "The Chehalis Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated August 18, 1908. Capital, \$150,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Capilano Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated August 12, 1908. Capital, \$300,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "The Crown Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated July 8, 1908. Capital, \$150,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Chase Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated January 17, 1908. Capital, \$10,000. Shares, \$100 each. Mr. W. H. Chase, 1154 9th avenue West, Vancouver, is head of this company.
- "Duncans Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 14, 1908. Capital, \$25,000. Shares, \$100 each. To acquire the sawmill plant and timber interests of Hooper Bros., at Duncans, B.C.
- "The Ellis Thompson Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated July 31, 1908. Capital, \$15,000. Shares, \$10 each. To carry on the business of lumbermen in British Columbia.
- "The Emerson Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated July 27, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office of this company is in the Fairfield Block, Vancouver, their mills being located at Port Moody and New Westminster.
- "Eastern British Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated February 17, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$100 each. This company succeeded the North American Land & Lumber Company, Limited. The head office and plant of the company are located at Fernie, B.C.
- "Federal Timber Co.," registered as an extra provincial company June 17, 1908. The head office of the company is at Indianapolis, Ind. The local office of the company is at 633 Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C., Henry W. Magoon being manager in charge.
- "C. H. Gillis & Co., Ltd.," incorporated December 15, 1908. Capital, \$25,000. Shares, \$25 each, to take over the wholesale lumber business carried on by C. H. Gillis. Head office in the Fairfield Block, Vancouver, B.C.
- "Glen Valley Logging Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 16, 1908. Capital, \$25,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Globe Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated July 13, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. It is understood at the time of writing that this company has disbanded.
- "The Jedway Lumber & Development Co., Ltd.," incorporated February 29, 1908. Capital, \$20,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Heaps Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated October 13, 1908. Capital, \$1,000,000. Shares, \$100 each. To carry on a timber and lumber business in British Columbia. The head office of the company is located at 541 Hastings street, Vancouver, John Heaps being manager in charge.
- "Herron Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated March 7, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$100 each. The office is located at 653 Granville street, Vancouver.
- "The Independent Lumber Company, Ltd.," registered as an extra provincial company December 14, 1908. Capital, \$250,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office of the company is in Regina, Sask. The British Columbia office is located at Ashcroft, Dennis Murphy of that place being attorney for the company.
- "The Jordan River Lumber Co., of New York," registered as an extra provincial company on October 13, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office of the company is in New York City, the local office being at Victoria, B.C. Mr. J. D. Lutz of that place is attorney for the company.
- "John Murray Co., Ltd.," incorporated August 24, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$10 each; to carry on business as lumber manufacturers.
- "The P. D. Hillis Logging Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 30, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office of this company is in Victoria, B.C.
- "The A. T. Kelliher Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 19, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$100 each. Mr. W. Hart-McHarg, solicitor, of Vancouver, is attorney for the company.
- "The Kelowna Saw-Mill Co., Ltd.," incorporated June 19, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Lost Lake Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated February 1, 1908. Capital, \$30,000. Shares, \$1.00 each.
- "McFaddon Logging Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 3, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. The office of this company is in the Victoria Chambers, corner of Homer and Pender street, Vancouver.
- "Malcolm Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated April 16, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$10 each. It is understood at the time of writing that this company has disbanded.
- "The Naas River Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated March 11, 1908. Capital, \$300,000. Shares, \$10 each.
- "The Pugh & Livingstone Lumber Co., Ltd.," registered as an extra provincial company December 15, 1908. Capital, \$75,000. Shares, \$100 each. The head office is at Okotoks. The provincial office is at Elkmouth, B.C., Wm. Stewart Herron of that place being attorney for the company.
- "Port Neville Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 26, 1908. Capital, \$150,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Okanagan Timber & Land Co., Ltd.," incorporated August 29, 1908. Capital, \$25,000. Shares, \$100 each. Incorporated to take over the business of Morgan & Jackson, Armstrong, B.C., to carry on business of saw proprietors, etc.
- "Patterson-Eckert Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated March 26, 1908. Capital, \$20,000. Shares, \$100 each. Incorporated to acquire the mill and lumber business at Chilliwack, B.C., carried on by Messrs. Eugene Patterson, Henry Eckert, Jas. H. H. Nelson and Chauncy Erwin Eckert.
- "Procter Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated January 20, 1908. Capital, \$250,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. Plant located at Procter, B.C.
- "The Robinson & Liqueime Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 27, 1908. Capital, \$15,000. Shares, \$1.00 each.
- "Quamichan Mill Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 30, 1908. Capital, \$20,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. Plant located at Cowichan, B.C.
- "Rock Creek Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated January 11, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$10 each. Mr. Simon Taylor, Cranbrook, B.C., is interested in this company.
- "The Skeena Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated August 22, 1908. Capital, \$75,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Star Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated September 21, 1908. Capital, \$75,000. Shares, \$1.00 each.
- "Seymour River Lumber Company, Limited," incorporated March 30, 1908. Capital, \$500,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "The Sunset Mills, Ltd.," incorporated April 27, 1908. Capital, \$250,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. Mr. N. Wolverton, of Nelson, B.C., is interested in this company.
- "The Sanderson Moore Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated April 18, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$50 each.
- "The Tidewater Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated October 29, 1908. Capital, \$100,000. Shares, \$100 each.
- "Trail Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated July 20, 1908. Capital, \$60,000. Shares, \$10 each. Head office of this plant is at Paulson, B.C. Mr. W. Mark DeCrew, manager in charge.
- "Vancouver Cruising Co., Ltd.," incorporated November 2, 1908. Capital, \$20,000. Shares, \$1.00 each. To carry on a business of manufacturing lumber, shingles and wood products.
- "Vermillion Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.," incorporated October 15, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$50 each. W. Hart-McHarg, Vancouver, B.C., is solicitor for this company.
- "The Valdes Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated March 2, 1908. Capital, \$75,000. Shares, \$10 each.
- "West Pacific Shingle & Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated December 16, 1908. Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$100 each. Office of the company is in the Empire Building, Vancouver, Mr. R. H. McKee being the manager.
- "The Yellow Head Pass Lumber Co., Ltd.," incorporated May 15, 1908. Capital, \$250,000. Shares, \$100 each.

Recent British Columbia Lumber Incorporations.

The following new lumber companies have been incorporated under the laws of British Columbia during the past month:

West Pacific Shingle & Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$500,000; shares, \$100 each. The head office of this company is located in the Empire Building, Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C. Mr. R. H. McKee, manager for the company.

The Independent Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$250,000; shares, \$100 each. This company has its head office at Regina, Sask., and is registered as an extra-provincial company in British Columbia. The head office in this province is located at Ashcroft. Dennis Murphy, barrister, Ashcroft, B.C., is attorney for the company.

The Pugh & Livingstone Lumber Company, capitalized at \$75,000; shares, \$100 each. The head office of this company is located at Okotoks, Alta. The concern registering as an extra-provincial company, under the laws of British Columbia, the head office in this province being located at Elkmouth, B.C. Wm. Stewart Herron, B.C., is attorney for the company.

The Western Canada Wood, Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, is also incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with a capital of \$1,500,000; shares, \$1 each. Mr. Greely Koltz, of Vancouver, B.C., is interested in this company.

Canadians Inspect the Long-Bell Properties.

A party of Canadians recently visited the sawmill plants and timber lands of the Long-Bell Lumber Company at Kansas City and at Woodworth, Yellow Pine, Longville, DeRidder, Bon-Ami, and Lake Charles, Louisiana. The party was organized by Mr. N. L. C. Mather, of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, and was accompanied by members of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and of Clark L. Poole & Company, bankers and timber land brokers, Chicago. The party included the following: Robert Gill, manager Bank of Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.; Henry K. Egan, managing director Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont.; F. W. Avery, Hull Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont.; F. W. Powell, Rideau Lumber Company, Ottawa, Ont.; Robert A. Hurdman, lumberman, Ottawa, Ont.; John C. Browne, Fraser & Company, lumberman, Ottawa, Ont.; Hon. W. A. Charlton, lumberman and dealer in timber lands, Toronto, Ont.; N. L. C. Mather, Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, Ont.; J. A. McLaughlin, Clarke L. Poole & Company, Detroit, Mich.; Charles L. Crawford, timber cruiser, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Sweet, vice-president Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. J. Bannister, secretary-treasurer Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Burnham, jr., Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo. So distinguished a party of Canadian lumbermen never before visited the timber sections of the south. All the visitors were enthusiastic over what they saw and brought home interesting stories of the lumbering operations.

While inspecting the timber at Bon-Ami Mr. W. F. Ryder and Mr. W. A. Charlton made a practical investigation to establish the minimum of fire risk in the pine districts of that section. A fire was set out in the heavy timber to be photographed for the purpose of showing the difference between the fire risk in the southern United States and in the Dominion



Canadian Lumbermen in the Sunny South.

of Canada. At this operation the party saw the felling of the trees and the skidding and loading on cars.

The Dominion Securities Corporation received a number of enthusiastic opinions from those who took the trip. They expressed themselves as greatly impressed by the properties and one of the members presented an exhaustive report upon them. The Dominion Securities Corporation have now completed arrangements for handling the Long-Bell Lumber Company's 6 per cent. first and refunding mortgage gold bonds in Canada and are arranging to place them on the Canadian market.

"Lumber Insurance" Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meetings of stockholders and directors of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York and the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company were held at the office of the companies February 3rd. Directors for the succeeding year were elected as follows:

Lumber Insurance Company of New York: R. K. Albright, G. A. Mitchell, Guy White, North Tonawanda, N.Y.; B. W. Arnold, Albany, N.Y.; S. M. Clement, W. H. Gratwick, William Hamlin, John D. Larkin and Robert W. Pomeroy, Buffalo, N.Y.; Silas M. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y.; John Jay McKelvey and R. S. McKelvey, New York; F. W. Mattocks, Closter, N.J.; John Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio; Guy H. Moulthrop, Bay City, Mich.; Clark L. Ring, Saginaw, Mich.; Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, Ont.

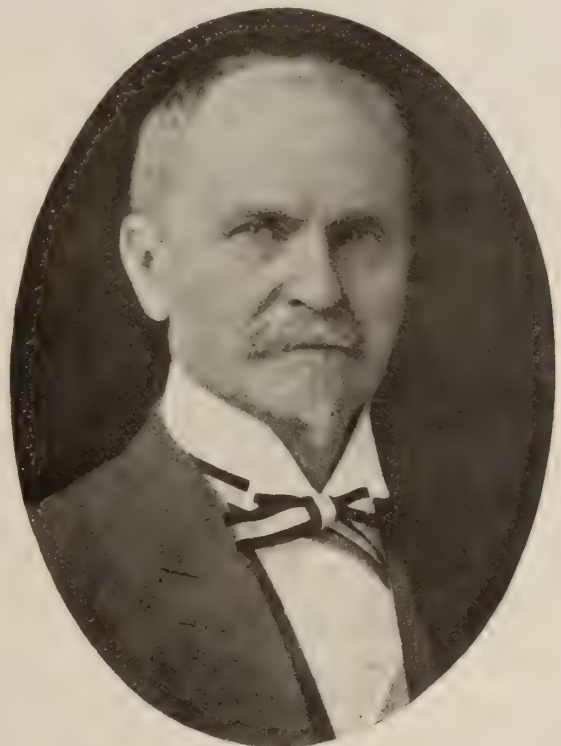
Adirondack Fire Insurance Company: R. K. Albright, G. A. Mitchell and Guy White, North Tonawanda, N.Y.; S. M. Clement, F. C. Gratwick, W. H. Gratwick, William Hamlin, John D. Larkin and Robert W. Pomeroy, Buffalo, N.Y.; William G. Frost, E. A. Lightner, John Jay McKelvey and R. H. McKelvey, New York; Elias M. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y.; F. W. Mattocks, Closter, N.J.; John Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio; Guy H. Moulthrop, Bay City, Mich.

The executive committee and officers of the companies were continued as heretofore. The executive committee consists of Messrs. W. H. Gratwick, J. J. McKelvey, G. A. Mitchell and Guy White, the officers of both companies being: G. A. Mitchell, president; W. H. Gratwick, vice-president; Guy White treasurer; R. H. McKelvey, secretary.

The directors reviewed the progress of the companies in the preceding year. The fact was brought out that it requires the services of twenty road men to do the necessary travelling and inspecting of risks throughout the field, and that the managers of the companies, the Lumber Insurers General Agency, are now maintaining branch offices, with one or two men stationed at each, at Atlanta, Philadelphia, Boston, Halifax, Ottawa, Ohio, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, and Portland, Oregon. Among the active representatives present at the meetings was Mr. E. D. Hardy, of Ottawa, manager of the Canadian office of the Lumber Insurance Company.

Taking a Well-Earned Rest.

Mr. Thos. P. Egan, head of the firm of Fay & Egan, woodworking machinery manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, was paid a high compliment a few days ago by the business men of Cincinnati. Mr. Egan has just completed his term of office as president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. His administration of the Chamber's affairs was the most successful in its history. He infused into the organization the same enthusiasm and ambition which made his own firm famous. A unanimous offer of the office for another term was made to Mr. Egan but he was compelled, on account of a proposed trip to Europe, to decline the honor and there was universal disappointment at his withdrawal. Mr. Egan, together with his wife and daughter, are now enjoying a four months' tour



T. P. Egan, Head of Fay & Egan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

in Europe. Mr. Egan, whose portrait is published herewith, was born in Ireland in 1847. He was brought, as a child, to Hamilton, Ont., and as a boy worked in dry goods houses in Hamilton and Detroit for a salary of \$2 a week. He was educated at Hamilton and went to Cincinnati at the age of 15 and entered the employ of Steptoe, McFarlan & Company. After two years he started business for himself with two partners. Mr. Egan was the organizer and first president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Two Unique Calendars.

The Lumber Insurers' General Agency, 84 William street, New York, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their attractive calendar for 1909 and 1910. The calendar consists of a large piece of bristol board with a reproduction in colors of a disastrous fire which occurred in the yards of the Sawyer-Goodman Company, Marinette, Wis., on August 1st, 1908. The picture is a splendid one and affords a graphic illustration of the importance of carrying lumber insurance with good companies.

W. F. Hunting's calendar is very appropriate to their business, the body of the calendar consisting of a 12-inch wide straight grain, clear cedar shingle and a medallion hanger having on it the following words: "Cheer up, the worst is over Order your shingles from W. F. Hunting Lumber Company." Further down on the calendar Messrs. Hunting claim that their shingle output has no limit.

Freight on Shingles to Be Increased.

A Vancouver despatch announces an intended advance of the C. P. R. freight rate on shingles to Western Ontario, from 72½ and 75 cents to 77 cents, to become effective in about thirty days.

U. S. Buyers After B.C. Shingles.

A number of lumber buyers from the American side have been in Vancouver recently purchasing for the United States market the higher grades of lumber and shingles. It is estimated that American buyers recently in Vancouver placed orders with local mills for approximately 10,000,000 feet of high grade fir and cedar, the demand for the latter being especially heavy. In some instances mills were forced to refuse orders, as it was beyond the capacity of their plants for delivery in the near future. Practically all orders were placed for delivery as soon as the lumber can be manufactured. The prices obtained are all based on the American list. The demand for British Columbia shingles on the American side at present is good, and the market now possesses an upward tendency. Seventy-five per cent. of the shingles cut in British Columbia are sold in the United States.

Hoo-Hoo House at Seattle Fair.

The lumbermen and those interested in the lumber industry are to be well provided for at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, which takes place at Seattle this coming summer, commencing in June. Not only will a magnificent forestry building similar to the one built at the Portland Fair, but on a larger scale, be a part of the Exposition, but the Hoo-Hoo Order are going to have their own building at the fair, this similar to the "House of Hoo-Hoo" at the St. Louis Fair of 1904.

This building will be the headquarters of the order at and during the fair, which is to be called the "Hoo-Hoo House," and will be a club as well as a haven of rest for the lumbermen, railway traffic officials, saw mill machinery and supply men and lumber trade newspaper men visiting the fair.

A special feature of the Hoo-Hoo House will be the ladies' reception and retiring room, in charge of maids. In this way the wives and

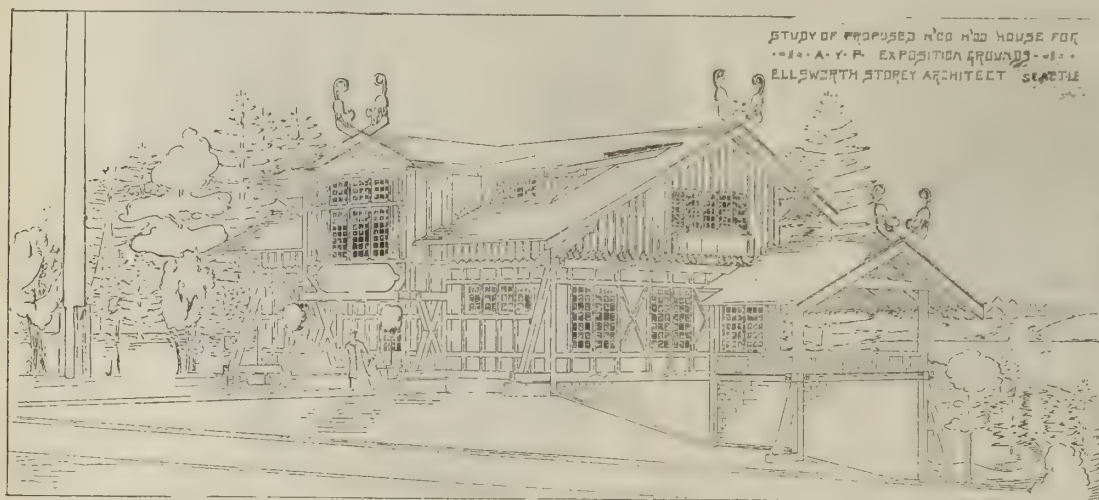
British Columbia Market.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 8.—There is a good demand for high grades of uppers and it is difficult to find enough stock to supply the local and prairie markets. There is also a fair demand for "common," though there are still large stocks on hand in the prairies. The general opinion, however, is that there will be a good demand for all grades in the Northwest in the near future. It is not expected that there will be much of an advance in rough lumber in the Kootenays as there is a large stock of "common" on hand and in the retail yards. Fir logs have advanced again and are now selling at \$9 to \$10, which is almost as high as the price which prevailed before the drop. At the present market price for lumber, and with logs selling at \$9 to \$10, lumber cannot be manufactured and sold at much above cost. The profit, therefore, must be made on "uppers" if it is to be made at all. The recent advance of \$2 on "common" lumber in Vancouver has improved matters a little. At the former prices the only sales that could be made were for the job lots which mill owners were tired of seeing piled in their yards. Cedar logs continue much cheaper since the embargo was replaced.

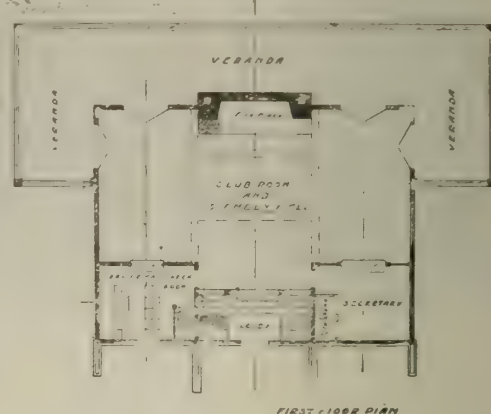
The market for shingles has improved and prices have advanced as a result of the increased demand from the United States. The basic price for some time was \$1.60, but few are now being sold at less than \$1.75 and it is believed that the price will go still higher.

Annual Meeting of Mountain Lumbermen.

The annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association was held at Nelson, B.C., on January 29 and 30, and closed with a banquet tendered by the Nelson Board of Trade. Nothing definite was announced as to a change of prices, but a committee was appointed to go over the price list. Another committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the Coast Association, and to back up the stand taken.



"Hoo-Hoo House" at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition.



daughters of members can rest and be entirely secluded. It frequently happens that a man and his wife are interested in different exhibits at an exposition and this can be their meeting place.

Plans have been prepared for the building along the lines of a bungalow, with a wide porch all along one side and parts of two other sides. The site secured is on the grounds near the forestry building and provides a magnificent view of Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains in the distance. While it is proposed to have a building every bit as comfortable and attractive as the St. Louis building, it is not the intention to put up so expensive a structure. The funds for the building will be raised by disposing of memberships in the Hoo-Hoo House, which will cover the entire liability of a member, as there are no dues. It is not essential that subscribers to membership in Hoo-Hoo House be members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo in order to join the club, but it is necessary that all subscribers be eligible by virtue of their occupation or calling to membership in the Hoo-Hoo order. This will mean that all members of the Hoo-Hoo House will be lumbermen, railway traffic officials, lumber newspaper men and saw mill supply men. It is expected that some members will take out more than one membership and the privilege will be given to transfer the surplus memberships to other people, providing, however, that these other people are eligible for membership in connection with the House of Hoo-Hoo at the St. Louis Exposition. The Hoo-Hoo House has not only the approval but the strong endorsement and earnest support of the Supreme Nine, and the Western Lumberman takes this opportunity of expressing its hearty recommendation of the scheme, believing that all of its readers visiting the fair next summer will find a hearty welcome at the Hoo-Hoo headquarters. All remittances to this scheme should be made payable to the Treasurer, Wm. Irving Ewart, Alaska Building, Seattle, while the Secretary, Mr. Fred H. Gilman, 1008 White Building, Seattle, will be pleased to furnish further information upon request.

by the Vancouver lumbermen. The officers elected were: President, Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead; vice-president, Otis Staples, Wycliffe; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Anstie, of Nelson, B.C.

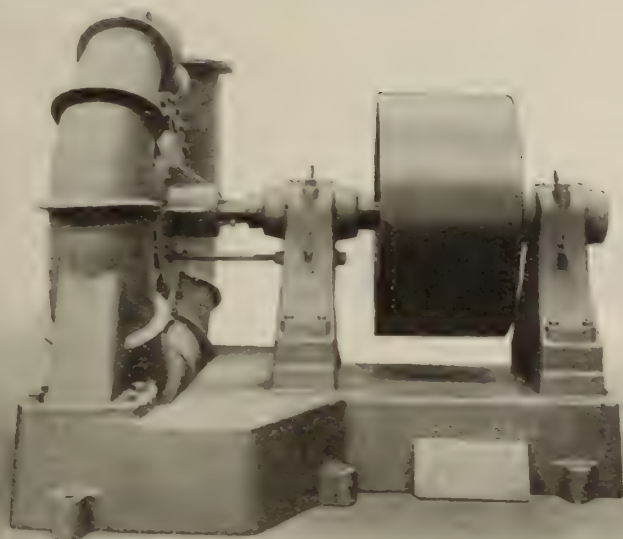
A prolonged discussion took place on the market conditions, and details were referred to a special committee. There was a very large attendance, including representatives from the coast and territories. Revelstoke was represented by Mayor C. F. Lindmark and F. W. Hess, of the Revelstoke Sawmill Company, and F. E. Sine, of the Bowman Lumber Company, and H. G. Happins and O. Lachmund, of the Arrow Lake Lumber Company, from Arrowhead.

Offshore Lumber Freight Rates are Bearish in British Columbia.

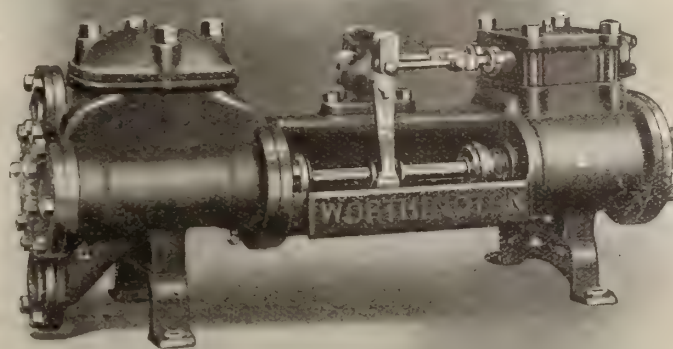
A Victoria, B.C., report says that offshore lumber rates are inclined to be bearish, the last week showing a reduction from the freights which have been in force for some time. The weekly freight circular of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast gives notice that the rate from Gray's Harbor, Willapa Harbor, Columbia River and Puget Sound is now 42s. 6d. to Valparaiso, for orders, 2s. 6d. less, direct. The previous quotation was 45 shillings. The present rate from the North Pacific to Callao is 40 shillings, which is a drop of 2s. 6d. Freights to Australia and steamer rates to Japan and North China remain the same. Present quotations are 30 shillings to Sydney, Port Pirie, Shanghai and North China; 32s. 6d. to Hong Kong, Melbourne and Adelaide; 37s. 6d. to Fremantle and Geraldton. The circular for some time has not quoted rates to the Hawaiian Islands and Gulf of California ports, as all recent charters to these ports have been made at private terms. The prevailing rate to South Africa remains at 50 shillings. Coastwise freights remain firm and steady and a moderate amount of business is being done. No change is noted but recent fixtures are at association figures.

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6% Timber Bonds

First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds
of

The Long Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo.

(Capital and Surplus, \$15,632,203)

Bonds dated 1st May, 1907. Due serially on 1st May and November from 1913 to 1922, inclusive. In denominations of \$1,000 each. Interest payable 1st May and November at the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Bonds may be registered.

Trustee: GENERAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO

The Bonds are secured by about 375,000 acres of Long and Short Leaf Yellow Pine Timber Lands, OWNED IN FEE SIMPLE, located in Louisiana and Texas, containing over FOUR BILLION FIVE HUNDRED MILLION (4,500,000,000) feet, log scale, of merchantable pine timber and seven large lumber manufacturing plants (including at each plant, saw mill, planing mill, brick dry kilns, machine shop, water works and electric light plants, logging equipment, houses and other buildings necessary for a modern plant) with a daily capacity of one million (1,000,000) feet per day.

The net earnings (profits) of the Long Bell Lumber Company for the year ending January 1, 1907, (after crediting stumpage account and charging profit and loss account \$4.00 per thousand feet), were \$2,330,488.25, over two and one-half times the largest annual payment of principal and interest. The average net earnings (profits) of the Long Bell Lumber Company for the past three years were \$1,629,679.03, over three times the interest charge on this bond issue.

The total assets of the Long Bell Lumber Company, according to official statement, exceed \$25,000,000; it possesses the highest credit and has successfully conducted a large lumber business for over thirty years under the same management.

Timber located in the Southern States has never been destroyed by fire. This statement will be verified by lumbermen and other persons familiar with Southern Timber. Any serious damage by fire is practically impossible because of the absence of undergrowth and the height of the trees. This is one of the most important facts in connection with this security.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST YIELDING 6%

SPECIAL CIRCULAR AND MAP UPON REQUEST

THE DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

Canada Life Building, MONTREAL

26 King St. East, TORONTO

67 Cornhill, LONDON, E.C., ENG

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. **tt**

Wanted

BIRCH LOGS, 16" AND UP IN DIAMETER. BUFFALO VENEER CO., Buffalo, N.Y. **6**

Wanted

CLEAR CEDAR LUMBER FOR BOAT building. H. E. GIBLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. **5**

CEDAR WANTED

GOOD CLEAR BOAT CEDAR WANTED AT once. Send us a list of what you have and your price. PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., Limited. **4**

1 1/2 Inch Soft Elm Wanted

SEVERAL CARS IMMEDIATELY: WILL pay good cash price. McDONALD-ROWLAND LUMBER CO., Owen Sound **6**

Wanted

BASSWOOD, BLACK ASH, SOFT ELM, Chesnut, Oak, Birch and Maple, sawn to our sizes, log run, for Spring or Summer delivery. Box 679 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

ONE CAR LOAD OF "UPPERS" QUAL- ity White Pine. Quarter 3"-4"-5" and 6" thick. Average width 15 inch and 12 to 16 feet long. WILLIAM KAY, Timber Merchant, Bolton, England. **4**

Wanted

YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH US, IF you have any kind of dry lumber for sale, or stock of hardwood or basswood logs to saw to order. The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton. **7**

Wanted

1 1/2" Dry Soft Elm
1 1/2" Dry Beech
1 1/2" Winter Sawn White Basswood New Cut. Log run, mill culls out. Box 680 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

TANK LUMBER—3 BY 6 1/2 AND 3 BY 10 1/2. Lengths 18-24, White Pine. Address ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario. **7**

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to
ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. **tt**

WANTED—DRY SPRUCE LUMBER

Box Grade

FOR HOME TRADE

250 M 1 x 6 } 12 to 16 feet lengths. Delivered
250 M 1 x 7 } New York, 1 to 2 cars weekly, May
250 M 1 x 8 }
250 M 1 x 9 } 1909 to May 1910.

FOR EXPORT—4 to 6 cars monthly delivered Boston by rail ONLY:

500 M feet Spruce Shorts 4 to 11 feet lengths. Good average widths—1 x 4 to 10 inches and up.
ROBT. C. LOWRY & Co., Exporters,
1170 Broadway, New York.

Lumber Wanted

200,000 ft. 1x10" hemlock
100,000 ft. inch common and better basswood
1 million ft. or more inch mill run spruce.
Will pay cash less a per cent. Address Box 688, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **4**

Lumber and Shingles

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT TO handle the cut of a Spruce Mill, of from 10 to 20 million capacity per annum, rail shipment, providing same is located so that quick shipments on frames can be made. Guarantee deliveries to be 10 days to 2 weeks from dates of orders.

We are also open to contract to handle the upper grades of White Cedar Shingles. Quality must be A and shipments prompt.

We will buy Spruce, random; Hemlock Boards, P.I.S. and clipped 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. lengths, or random; (a limited quantity of rough), Shingles and Laths, for water shipments.

We give special attention to consignments. Write us. We may be able to do business.

THE KNOTT SAMPSON LUMBER CO.,
20 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. **tt**

CEDAR FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS AND SIZES CEDAR POLES, Piles and Posts—Immediate delivery—Cedar Ties, Squares and Shingles. Write Tom A. WILSON, Cannington. **7**

For Sale

ONE OR TWO CARLOADS ROCK ELM Cuttings 1 1/2" by 6" and wider, 2'6" to 3'6" in length. Price Right. J. FINLAY & SONS CO., Norwood, Ont. **4**

For Sale

10 cars inch Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 6 1/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 8 1/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 20 cars 4 1/4 and 8 1/4 Spruce. 10 cars 1" and 2" Hemlock. Address T. L. BAILLIE Box 268 North Bay. **5**

For Sale

5,000 8 foot Cedar Posts 4 1/2" and up top end. 900 10 foot Cedar Posts 5" and up top end. The STANDARD LUMBER & STONE CO. Longford Mills, Ont. **5**

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut **H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. tt**

White Pine for Sale

2,500 ft. 1" x 4" x 10/16 ft. Box
11,500 " 1" x 4" x 10/16 ft. Mill Run, Culls out
20,000 " 1" x 6" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
11,000 " 1" x 7", 9", 11" and 13" x 10/16 ft. Mill Run,
Culls out
12,000 ft. 1" x 4" and up (all widths) x 10/16 ft. Mill Run
Culls out
5,000 ft. 1 1/2" x 10" x 10/16 ft. Mill Run, Culls out
1,200 " 1 1/2" x 12" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
24,000 " 1 1/2" x 4" & up x 10/16 ft. do. do.
27,000 " 2" x 6" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
5,000 " 2" x 8" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
37,000 " 2" x 10" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
12,000 " 2" x 12" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
2,000 " 2" x 14" x 10/16 ft. do. do.
49,000 " 2" x 5", 7", 9", 11" & 13" x 10/16 ft. Mill Run,
Culls out
13,000 " 1" to 2" x 6/9 ft. Shorts, Mill Run, Culls out
10,000 " 1" to 2" x 6/16 ft. Mill Culls
21,000 " 1" and 2" x 6/16 ft. Dead Culls
PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury)

FOR SALE

cars 3" B. Ash C. & B.
2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
Clears,
and Clears,
Clear Whites, Shingle

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade,
Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. **tt**

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B.

Engines for Sale

WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER OR SHIN- gles, twin engines, cylinders 16 x 24, speed 115 revolutions, plain slide valve, developing 250 to 300 h.p., American system rope drive, Judson Governor, piped for indicator, Wainwright water heater, will heat water to 210 degrees, engine now running. Also four 20 ft. boilers, equipped with Crosby pop safety valves, equipped with Jenkins blow off valve, Dean pump 8 x 10, single action. Reason for selling must have larger equipment. Address DICK & MILL Co., North Tonawanda. **7**

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 24" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
1 26" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 new 24" planer and matcher
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
2 refitted 24" surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" wood frame surface planer
3 refitted 24" pony planers in good order
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
1 refitted 16" pony planer with countershaft
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring planer
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
6 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
1 refitted 12" buzz planer in good order
1 new Cowan hand mitre machine
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine
1 refitted 8" 4 side moulder in good order
1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder
1 refitted graduating stroke power mortiser
1 nearly new improved power mortiser
2 new foot power mortisers with chisels
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 25" x 47" x 8" patternmaker's gap lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
1 refitted horizontal single spindle car borer
3 new post boring machines
3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads
2 new wood top, two spindle wood shapers
1 new iron top, two spindle wood shaper
2 refitted wood top, two spindle wood shapers
1 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machine
1 new 10" Crescent panel bandsawing machine
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines
1 refitted 48" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
3 new iron frame swing cut off saws
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
1 refitted Cowan saw table and dado machine
1 refitted variety saw tables in good order
1 refitted MacGregor Gourlay rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachment
1 new No 6 power feed rip saw table
1 refitted Cowan power feed rip saw table complete
1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table complete
1 new iron frame scroll sawing machine
1 refitted 24" single drum sander in good order
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
2 new No. 6E Fox universal wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A Fox universal wood trimmer
1 new No. 4A Fox universal wood trimmer
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale

ONE 3 SAW AND ONE 4 SAW EDGER— both very heavy iron frames and feed rollers—good as new. Apply A. G. CHEW, Waukegan, Ill. **4**

For Immediate Sale

1 200 H. P. AUTOMATIC McEWEN ENGINE, 18 x 18 centre crank (with heavy extra iron bed in first class running order.) Apply to KEARNEY TIMBER MFG. CO., Kearney, Ont. **tt**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE TWO BOIL- ers and two engines of 15 and 20 horse-power each, for one boiler and engine of 40 or 50 horse-power. Apply to JAMES UMPHERSON, Lavant Stn., Ont. **5**

For Sale at Your Own Price

COMPLETE SAW AND STAVE MILL, practically new, with iron steam boxes. Will sell any part separately if desired. Reply Box 686, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

SITUATED AT KALADAR, ONT.—SECOND- hand sawmill, consisting of 16 h.p. portable engine No. 0 saw frame, No. 0 right-hand log carriage, 48" solid saw, slab saw mandrel, upright swing shingle machine, saw jointer, shingle packer, etc. WATEROUS, Brantford. **7**

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Refiance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 traction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA **tt**

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 7 1/2" x 18", 36 6" tubes
4 7 1/2" x 18", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
1 7 1/2" x 16", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 7 1/2" x 16", 64 4" tubes
5 6 1/2" x 18", 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 6 1/2" x 16", 36 5" tubes, plug hat dome
4 6 1/2" x 16", 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 6 1/2" x 17", 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 5 1/2" x 16", 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" x 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 50" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangye frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" center crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 48" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
15" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

For Sale

A 15 H. P. ENGINE AND A 25 H. P. Boiler in good running order. Will exchange for lumber, lath, shingles or brick. J. T. ROWE, Aylmer, Ont.

For Sale

THE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A LARGE RIGHT Hand Saw Mill Engine, weight about 8,000 lbs. Cylinder is 13" x 18"; Shaft 7" x 7" diam.; Fly wheel 7' diam. and 11" face. The engine has been thoroughly overhauled at an expense of \$180,000, and not used since. Apply C. NORSWORTHY & CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTURING a select line of wood-working, barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to act as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT**Position Wanted**

AS BAND SAW FILER, DOUBLE OR single cut. Saw Maker by trade. Best of references. 12 years experience in mills. Apply Box 687 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

POSITION BY A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL Millwright, twenty-three years experience in charge of high capacity modern saw mill machinery. Open to engagement either to build or operate, permanent position favoured. Address 89 Church Avenue, Verdun, P.Q.

Position Wanted

ABAND SAWYER OF STRICTLY TEMPERANCE habits wishes a position for coming season. 10 seasons experience around Band saws and can furnish good reference if necessary. Would be satisfied as spare sawyer. Address Box 685, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—EMPLOYEES**Salesman Wanted**

FIRM MANUFACTURING SAW AND LATH Mill Machinery wants to secure a first-class travelling salesman, who fully understands both how to use and sell such machinery. Address Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

FOUR STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHINGLE sawyers for Dunbar machines. Steady work the year around. Mill heated during winter. Commence in May. NEPISIGUIT LUMBER CO. LTD., Springfield, Mass.

Wanted

FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE of taking charge of large lumber manufacturing office. One thoroughly conversant with cost systems preferred. Address drawer "D" Cranbrook, P.C.

Wanted

BY WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD TORONTO, a smart young man who has a knowledge of hardwood culling. Salary \$2.00 per day, steady employment with excellent chance for advancement. Box 683 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detailed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business, wishes to buy working interest in saw mill operation where his services can be used. Prefer B.C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS**Wanted**

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT. Address Box 684 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

PLANING MILL AND RETAIL LUMBER Business in best locality in Ontario. Everything complete and a bargain. Apply 681, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

TO PURCHASE A BAND SAW MILL capacity 30,000 feet per day or would let contract to saw pile and ship saw from three to five million feet lumber per season for a term of years. We have good mill site near town of Pembroke. Address Box No. 9, Westneath, Ont.

For Sale

THE PROPERTY OF THE J. E. MURPHY Lumber Company, situated on St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron, comprising Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stables, all at Milford Haven; also Shingle Mill, and Saw Mill at Mud Lake, and House and Barn; together with stock of saw logs at both places, and timber limits in the vicinity. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, Liquidator, Spectator Building, Hamilton, Ont.

For Sale

OVER 1000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, with about 100 acres of clearing on all lots, and some buildings, and lots of cedar, hemlock, birch, maple, oak, pine, and other merchantable timber, including a good mill site on Thessalon river close to a railway with good shipping facilities. Lots all patented and most cover the mining rights. Splendid chance to move a good saw mill, as other timber can be had also. Price only \$3,000. Apply to P.O. Box 100 Bruce Mines, Ont.

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 150 square miles, situate on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and Pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que. Canada.

Saw Mill and Billion and a Half Feet Timber Limits For Sale

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE A COMPLETE sawmill plant and timber limits are offered for sale. Situated on Pacific Coast, British Columbia. Limits estimated to contain one and a half billion feet of red and yellow cedar, spruce, fir, larch and hemlock, all within 3 miles of tide water. Plant consists of saw and planing mills, dry kilns, box and sash and door factories, etc., large vessels can load direct from yard. For price and terms address — F. E. LEUSHNER, 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

An Important Consolidation

Announcement is made of the organization of the American Timber Holding Company at Minneapolis. The company now holds title to about 1,500,000,000 feet of timber, located principally in western British Columbia, accessible to tide-water, with a very small tract in north-western Washington. The authorized capital stock of the company is \$6,000,000. In effect the company means the consolidation of a number of important timber holdings in British Columbia which heretofore have been owned by individuals. The object of the company is to acquire additional tracts from time to time and additional issues of stock will be made to cover the value of the timber. The company's plans do not contemplate engaging in the manufacture of lumber at present, although such a course may be adopted later.

The officers of the company are: President, M. J. Scanlon, Minneapolis, president of the Brooks-

Scanlon Lumber Company; Vice-Presidents, Former Governor Edward Scofield, Minneapolis, and P. M. Starnes, a heavy owner of British Columbia stumpage; Treasurer, W. S. Dwinnell, president of the Fraser River Tannery Company, British Columbia; Secretary, Theodore M. Knappen.

All the officers, with the exception of the secretary, will serve in the capacity of directors and, in addition, the following gentlemen have been elected to the board of directors: F. B. Lynch, vice-president of the Union Lumber Company, Minneapolis, operating mills in British Columbia; E. C. Warner, identified with the Piper, Douglas, Warner elevator interests; Fred E. Kenaston, president of the Minneapolis Thresher Company, vice-president of the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and also connected with the Union Lumber Company, operating in British Columbia; Henry Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., president of the Henry Salzer Seed Company and owner of large timber holdings in British Columbia; E. E. Pinney, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the E. E. Pinney Coal Company, and also interested in the timber holdings in British Columbia; Judge C. C. Chittendon, Cadillac, Mich., president of the Chittendon Lumber Company, with holdings in Washington; M. J. Landon, Winona, Minn., director of the First National Bank of Winona.

The president of the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company, Mr. H. J. Crowe, who has been visiting Montreal recently, spoke enthusiastically on the resources and future of the Ancient Colony in regard to its pulp and paper trade. The Harmsworth people have already expended \$5,000,000 in the purchase of lands and the erection of extensive paper and pulp plants. Also the Reeds, who are the most extensive paper manufacturers in Great Britain, will rival the Harmsworths in the extent of their operations. Since May last a large mill has been erected at Point Leamington, which has already turned out over two millions of choice lumber, all of which will be held in reserve for the shipping season. The Badger mill has also turned out over a million feet of good pine, and extensive lumbering operations will be prosecuted at these two places during the coming winter.

U. S. Consul-General William Martin reports that until lately all large quantities of lumber and timber landed at Hankow came from the States of Washington and Oregon. Japan has recently come into possession of the timber lands of the Yalu district, and is supplying the Hankow market with timber from 2½ feet square down, as well as all the lumber required. It is like American white pine. The timber costs about \$26.50 gold per thousand, and lumber about \$34.50 per thousand, delivered in Hankow.

**The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co. Owen Sound, Ont.**

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment: 1 Upright Boiler, 30 ins. in diameter, 4 feet high. A large assortment of adjustable Hangers, from 1 3/16 to 3 3/8 in.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand**YARD LOCOMOTIVES****John J. Gartshore**

58 Front St. W., TORONTO

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT.
FINE BANK OFFICE, OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

R. SPENCE & CO.

BEECH FILE WORKS
HAMILTON, ONT.

File and Rasp Manufacturers and Re-Cutters

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

J. C. McCORMACK

DEER AND CARIBOU MITTS AND MOOSE MOCCASINS

Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides

PEMBROKE - - ONTARIO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The last fortnight has witnessed an improvement in the demand for lumber in Ontario. There is a good demand for lath. Some of the large manufacturers in the Georgian Bay district are reported to be running short of lath. American buyers are buying freely and prices are expected to stiffen. It will be the middle of the summer before the new cut can come to the relief of the situation. British Columbia shingles in Ontario have advanced in harmony with the increased prices on the coast. XXX are now selling at \$3.05 and XXXX at \$3.30. It is expected that a further advance of about 20 cents will be made in the near future. There is quite a tendency all round for higher prices and it begins to appear as though the long-looked for improvement is about to materialize. It would not be wise, however, to take the present improvement as a certain indication of continued better conditions. There is a great quantity of lumber still to be manufactured from last year's cut. There is need for caution. Some dealers expect that it will be well on in the season before stocks commence to look short and that no general improvement can be looked for before that time. The lumber trade in the Ottawa Valley has been quite dull during the past fortnight and a tendency towards weakening is apparent in the best pine siding, shingles and hardwoods. Taking into consideration, however, the good prices which are being obtained for the season's cut by some of the manufacturers, it is believed that the present summer will see as good prices all round as last year. Some of the large manufacturers believe that there will be a good and steady business throughout the coming season. Lath are in good demand but shingles are dull. The only trade in shingles which has been carried on to any extent is in white cedar and in the XX pine variety. The latter is selling at about \$1.50 to \$1.75 per thousand. Number one white pine lath, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, is selling at \$3 to \$3.50 per thousand. Spruce mill run is selling at about \$2.25. It is expected that the present prices will be maintained throughout the season. In Western Canada high grades of pine are firm with a considerable tendency towards an advance. Shingles are tending towards lower prices, except red cedar, which are advancing.

Western Canada.

There has been an advance of \$2 a thousand on "common" lumber at Vancouver and it is expected that this will affect the whole of British Columbia and Central Canada. Shingles have also been advanced in price. The former price was about \$1.60 and few are now selling at less than \$1.75. "Common" lumber is in good demand also. In the country there is a large stock of "common" on hand and the advance does not effect that district so sharply. Fir logs have again advanced and are now about as high as they were before the decline, selling at from \$9 to \$10.

Eastern Canada.

Throughout Eastern Canada there is a firm tone in the market for spruce, resulting largely from a shortage of stocks in United States points. Orders, however, have been only for small amounts and the cargo business is not so strong as it was at this time last year. It is not expected that the yards will commence hardwood buying until the opening of the building season. At Boston prices are a little higher. Terms have advanced to a basis of \$25 to \$26, and a few sales have been made at the former price. There is not much call for random and prices are steady. Boards are in small demand. St. John reports that there have been very few transactions during the last fortnight. Only a few parcels of English spruce deals have gone forward by winter liners. Local

holders of English spruce deals have only average stocks and many of the mills will be late in starting. It is apparent, however, that English deals will become quite scarce before new stock commences to arrive on the market. The logging conditions on the upper St. John and its tributaries have been quite favorable. It is generally believed that spruce deals for export to Great Britain will be in excellent demand and prices will advance materially during the coming season. There has been a fair quantity of trade in spruce lath during the winter, but prices are firm. The stock is rapidly being reduced.

United States.

Quite an improvement has been apparent in trade during the last fortnight, and most of the yards are already coming into the market with their requirements. It is believed from present indications that the spring trade will be greater than it was last year. Railroad enquiries are also increasing and a number of orders have recently been given for immediate repairs and for bridge construction. Stocks of uppers are small and prices show a tendency to advance, especially for number three "common." Low grades are plentiful. At New York northern pine prices are firm. It is even expected that an advance will occur at the opening of navigation. There is a poor demand for white cedar poles at Chicago. Hardwoods have been in good demand at Buffalo, especially for oak, both plain and quartered, in the one-inch size. Boards are also in better demand and other hardwood remains strong. At Boston the demand for quarter-cut oak is only an average one, but prices are firm. Fir and spruce are in good demand at Chicago with short supplies in some lines. Red cedar shingles are in light demand at Chicago. "Clear" are quiet at \$3.40. The trade in Chicago is dull at this price and manufacturers are not accepting orders. White cedar shingles are more in demand and may advance as a result of the increased price of red cedar. Prices are quiet at \$3.15 for extras and \$2.75 for "standards." In Boston the best cedar extra shingles are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4 and some business has been offering at both prices. "Clears" are quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.50. There is a fair demand for lath, with steady prices. In New York lath is selling a little low. One and one-half inch lath are \$4 for cargo and \$4.10 for carload lots. Quotations in Boston are: 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, \$3.90 to \$4; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Cooperage business is dull at Chicago and Buffalo.

Great Britain.

There is a fair amount of business in progress at London, especially in contracts "to arrive." Canadian spruce batten prices, in sympathy with other white wood results, have been distinctly higher. For 3x7 2nd Quebec, £8 15s. was obtained at Churchill & Sim's last sale. One or two lots sold at one pound ten shillings. The latter price was also paid for 3x7 3rd quality. Arrivals at Liverpool have been light, consisting largely of hardwoods. Spruce values especially are continuing very firm and for the latest arrivals per liner higher prices are being asked, viz., £8 for 3x7 and 8, £9 for 4x9, and £10 10s. for 3x11. Scantling are in good request, 6-inch being in particularly good demand. Shippers' ideas as to the future are that prices will be higher and present quotations show a marked advance.

In the Ottawa correspondence of the "Canada Lumberman" a report recently appeared that Ritchie Brothers had sold the coming season's cut of thin pine and spruce to Bryson & Fraser. We are advised that this purchase was made, not by the above company, but by Fraser Bryson Lumber Company, Limited.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co. Limited



Logging Scene on Our Limits at Diver, Ont.

Quality Counts in Lumber

¶ In the maintenance of quality Cleveland-Sarnia Lumber has set the standard. Exacting and cautious dealers will find just what they want in our stock, and it is this trade we are particularly desirous to hear from.

¶ Cutting Special Bills to order is a hobby with us. Let us know your requirements in White Pine and Norway.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

Sarnia - - - Ontario

Limited

Market Correspondence

Business Quiet at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Sales have been few in the Ottawa valley lumber market during the last fortnight. There has been a weakening tendency in the prices of the best pine sidings, shingles and hardwoods. Shipping is very dull. To offset the effect of the present lull in the outlook, manufacturers have sold more promptly than usual, whole cuts of the coming summer. Following the big contracts made by the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, J. R. Booth and the W. C. Edwards Company for deals to be shipped to the English market, entire cuts of the coming season's lumber have been sold by Gilmour & Hughson, Colonial Lumber Company, and St. Anthony Lumber Company. It is generally conceded by the manufacturers that taken all around prices are as good as last year. Including the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay districts, about a million cubic feet of waney timber was being taken out this winter and has already been sold to Quebec houses.

A manufacturer who ranks among a few of the largest in the Ottawa lumber trade tells the "Canada Lumberman" that good steady business is likely to be done the coming season. He anticipates no boom in the trade but relies upon a considerable number of large orders coming in from the United States in view of the depleted state of the lumber yards which he recently observed in some of the large centres. The stocks of pine are very large in the Ottawa Valley but no substantial reductions in prices are likely to be made.

The lath trade continues brisk but there is scarcely any demand for shingles. The activity in building benefits the lath trade because the interior work on houses is scarcely checked by the winter. On the other hand, the local demand for shingles and the demand in northern New York where much of the Ottawa Valley shingles are sent, is reduced almost to the vanishing point. When the shingle trade revives the trade will be chiefly in white cedar XXXX and clear butts. The latter are purchasable at \$3 per thousand f.o.b. Ottawa, and there is a considerable stock on hand. Owing to the difficulty of getting pine good enough to turn out XXXX or clear butts of that variety the supply is run down. In fact the shingle trade is confined largely to white cedar except in the XX pine variety, which commands from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per thousand. Only an occasional car has been shipped this month but dealers believe the state of the market to be more attributable to the difficulty of shingling houses than to any serious paralysis of trade. No. 1 white pine lath 1 3/8-inch brings from \$3 to \$3.50 per thousand, and the narrower sell at 25 cents less. The spruce mill run brings \$2.25 per thousand. There is no evidence of a famine of lath in Ottawa, though the supply is exhausted at other Ottawa Valley points. Dealers figure on the present prices being maintained till the end of the season.

J. R. Booth has begun hauling logs by train to his mill in Ottawa. They will be sawed into lumber early in the spring. These logs from the Madawaska limits are shipped at considerable expense over the G.T.R. line, but Mr. Booth finds that the stream is so difficult for driving that the rapid transportation pays in the end. If the logs were not brought to Ottawa now they would not be available until late in the summer, probably not till next year.

The first gang to return from the shanties arrived in the city last week when 25 men from Englehart, above Cobalt, reached Ottawa. They report the winter to be especially favorable for lumbering operations as the snow so far has not been deep enough to hinder the work in the bush. No new men have been sent to the woods since December. One of the largest employment agents shipped 1,000 men, and nearly all were sent to the district below Quebec and to the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Peter Whelen, manager of the Shepard & Morse Company, in his inaugural address as president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, made conservation of forests the chief point to be attained. The great losses, he said, caused by fire in Ontario and Quebec last year could not be replaced by reforestation in the next 100 years. The loss was caused largely through railway construction and operation and the carelessness of mineral prospectors, settlers and lumbermen.

"Some time ago," he said, "a system of fire ranging was established and its great success should warrant the different governments interested in doubling the present force employed, placing a government inspector, who should be a thorough and practical woodsman, in charge of, say, every hundred miles, more or less, as conditions might warrant, who would have full charge of all the rangers for the district, with strong powers for prompt action against all offenders who break regulations for fire prevention. The cost would be small in comparison to the good that experience has shown would be accomplished. Also, when a government throws open a limit held by lumbermen to mining prospectors and their operations the government should be held responsible for the reasonable safeguarding of those limits from fires resulting from their action in granting these rights. There is nothing more certain than that where prospecting and mining operations are allowed on timber land fires will be started and sooner or later the district is made a barren waste."

Little Activity at St. John.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 4.—The fortnight has been a quiet one in the lumber trade so far as important transactions are concerned. In shipping circles little activity has developed beyond the shipment of an occasional parcel of "English" spruce deals by the winter liners. In this respect the season has so far been rather behind last year, there being an apparent lack of anxiety on the part of the local dealers and manufacturers to place their deals on the market at this particular time. This feeling is due principally to two conditions, first, that local holdings of "English" spruce deals are not by any means in excess of the average and, second, that in the majority of cases the mills will be several weeks later than usual in starting. The existence of this latter condition gives local people ample time to place such quantities as are available on the market before the re-commencement of sawing operations causes stocks to increase to any important extent. Local stocks of "English" deals have dwindled little by little until the combined holdings in this line at local wharves and yards would not total more than five and one-half millions of superficial feet.

That the quantity will be much less before it is greater is quite certain. At present there are only two sawmills in operation on the St. John River. These are the plants of Stetson, Cutler & Company, one of which is located at Indiantown, the other at Pleasant Point. The latter mill has five shingle machines and the daily sawing of these five machines represents the total output of cedar shingles in this section. It will be readily seen how quiet the winter has been in lumber manufacturing circles. In regard to the prospects for sawing, one of the local mills will begin operations late in March, several in April, the much greater number from the 10th to the 20th of May, and two of the larger plants will not commence until June.

Reports having to do with the getting out of logs on the upper St. John and its tributaries tell of continued favorable logging conditions. The snow is present in such quantities as to be ample and yet not great enough to hamper operations to any marked extent. The depth of the snow on the St. Francis, the Tobique, the Green River and the other branches of the St. John in that section of the country ranges from two and one-half to three feet.

A feature of local trade circles is the growth of the feeling of optimism in regard to spruce deals for export to Great Britain. Such transactions as are being made are not of a nature to indicate with exactness the prevailing prices and conditions, but it is safe to say that an enquirer for this line of goods would meet with an offer of \$15 to \$15.50 per thousand feet on a specification containing say, 35 per cent. sevens and eights, 50 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and up, f.o.b. St. John.

Local business in spruce lath has been of considerable dimensions during the past fortnight. Prices in this line are holding their own but no advance in price is expected in the near future. Shipments throughout the winter have been considerable and stocks are consequently being rapidly cleaned up. Between two and one-half and three millions would cover the available quantity at present writing. An enquirer at this date would be asked from \$2.75 to \$2.85 per thousand for the dutiable article, f.o.b. schooner St. John. The ruling freight rate on lath to New York City by water is 60c. per thousand.

Good Sawing Prospects in New Brunswick.

According to a despatch from St. John, N.B., the prospects in regard to the sawing season at the local lumber mills are for a fairly good year. A number of local mill owners were interviewed recently, and the information gathered points strongly to this conclusion. While in a number of cases the starting of the mills will be considerably later than usual, the majority of the lumber manufacturing plants will be in full swing by the middle of April. An unlooked for slump in the deal market might have the effect of upsetting any plans made by the mill owners for the season's work, but the chances are that such a contingency will not occur. It is thought generally by those most interested that market conditions will become more favorable as the season advances.

In several cases a delay in starting will be caused by a scarcity of spruce logs. Several of the manufacturers sawed their entire stock last fall and will have to wait until the first rafts from the Fredericton booms reach the city, which will probably be about the last week of May. The alternative is to buy "bank" logs, which are cut on the lower river and which are the first available. These bank logs are, however, nearly all contracted for, and no really important quantity will go on the market.

The cedar shingle manufacturing season promises to be a good one. Last year was the poorest at the local mills in the history of the industry, owing to the strike among the operatives. The result is that cedar logs are very plentiful this year, and, barring labor troubles, the season should be a busy one.

A Sarnia correspondent reports that there is an upward tendency to prices and that advances are expected in the near future.

The advance of \$2 per thousand on lumber in British Columbia will mean a similar advance in Winnipeg, according to a recent report.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler



Not too early for enterprising lumber operators to begin planning for one for next year.

Full particulars sent to anyone interested, on request.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Halifax

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Blowers and Dust Collecting Systems

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A. MAHONY

621 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO
Phone Main 4095

Saw Mill at Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at Hamilton, Ont.

THE
M. BRENNEN & SONS
MFG. CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA

FOR SALE

43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

Our Travellers are
all Experienced and
Expert Sawmakers

You will profit by a half-hour spent with any of them.

We make only one Grade
Saw **THE BEST.**

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS **NOW**

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

A Remarkable Band Sawing Record.

It would be difficult to find a testimonial which gives more reasonable cause for satisfaction than a letter which was recently received by Wm. B. Mershon & Company, manufacturers of band sawing machinery, Saginaw, Mich. The letter is as follows:

Messrs. Wm. B. Mershon & Company,
Saginaw, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:—I desire to let you know what I did with your 60-inch band resaw at the North Arm Lumber Company at Eburne, B.C. I was superintendent and filer at the time (last summer). I ran the saw about 10,000 feet per minute and had 18 gauge saws.

We could split 2" by 12" fir with some knots in it $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, at the fastest feed that was on the mill, or about 200 feet per minute; that is, it would make a 12" cut at the rate of 200 feet per minute, or saw 200,000 feet of lumber in ten hours.

Please let me know if you have ever heard of any one doing any better than the above.

Yours truly,

W. Austin Kennedy,
Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.

This is a record of which Wm. B. Mershon & Company are justly proud. When it is considered that the class of work mentioned might properly call for one of their heavy sawmill resaws and that the work was actually done on one of their new Standard 60-inch band resaws, a machine which is designed for factory use, the results are all the more remarkable. When this class of work can be done on a machine which calls for a 7-inch saw blade and has but 5-foot wheels it makes one wonder what limit would be reached if the work were done on one of their heavy sawmill resaws, which carry both heavier and thicker saws.

A Well Equipped Wire Weaving Mill.

The new weaving mill of the B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., which is probably one of the best structures of its kind in Canada, is 260 feet long by 130 feet wide. The building is devoted entirely to wire weaving machinery, and contains many ponderous looms, some over 15 tons in weight. These make, with apparent simplicity, extremely heavy smoke stack netting, mining screens, etc., as wide as 72 inches. The fast running smaller looms are engaged in making meshes as fine as No. 70 of brass wire, for sleeping car ventilators. The other buildings of the plant are the wire mill, cleaning house, which has a capacity of 50 tons per day, and the carpenter shop, which is isolated from the other buildings, the increased yard room being used for the different kinds of lumber. Among the interesting features of this industry are: Wire rope spinning, wire drawing and galvanizing, poultry net making, twisting operations, perforating metals, and making Greening's chains with automatic wire chain machines.

Equipment of a Model Sawmill.

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal, have published bulletin No. 1712, on sawmill equipment. The bulletin gives an interesting description of a model sawmill and its equipment. The mill described is that of the Virginia Lumber Company, Virginia, Minn. The equipment includes a new style of band mill, an Allis-Chalmers product. These mills have wheel 8 feet in diameter by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches face. A particular feature is the absence of machinery for operating the upper guide. This work is now done by the use of a brass cylinder and piston, the cylinder being secured to the guide arm which travels up and down; the piston is stationary, with valve attached to the guide slide. The piston rod is a pipe and is used, as such, to convey the pressure to one end of the piston. It also carries an internal pipe for conveying the pressure to the other side of the piston head. Water under pressure, compressed air or steam may be used. The guides have a quick-opening device. In the upper guide it is to admit the back teeth of double-cutting saws to pass out between the guide strips and to facilitate the changing of either double or single-cutting saws. The lower guide opens not only for the above purposes but also much more widely in order to admit shims to pass downward. The lower guide is pivoted to the centre and is readily aligned by a tail screw. The boards from each band mill go to a No. 2 Allis-Chalmers heavy timber edger. This has a lumber space 72 inches in width with an arbor $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The front press rolls are 4 inches in diameter. They are set forward so as to swing in when the stuff is fed against them, without the assistance of the operator. The back press rolls are 10 inches in diameter and will also raise for a 6-inch piece without assistance from the operator.

Slabs and cants from the band mills are transferred to live rolls in

front of an Allis-Chalmers improved horizontal band resaw, which allows a slab 35 inches in width and 12 inches thick to pass through. The wheels are 6 feet in diameter by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches face and carry a 10-inch saw. It has a travelling bed feed and broken press-rolls, the feed works being variable and driven from the machine. A vertical adjustment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches can be made.

There are many other interesting features in the equipment of this mill, which are described in the bulletin. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock supply, not only sawmill machinery proper, but also all auxiliaries, such as water wheels, steam engines and electric generators and motors.

Machinery Trade Notes

The greater portion of the large quantity of machinery to be used in the new Davidson-Ward shingle mill at Loughborough Inlet is being manufactured in New Westminster, the Schaafe Machine Company alone supplying the 20 shingle machines.

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, have applied for incorporation as an extra provincial company, under the laws of British Columbia. The head office of the company is situated in Montreal, Que., the Vancouver office being located at the corner of Powell and Columbia street, Vancouver, B.C.

Messrs. H. W. Petrie, Limited, of Toronto, have incorporated their British Columbia branch as a separate institution, the name of the western branch being H. W. Petrie (B.C.) Limited. The new company is capitalized at \$100,000; shares, \$100 each. The head office of the company is situated at 422 Abbot street, Vancouver, B.C., Mr. Emil Hallman being the manager in charge.

Mr. Thos. Reid, sales manager of the John Bertram & Sons Company, Limited, for many years past, has moved his headquarters to Montreal where he will be associated with the Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, the general sales agents of the Bertram Company. On account of the importance of the Montreal machine tool market this move is an advantageous one to both the Bertram Company and the Canadian Fairbanks Company.

The Vancouver Machinery Depot report the following sales: A 10x12-inch double cylinder, double drum Washington road engine to the Cowichan Lumber Company, of Duncan; a $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{4}$ -inch compound geared Washington yard engine to the False Creek Lumber Company, Vancouver; a 9x $10\frac{1}{4}$ -inch double cylinder, double drum, road engine, to the Thurlow Lumber Company, of Vancouver, to be used on their limits of Thurlow Island; a 10x12-inch special "Halfbreed" yarder to J. M. McCloy, and a 10x12-inch "Halfbreed" yarder to M. Whitman.

Eddy Bros. & Company, Limited, of Bay City, Mich., have just received from the Lidgerwood Mfg. Company a special logging machine for use in their operations in Ontario. They are also having the Lidgerwood Mfg. Company build for them a second plant for use in their spruce operations in the mountains. This will be a cableway skidder. It will be delivered in the spring. A duplicate of the skidding plant is being built by the Lidgerwood people for the Bathurst Lumber Company for operations in New Brunswick.

Calendars From Machinery Firms.

Many calendars have been received since the first of the year at the Vancouver office of the "Canada Lumberman."

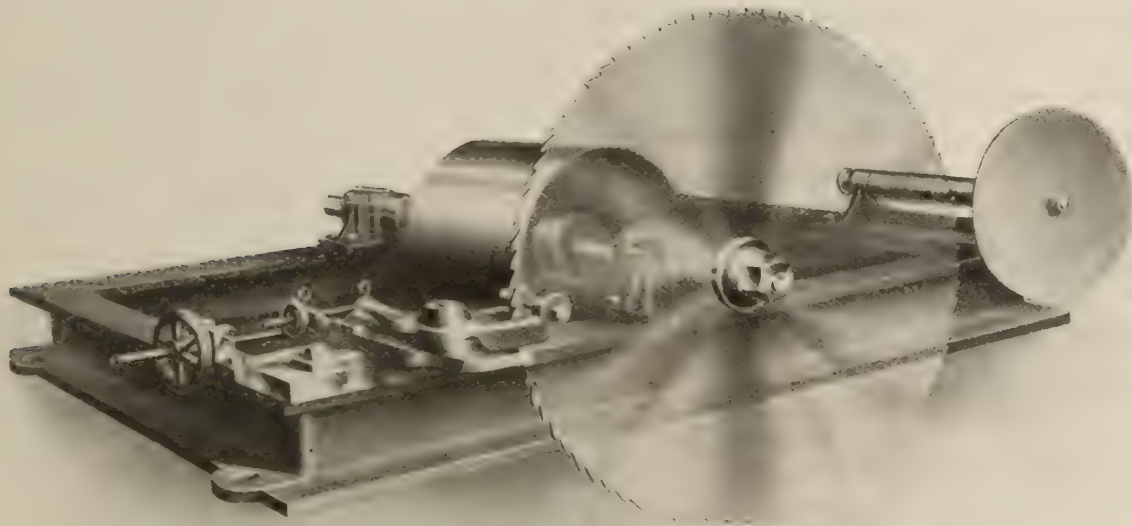
The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, Vancouver, have again given expression to their taste in animal pictures. Last year a beautiful tiger's head represented the Burton Saw Company. This year a lion's head is doing honors for this company, the Burton people claiming that their saws are the "King of the West."

The Sumner Iron Works, of Everett, Wash., have chosen the painting, "An Old Time Melody," by Wm Verplanck Birney, to represent them for the ensuing year. This is a beautiful painting and well worthy of the firm using it.

Mr. Robert M. Carrier, the recently elected president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is a son of the well known Cassius M. Carrier, vice-president of the Bathurst Lumber Company of Bathurst, N.B.

WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED

PETERBORO ONTARIO.



HUSK FRAMES

Made in many different sizes ; so that we have one just to suit your requirements.
The frames are well designed and are all made of cast iron, and are strong enough to last for years.
We plane them all over—top and bottom, and line the boxes with a special babbitt we make ourselves.
The mandrels are of forged steel and have collar forged on.
We usually equip these frames with our famous Parkhurst steel guide.

We are Specialists in the design and erection of Sawmills and their Machinery.

WE BUILD Log Deck Machinery, Band Mills, Carriages, Steam Feeds, Steam Set Works, Edgers, Trimmers, Slashers, Gangs, Gang Circulars, Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery, Engines and Boilers.

They are all of the same good quality which has made "Peterboro Machinery" famous wherever lumber is made.

Don't forget to make use of our Supply Department when you want any Saws, Belting, Chain, Packing, etc. You can save money here.

PETERBORO SAW MILLS

JOHN DONOGH,
President.JAMES P. CUNNINGHAM,
Vice-President.A. H. MACABE,
Secretary.

30 Years in the Trade

John Donogh Lumber Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

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WHITE PINE

Red Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Shingles

Red Pine Flooring Strips Dressed or Rough at Special Prices

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We Can Protect You Against Loss of

Property
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Use and Occupancy
Credits
Rents
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Or Anything Else

Occasioned by

Any Insurable Hazard

Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, Limited

38 Wellington St. East, TORONTO

SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

EDGINGS

Ontario

W. P. Whitney's woodworking shop at Milton, Ont., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of over \$1,000.

The sawmill property owned by the McAlister Lumber Company at Hawkesville, Ont., has been purchased by H. E. Ratz.

The River street boat and planing factory at Parry Sound, Ont., has been taken over by the Thompson & King Manufacturing Company.

James Covey, employed at the Strathroy, Ont., furniture factory, caught his right hand in the machinery. His thumb was torn off and two fingers badly lacerated.

The ratepayers of Kingston, Ont., have carried a by-law in favor of a bonus of \$10,000 to the Wormwith Piano Company, whose premises were recently destroyed by fire.

Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, 112 Adelaide street east, Toronto, have purchased a site on Fraser avenue and will shortly commence the construction of two factory buildings.

The G. Walter Greene Company, Limited, Peterboro, Ont., which will manufacture all kinds of sawmill machinery, have elected officers as follows: President, G. Walter Greene; vice-president, S. Greene; secretary-treasurer, T. O. Donaldson.

George Nicol, of Nicol Bros. sawmill, Owen Sound, was engaged in operating a shaper when the plank slipped and his fingers came in contact with the machinery. The points of the first three fingers were taken off, and it was found necessary to amputate the top joints.

The Lincoln Paper Mills Company, of Merriton, Ont., have granted the usual annual bonus of 6 per cent. on their wages to their employees. This is the eighth yearly bonus that the employees have received from this company, notwithstanding the financial stringency, the loss of one of the mills by fire, and the heavy expense of refitting another large mill.

Recent Ontario incorporations include: Frankford Cooperage Company, Limited, Frankford, Ont., capital \$40,000; incorporators, G. B. Mott and E. J. Mott, both of Frankford, Ont.; G. A. Graham, H. W. Ackerman and W. S. Morden, all of Belleville, Ont. Trenton Cooperage Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital \$40,000; incorporators, E. R. Lynch, J. D. Montgomery, both of Toronto, and others. Fraser Bryson Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., capital, \$40,000; incorporators, J. B. Fraser, W. A. Fraser, J. A. Storey and H. N. Fraser, all of Ottawa, Ont., and others. Rudd Paper Box Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital \$60,000; incorporators, A. E. Rudd, T. H. Butler and others, all of Toronto. Bartram Bros., Limited, Ottawa, Ont., incorporated to manufacture lumber, capital \$20,000; incorporators, W. B. Bartram and A. B. Bartram, both of Ottawa; J. B. Bartram, C. B. Bartram and L. A. Neil, all of Toronto.

Eastern Provinces

The Dawson Lumber Company's mills at Yarmouth, N.S., have resumed operations.

The Lewis Miller Company will probably build a large sawmill at Jordan Falls, N.S.

A. W. Allen & Son recently added a barrel making plant to their woodworking factory at Middleton, N.S.

Lefavre & Taschereau have been appointed curators in the affairs of J. B. Rheault, lumber manufacturer, Lac Aux Sables, Que.

A carriage factory is being erected at Mahone Bay, N.S. There is stated to be an excellent opening for a woodworking plant at this place.

MacKay Bros., of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have bought the Nova Scotia Carriage Company's factory at Kentville, N.S., and are resuming operations.

C. Jobin & Company, St. Augustin, Que., have been incorporated to operate sawmills. Jos. Jobin and P. Rochette, of St. Augustin, Que., are members of the concern.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, N.S., are buying large quantities of quartered oak lumber for interior finish from Virginian mills. It is being used for the finish in the new cars being built by the company for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad.

The Cobalt Island Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has obtained a charter, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to carry on business as lumbermen and operators of saw and planing mills. The members of the concern include G. R. Lighthall, of Westmount, Que.

Joseph Brochu, an employee of J. P. Goulet's sawmill at St. Lazare, P.Q., attempted to replace a belt upon a wheel when his clothing became entangled and he was whirled round by the machinery several times before the engine could be stopped. He died shortly afterwards.

Montreal reports indicate that the cutting along the Ottawa and St. Maurice Rivers this winter will be larger than ever. The number of men in the woods is larger than for years. In the St. Maurice River section renewed activity is evident. The Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company will cut 1,800,000 logs; the Union Bag & Paper Company, 1,000,000, and the Belgo-Canadian Company, 1,000,000; others, smaller amounts. In this district over 5,000 men are at work.

H. J. Crowe, president of the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company, says that a big publishing house in London has already expended \$5,000,000 in the purchase of timber lands and the erecting of pulp and lumber mills. The Reeds English paper manufacturing concern, has expended almost an equal amount. A large mill has been erected at Point Leamington, which has already turned out over 2,000,000 feet of choice lumber. The Badger mill has also turned out over 1,000,000 feet of good pine.

The absence of snow in Nova Scotia is now becoming a serious matter, particularly with the lumbering interests. The lumbermen have gone into the woods as usual, but so far the ground in many localities is bare and the question is how are the cuts to be removed from the woods. Snow is needed badly in some localities and unless some comes soon but comparatively little lumber will be got out in those places. It is reported that in some lumber camps men are now

loading away time waiting for snow to come to help the work of moving the cuts.

According to advices received from St. John, N.B., Stetson, Cutler & Company's two mills at Indiantown and Pleasant Point are the only two in the city running at present. The "Big Mill" will close down soon for a month of repairs. The sawmill of A. Cushing & Company, Union Point, will resume operations early in March. Charles Miller's mill at Pokiok will be started late in March, if weather conditions are not too unfavorable. The mill of Miller Bros., Strait Shore, will probably not make a start before May, due to a scarcity of spruce logs until the up-river logs are available. Hilyard Brothers' plant will be under way as soon as the first up-river logs from Fredericton are available, between May 20 and June 1. Randolph & Baker's two-gang mill, at Randolph, will begin operations about the middle of April. The mill of J. R. Warner & Company, Strait Shore, will begin operations as soon as the ice has melted out of South Bay, where they have their logs stored. Murray & Gregory expect to begin sawing spruce and cedar about April 1. John E. Moore's mill at Pleasant Point will begin sawing operations between May 15 and 20. Randolph & Baker's two-gang mill, at Randolph, will begin operations about the middle of April, with every prospect of having a good year's sawing. The mill of J. R. Warner & Company, on Strait Shore, will begin operations as soon as the ice has melted out of South Bay, where they have their logs stored. This condition usually begins to exist between the 10th and 20th of April. Murray & Gregory expect to begin sawing spruce and cedar about April 1st and expect to continue without any cessation throughout the season. John E. Moore's mill, at Pleasant Point, will begin sawing operations from the 15th to the 20th of May, depending upon the quantities in which Mr. Moore's logs reach the city.

Western Canada

The Davidson-Ward Lumber Company are erecting a 20-machine shingle mill at Loughborough Inlet, B.C.

The West Pacific Shingle & Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

C. A. McGilivray, of Bellingham, Wash., has purchased a site on the corner of Strathcona and Boundary avenues, Vancouver, for the erection of a large sawmill.

C. H. Gillis Company, Limited, Vancouver, has been incorporated to take over C. H. Gillis' shingle business in that city, and to build sawmills, etc.

The Pugh & Livingstone Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000, to carry on business at Elkmouth, B.C., with head office at Okotoks, Alta.

L. A. Lewis, of the Brunette Saw Mills Company, has sold timber holdings on the Coquitlam River to Lamont Bros., of New Westminster, who will begin at once to get out shingle bolts.

The Kelowna Sawmill Company, Kelowna, B.C., are adding new machinery for the manufacture of fruit packing boxes. A new planer and a conveyor for handling slabs have been put in.

The Canadian Industrial Company will erect a large paper and pulp mill at a site on the Powell River, near Vancouver, B.C. Mr. A. Carmichael, hydraulic engineer and contractor, is now engaged upon plans.

John Hendry, president of the B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, has placed an order for a \$15,000 motor launch, which will be the finest in local waters. It will be of 80 tons register, 70 feet over all and 16 feet beam.

The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, which have a mill at Swanson Bay, have been awarded the contract by the Provincial Government for \$3,500,000 feet of spruce lumber, which will be used for street improvements at

The newly organized Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, will erect a large pulp and paper plant at Quatsino Sound, B.C. Mr. G. Kolts may be addressed.

Prince Rupert.

Mr. Royal A. Jenney, a prominent business man of Ann Arbor, Mich., is in Vancouver awaiting the report of his timber cruiser, who is examining timber limits up the coast. If Mr. Jenney's expectations are realized he will invest about \$75,000.

The Sayward Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., now have their plant in operation, though additions of machinery are still to be made which will bring the total capacity up to 250,000 feet per day. A concrete drying kiln is also being constructed.

The Independent Lumber Company, Limited, Regina, Sask., have been licensed under British Columbia laws to build and operate saw and shingle mills and sash and door factories in that province. Denis Murphy, of Ashcroft, is the company's representative.

The Swift interests, which were behind the purchase of the mill at Millside, now the Fraser River Lumber Company, have secured the tannery at New Westminster, in which the chief shareholders were W. S. Dwinell, of Minneapolis, and Captain Garland, of Vancouver.

R. A. Jennings, of Ann Arbor, Mich., representing a syndicate, in which are Junius E. Beale, Mr. Sheran, M. J. Fritz and others, is in British Columbia buying timber. Options have been secured and if the inspection is satisfactory deals will be carried through. It is understood the investments will reach \$200,000 or \$250,000.

Flood water in the Pitt and Fraser Rivers caused considerable trouble and expense to the Fraser River Lumber Mills. Millions of feet of logs, caught in the flow of ice and water, were swept down the Fraser River out into the Gulf of Georgia. The tugs at the mouth of the river were able to get most of the booms and the loss will be comparatively small.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the agitation for tariff reform is having a very disquieting effect there, as the leading lumber firms are heavily interested in American built steam schooners costing from \$100,000 to \$300,000 each. In addition to severely injuring the lumber dealers, the proposed reduction in the tariff, it is thought, would take tramp steamships there with British Columbia lumber and destroy the remnant of the American merchant marine in the Pacific.

S. J. Mackin, sales manager for the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, Fraser Mills, B.C., states that the last three months have shown a strengthening in the market greater than his most optimistic anticipations. The Fraser River Lumber Company does an extensive export business, as well as shipping by rail to the prairie provinces. Mr. Mackin says the demand for lumber in Australia and other foreign markets has been better than at any time during the last two years. Values, as a result, have strengthened and in view of the present log situation he believes that the top price for offshore contracts has not been reached.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$250,000 (£50,000)

Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 930, Vancouver, B. C.
Canada

Export Lumber and Standing Timber

BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

Hardwood Flooring Birch, Maple, Oak

We make a specialty of $\frac{3}{8}$ " end matched Hardwood Flooring. The quality is the highest, and workmanship first class.

SEND US A TRIAL ORDER

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White and Red Pine, Hemlock,
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Boat and Car Builders' Material,
Cedar Fence Posts, Spiles. . .

1523-4 Traders Bank Building

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(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

WHOLESALE LUMBER

"HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE"

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Spruce, Lath

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T. FRANKFURD STORY,

116 AGNES STREET
ST. HENRY

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

MONTREAL, P.Q.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	50 00	52 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	38 00	45 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and B. ter...	40 00	47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	32 00	36 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	38 00	42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts...	24 00	27 00
1 1/4, 6 and 8 common...	24 00	26 00
2 x 10 common...	21 00	23 00
1 x 10 common and dressing...	27 00	29 00
1 x 12 common...	28 00	30 00
2 x 10 common...	25 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	24 00	26 00
1 mill run siding...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	18 50	20 00
1 in. mill cull sidings...	16 50	17 50
1 dead cull sidings...	12 50	13 50
1 1/2 inch flooring...	25 00	27 00
Spruce mill run...	17 50	19 00

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2"	\$50 00	60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2"	33 00	37 00
Ash, black common and better...	23 00	25 00
Birch, common and better 1"	23 00	24 00
Bir h, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4"	28 00	32 00
Birch, 1" x 4" and up 10/16 1sts and 2nds...	2 00	
Basswood, common and better, 1"	24 00	25 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2"	28 00	30 00
Basswood mill run Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1"	22 00	24 00
Rock Elm, common and better 1"	28 00	30 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2" 1sts & 2nds...	50 00	53 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up...	40 00	44 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x 8" and up...	50 00	55 00
2" x 7" and up No. 2 cuts 2x8"	52 00	56 00
Pine good strips: 1" and 1 1/2"...	34 00	36 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"...	38 00	42 00
2" to 3" A Sidings...	42 00	45 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up...	35 00	37 00
1" and 1 1/2"...	28 00	30 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"...	40 00	43 00
2" to 3" A Sidings...	42 00	45 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings...	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	32 00	36 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	26 00	31 00
Pine, to s. c. and better 12" to 16"	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12" to 16"	26 00	30 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings...	24 00	25 00
Pine, s. c. strips...	23 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. shorts...	19 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 4...	18 00	20 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 5...	20 00	21 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 6...	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 7...	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 8...	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 9...	23 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 10...	23 00	24 00
Pine, box boards...	26 00	28 00
Pine, box boards...	15 00	18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	29 00	32 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	cts.	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	62	60

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality...	none	
Shipping order " " " "	making	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	60	65
--	----	----

E.L.M.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65	70
30 to 35 feet...	50	55

10 inches and up, according to average and quality... 25
Average 16 inch... 35

ASH.

14 inch	16	00
19 "	25	30
7 "	28	32
18 "	32	36

BIRCH.

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"	45	00
1 in. 8" and up wide...	53	00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	55	00
2 "	50	00

CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	44	00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	52	00
8/4 "	54	00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	44	00
8/4 "	46	00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	40	00
8/4 "	42	00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in. 8" and up wide...	39	00
1 1/2 in. "	48	00
1 3/4 in. "	48	00
2 in. "	50	00
2 1/2 and 3' "	70	00
4 in. "	75	00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in. 6" and up wide...	24	00
1 1/2 " "	37	00
1 3/4 " "	37	00
2 " "	40	00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" "	55	00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in. 6" and up wide...	21	00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " "	26	00
2 " "	26	00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" "	38	00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4" "	23	00
1" x 5" "	25	00
1" x 6 and 8" "	25	00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

2 x 4...	12 00	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8...	14 50	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 10...	15 00	15 50	18 00	18 00
2 x 12...	15 50	16 50	19 00	19 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions		
2 x 4-12...	\$19 00	
2 x 4-14-16...	19 00	
2 x 4-18-20...	21 00	
2 x 6 8 to 16...	19 00	

Common Boards

4 inch...	\$19 00	
6 "	21 50	
8 "	22 50	
10 "	22 50	
12 "	22 50	

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce...	4 75	
No. 2 "	3 25	

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

3 x 6 and 3 x 8...	20 00	20 00
3 x 10...	21 50	20 50
3 x 12...	22 00	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8...	20 00	20 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10...	22 00	21 00
8 x 8...	22 00	21 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft...	28 30	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft...	\$19 50	
18 to 32 ft...	21 50	
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft...	20 00	
18, 20, 22 ft...	23 00	
24, 26, 28, 30, 32...	21 00	
2 x 14 up to 32 ft...	25 00	
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft...	22 50	
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft...	25 00	
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft...	25 00	
3 x 14, 4 x 14...	25 00	

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32...	\$24 80	
10 x 20...	26 80	
8 x 20...	27 30	

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in...	30 50	
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring...	37 00	
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring...	37 00	
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring...	31 00	
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring...	29 00	

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce, 8 to 16 ft, 6 in...	20 00	
B. C. Fir 8, 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16"	17 50	
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16"	19 50	

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch...	\$25 00	
" 3 " " "	20 00	
" 4 " " "	18 50	
" 5 " " "	15 50	
" 6 " " "	10 50	

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. Cedar	3 10
X X B. C. Cedar	2 25
X X X Dimension	2 55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine...	\$3 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir...	4 50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE—	
1" C and s plain Oak...	\$60 00
2" " " "	65 00
3" " " "	75 00
4" " " "	78 00
5" " " "	63 00
6" " " "	70 00
7" " " "	78 00
8" " " "	45 00
9" " " "	49 00
10" " " "	53 00
11" " " "	43 00
12" " " "	47 00
13" " " "	50 50
14" " " "	55 50
15" " " "	58 00
16" " " "	55 00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 in...	\$82 00	
2 1/2 and 3 in...	90 00	
4 in...	95 00	
Selects 1 in...	73 00	
1 1/2 to 2 in...	72 00	
2 1/2 and 3 in...	85 00	
4 in...	90 00	
Fine common, 1 in...	57 00	
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in...	59 00	
2 in...	61 00	
3 in...	80 00	
4 in...	85 00	
Cut g up, No. 1, 1 in...	45 00	
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in...	54 00	
2 No. 1 Cuts...	58 00	
No. 2, 1 in...	28 00	
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 3/4 in...	43 00	
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4 in...	32 00	
No. 3 1 1/2 & 2"	35 00	
Dressing 1 1/2 in...	42 00	
1 1/2 x 10 and 12...	45 00	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch...	48 00	54 00

BLACK AND BROWN

1st & 2nd 6 inch up...	40 00	42 00
Com. good culls...	14 00	20 00

BIRCH

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red...	40 00	42 00
1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up...	30 00	32 00
Common and good culls...	16 00	18 00

FLM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up...	32 00	35 00
Common and culls...	15 00	17 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up...	26 00	28 00
Common and culls...	10 00	17 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch...	\$92 00	\$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch...	80 00	82 00
Fine Common, 1 inch...	58 00	60 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	63 00	65 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch...	45 00	
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	54 00	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch...	35 00	37 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	38 00	40 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12...	46 00	50 00
No. 1, 1 x 10...	36 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8...	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12...	38 00	40 00
No. 2, 1 x 10...	34 00	35 00
No. 2, 1 x 8...	33 00	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 12...	32 00	33 00
No. 3, 1 x 10...	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8...	29 00	30 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension...	24 00	27 00
9 in. and under...	25 00	26 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up...	22 00	23 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up...	22 00	23 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up...	22 00	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 12...	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards...	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched...	21 50	22 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled...	4 00	4 25
1 1/2" Spruce laths...	3 40	3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras...	\$3 90	\$4 10
Clears...	3 40	3 50
Second clears...	2 35	2 50
Clear Whites...	2 35	2 50
Extra 15 (Clear whites out)...	1 20	1 45
Extra 15 (Clear whites in)...	1 60	1 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extra, 16" & butts to 2"	3 75
" " Eureka, 18" " " "	4 25
" " Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4"	4 60
	4 75

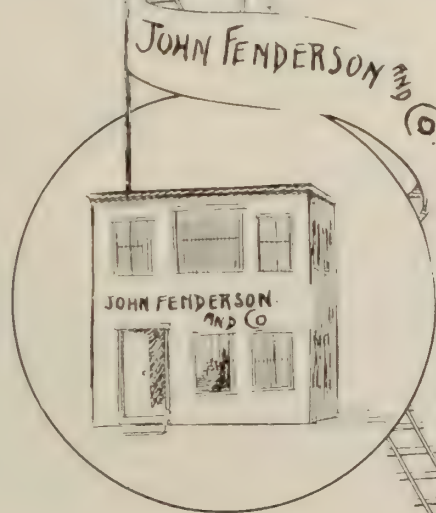
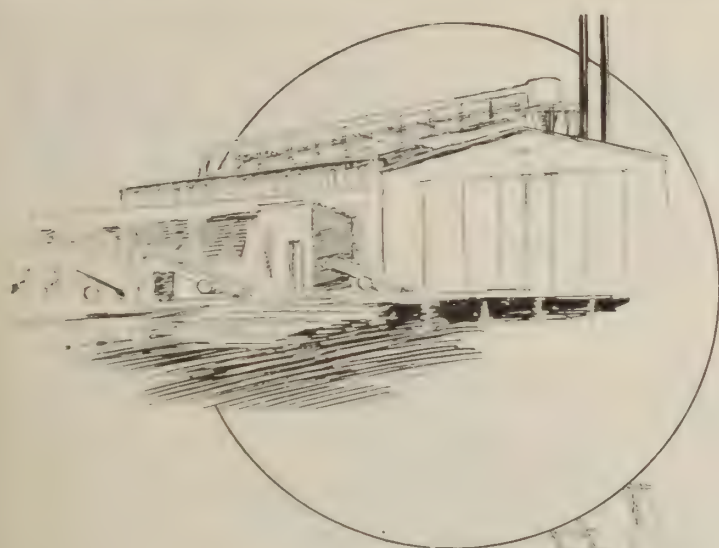
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**New Brunswick
White Cedar
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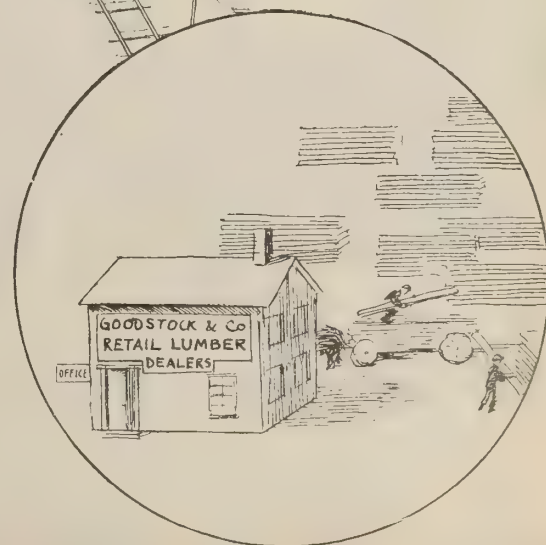
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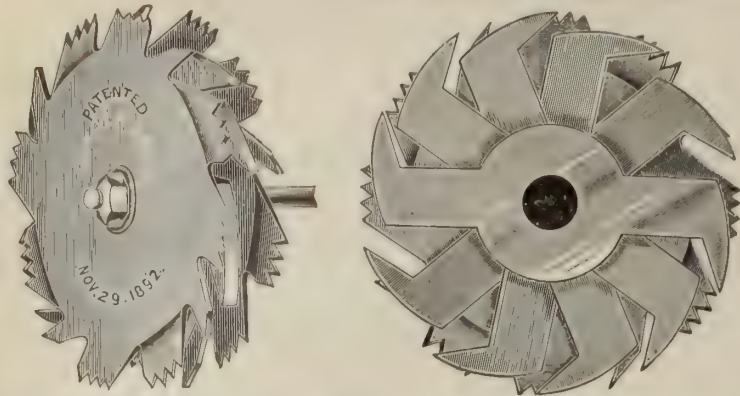
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as such by
retail buyers
in the eastern
markets.



Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of woodworking machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

**JEFFREY CONVEYERS**are the Best for handling
Logs, Lumber, Refuse, etc.

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Mill Chains**made in all standard sizes. Write for
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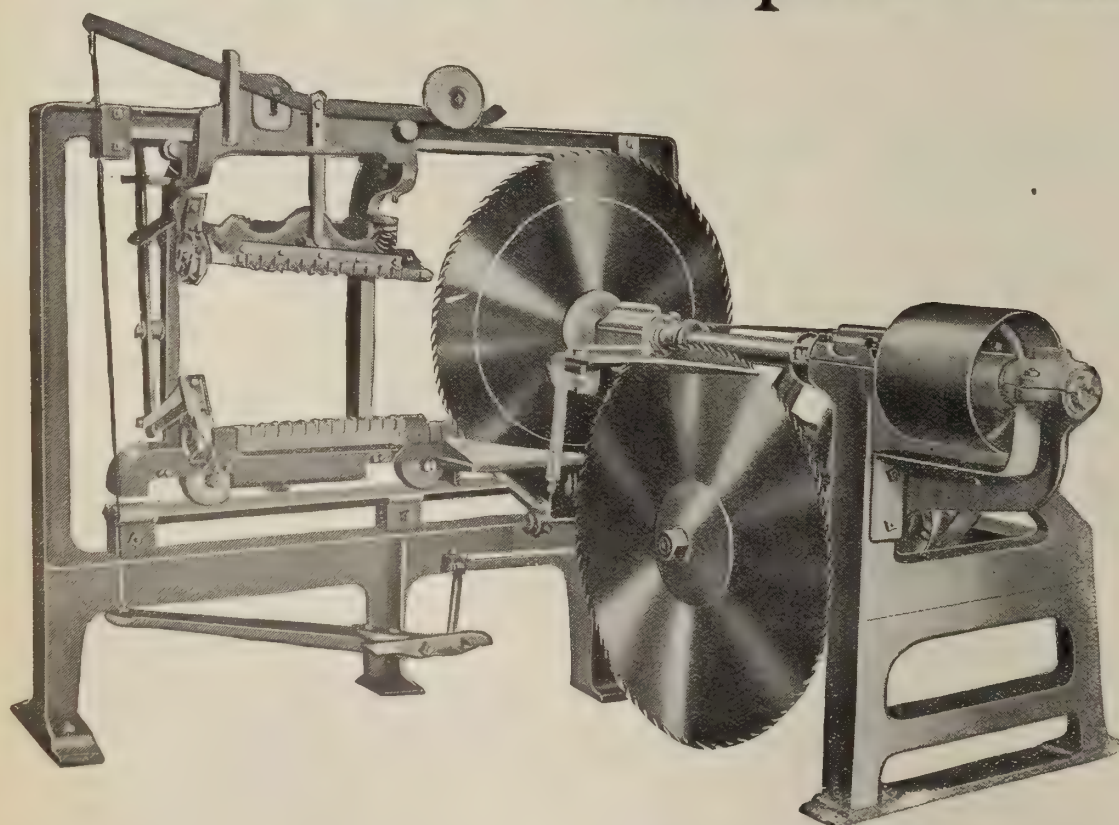
Main Office and Works - COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

WE have some interesting facts to give you regarding our new type of Gang. You must know about the new oscillation. You ought to know it right away. Just write us that you want full particulars of our No. 10, 15 and 16 Gangs and learn of the greatest achievement in the construction of saw mill machinery in years.

Wickes Bothers

Seattle Office—110 White Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.

Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine

IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

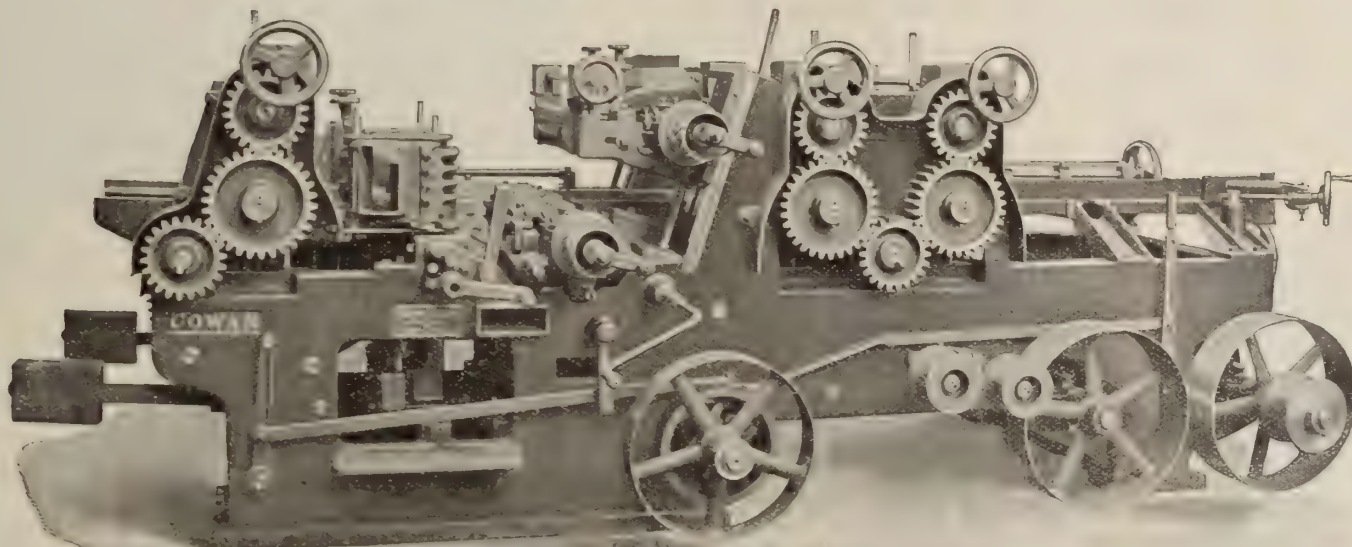
Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

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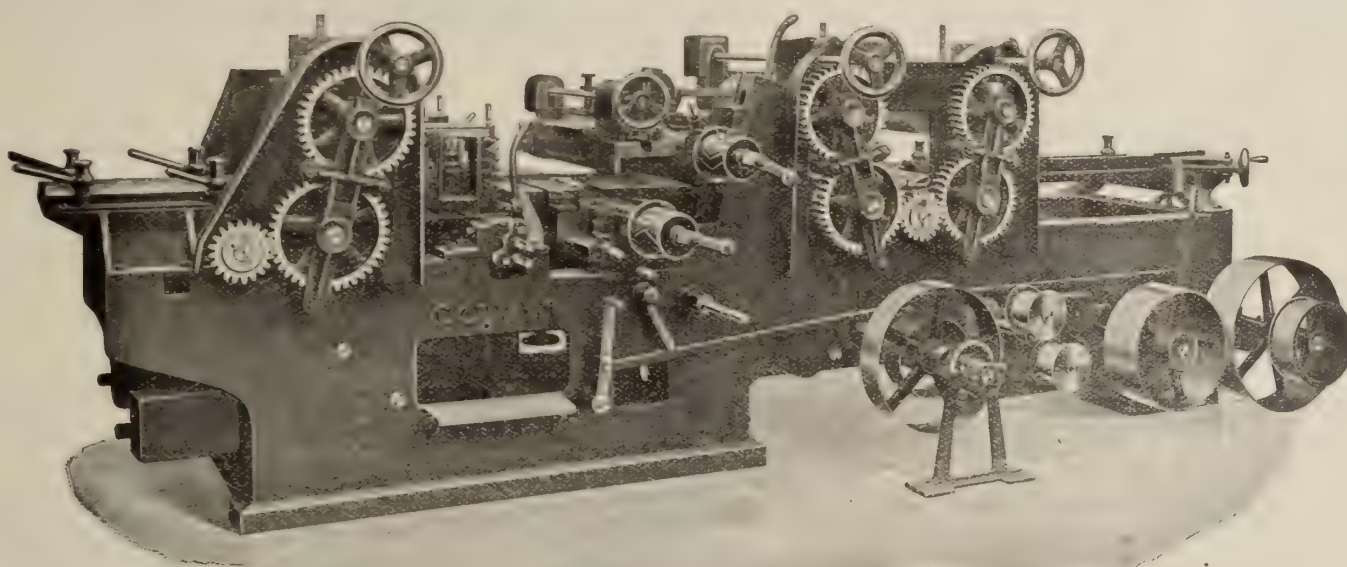
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Woodworking Machinery

For Every Requirement



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Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 227

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

are built for the manufacture of flooring and for general mill requirements.

These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood and contain many new features of special advantage in modern mill practice.

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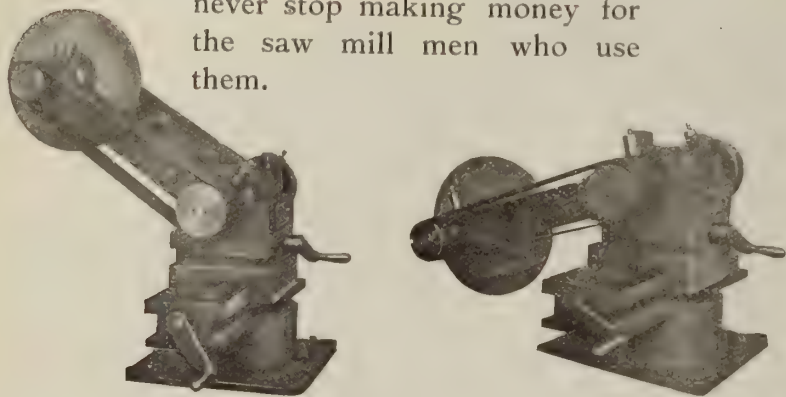
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Uncle "Rastus" has
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But the

"MIDLAND" Band Wheel Grinders

are still working away. They
never stop making money for
the saw mill men who use
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Remember **one setting grinds both wheels**
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P. O. BOX 425

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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

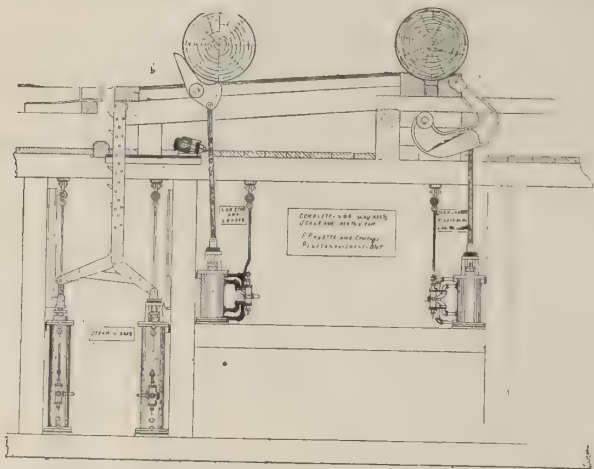
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under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

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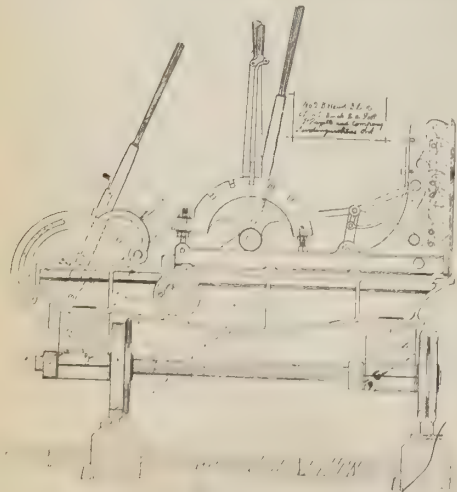


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Manufactured by

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Sawmill Carriage

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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate
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In other words, it places him in a position to

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Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any
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No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle,
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The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.



There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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HARDENING

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Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

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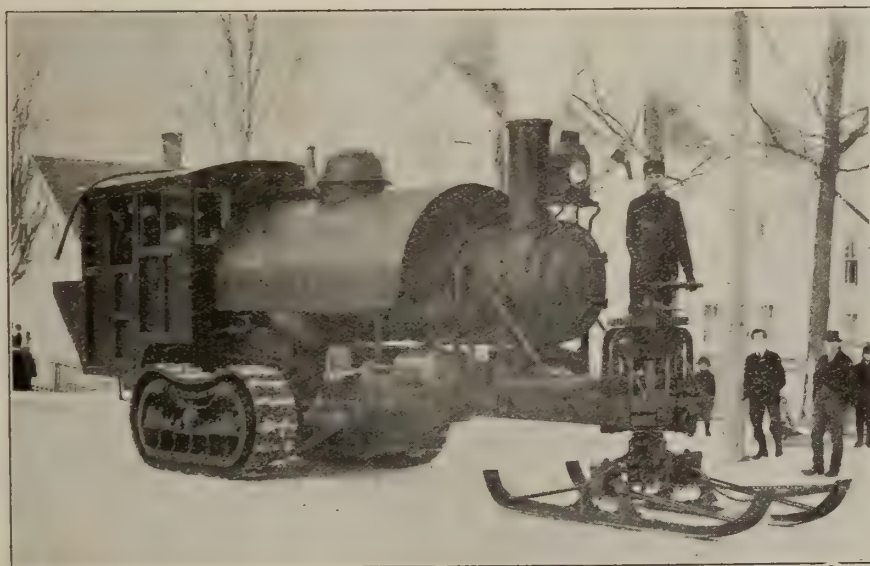


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STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

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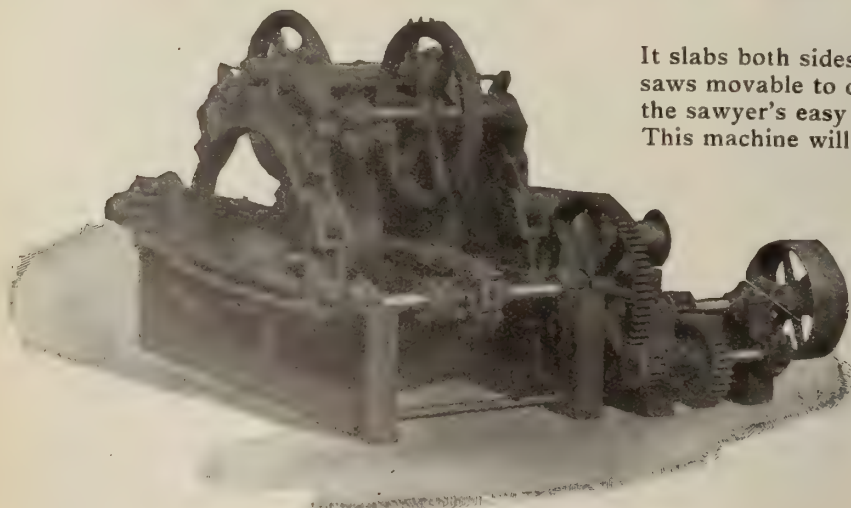
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New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

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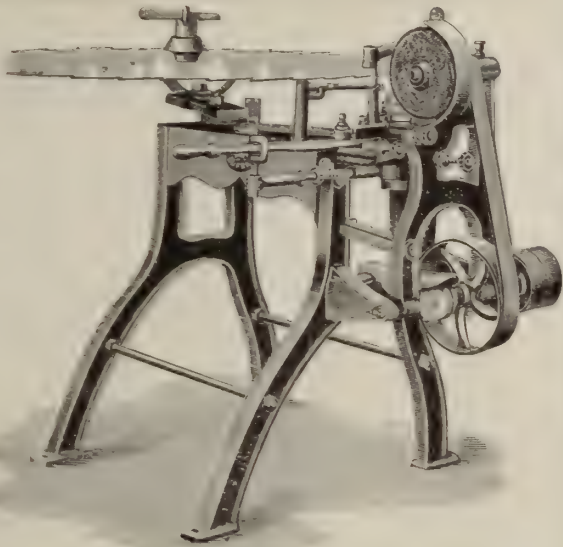
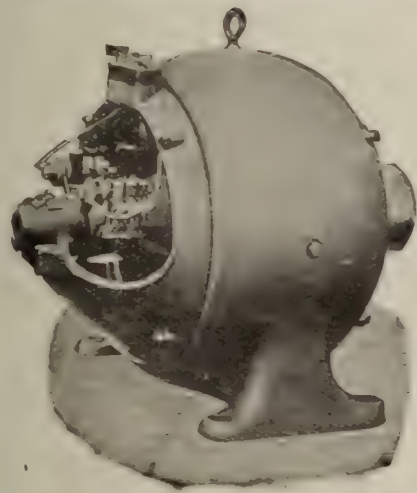
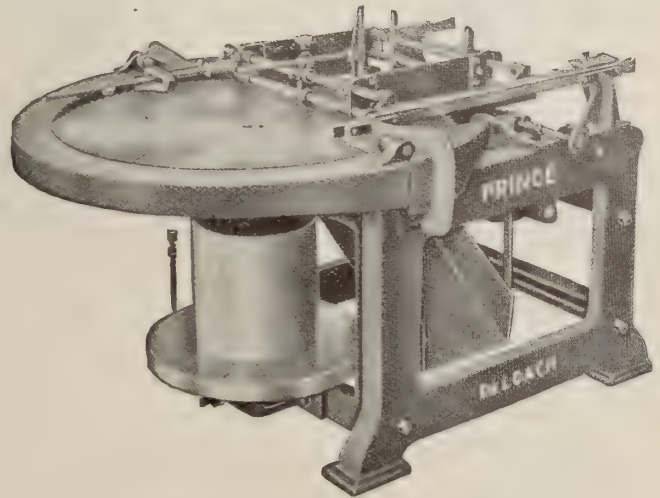
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MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

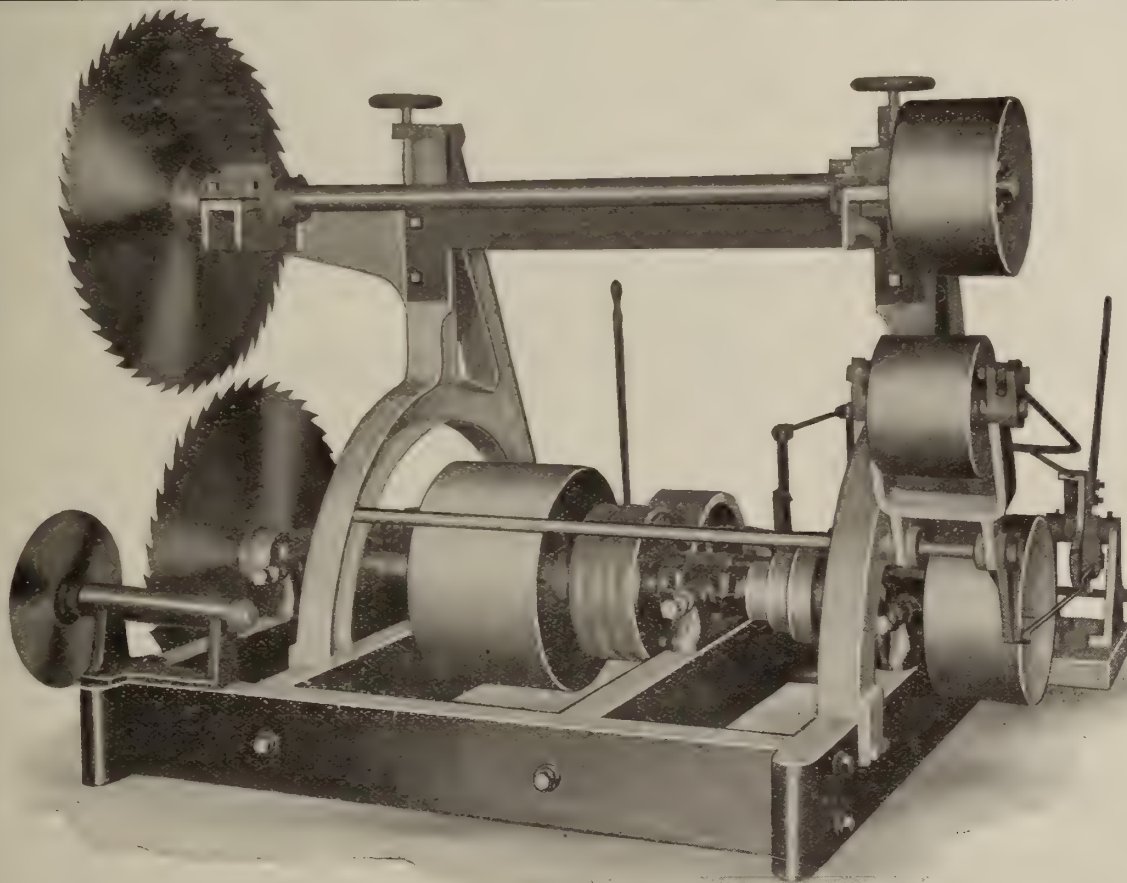
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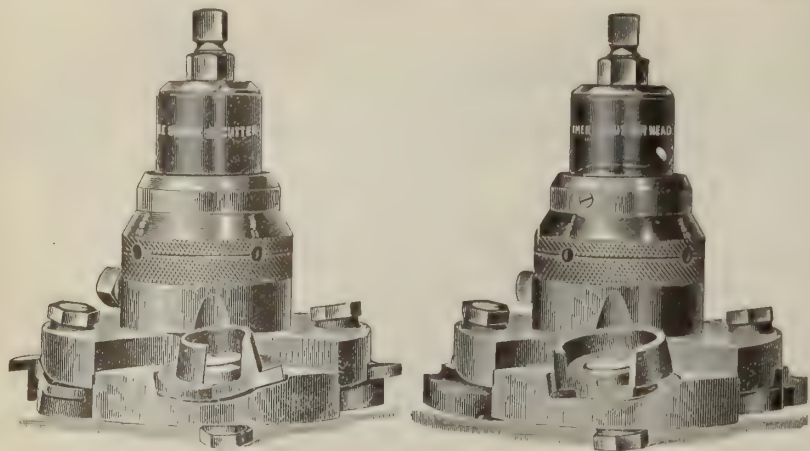
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The frame of Top Saw is of solid cast iron. The Top Saw arbor slides from top to bottom, by means of screws, visible on cut, which allows using saws of different sizes. This Top Saw is equipped with a tightener, handy to the operator, to set in motion or stop the saw, at will.

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It is constructed to suit any matcher, moulder or tenoner. It is specially built to fit YOUR machine and cut YOUR patterns. It is easy to keep in order and produces the same shape of mould for all time.

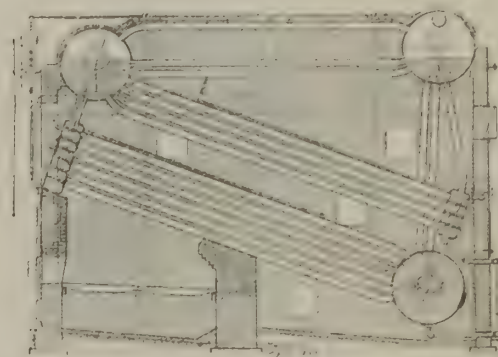
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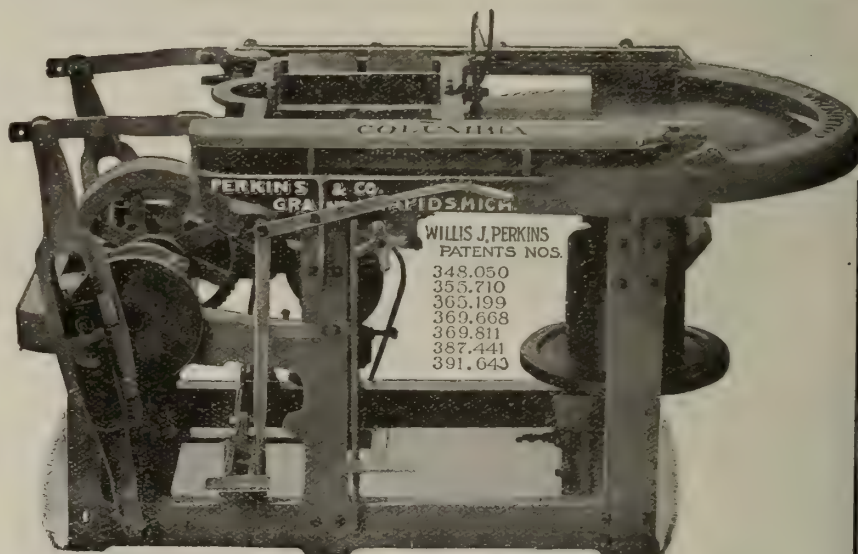
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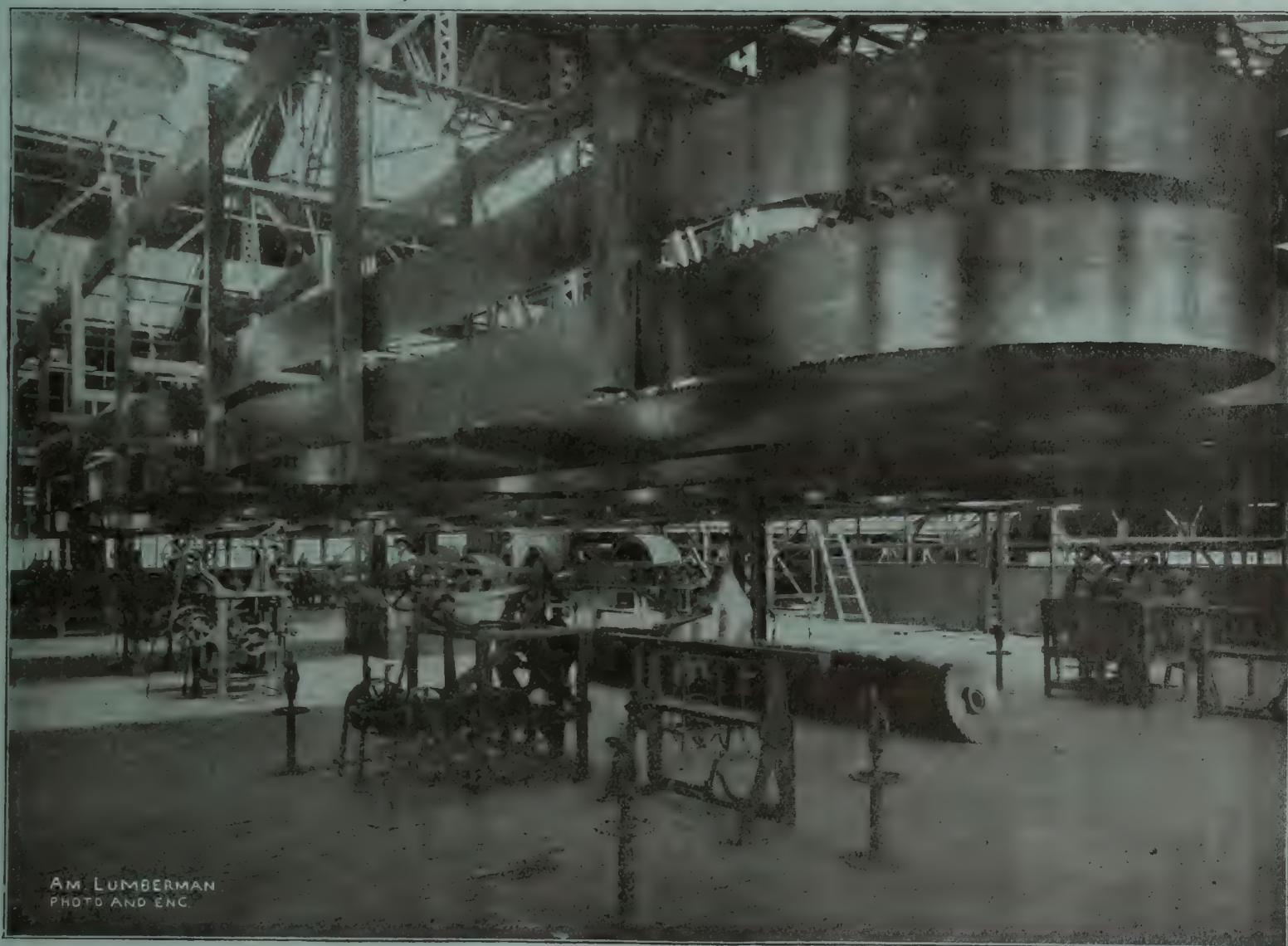
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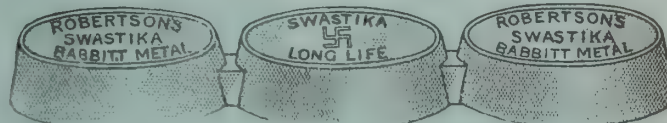


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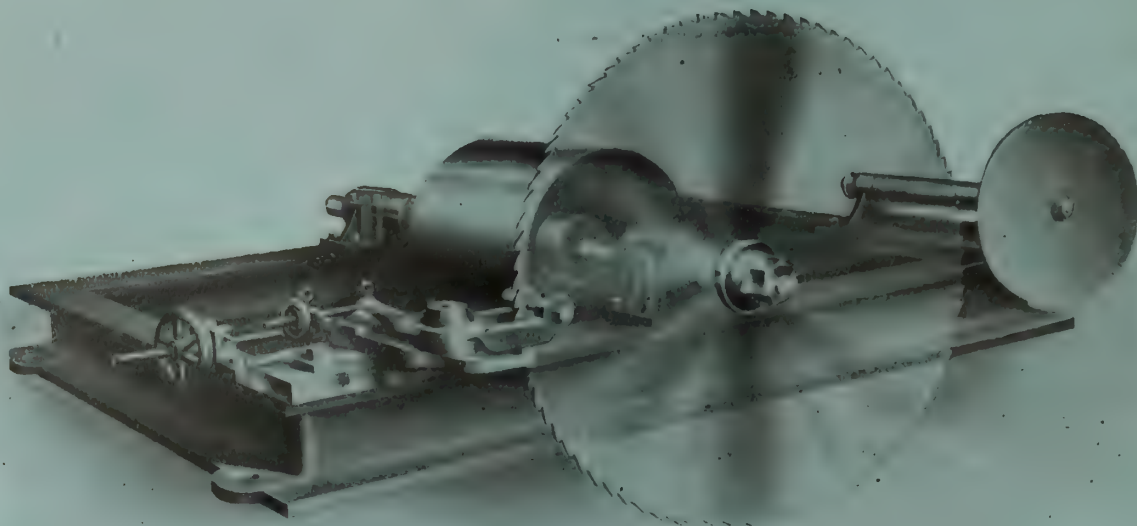
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WHOLESALE**Lumber
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2 cars 6/4 x 12 in. Common & Box.

1 " 2 x 10 in. Mill Run.

**"Bone Dry" is getting scarce
This may interest you****Graves,
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carried in stock. We are buyers
of Ontario Basswood, Elm and
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WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds
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Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-
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Dried if desired. End Matched Flooring a
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Nearwhite Yellow Pine

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The satisfaction experienced by buyers in dealing with us is daily adding to our list of customers the most prominent firms everywhere.

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WHOLESALE**YOUR
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SOLICITED**Hardwood Lumber
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**White Pine and
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LathWe ship by Car or Cargo.
Mail orders receive our
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ROUGH OR DRESSED**We have a nice lot of 4, 5, 6, and 8/4 x 12/18 good fine dress-
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18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

**Wholesale
Lumber
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Red Pine Flooring Strips Dressed or Rough at Special Prices

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SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER AND DIMENSION TIMBER, WHITE AND RED PINE LUMBER AND DIMENSION TIMBER, BIRCH PLANK AND TIMBER, BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR AND CEDAR, CEDAR TELEGRAPH POLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, CEDAR CULVERT TIMBER, HEMLOCK AND CEDAR RAILWAY TIES, PULP WOOD, ETC.

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Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood
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Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

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An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Wane Spruce and Cedar.

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Rail or Lake Shipment
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Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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Manufacturers and
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MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

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Red Cedar Shingles
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MILLS
 Sawmill, Moodyville, B.C.
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We Manufacture
ROUGH & DRESSED
LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES

DAILY CAPACITY =
 100,000 FT LUMBER
 300,000 SHINGLES

W.F. HUNTTING
LUMBER
CO. LTD.
 Vancouver, B.C.

Send us your orders for
SHINGLES Our prices always
 consistent with
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If you have not received our 1909 Calendar drop us a post card

A word to the Trade about Hot Air, 3,000,000 a day shingle advertisements

The FULL daily capacity of the 200 shingle machines in British Columbia is 4,000,000 shingles. On an average during the months of operation about ten per cent or more of these machines are idle; and it is also well within the truth to state that almost the WHOLE Shingle Industry of the Province is closed down tight from three to four months during every year; and the local consumption of shingles in the Coast cities and towns—about 300,000 per day, must be deducted from the rail shipping capacity; also as shingles are now being marketed, it is safe to state that fully one-third of the out-put will be sold by manufacturers DIRECT to the retail trade. The net result of the above is about 2,200,000 B.C. Shingles per day available for rail shipment, and to be divided amongst ALL the brokers and wholesalers in Canada and the United States who handle our shingles.

From the above facts, Lumber Dealers can judge for themselves as to how much truth there is in an advertisement which states a SHIPPING CAPACITY of 3,000,000 shingles daily.

We are the OLDEST established strictly Wholesale Lumber Dealers in British Columbia, and are in a position to supply the Trade with their lumber and shingle requirements.

Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited
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VANCOUVER - - **British Columbia**

Cedar Cove Mills,
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E. H. HEAPS & CO.,

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, and Finish

Specialties: AA1 HIGH GRADE SHINGLES and TIMBER

BORED FIR TIMBER—Recognizing the superiority of timber with hole bored in centre, we have installed special machinery for this purpose, and can bore timbers up to 32 ft. with 3-in. hole.

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HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
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Established
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Manufacturers of

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RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

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BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
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CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
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CABLE ADDRESS—GILLISCO.
CODES USED { AMERICAN LUMBERMAN TELECODE.
WESTERN UNION.

C. H. GILLIS & CO.

LIMITED

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Railway Construction Material a Specialty

Guaranteed Daily Shipping Capacity

800,000

SHINGLES

and 125,000 feet

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REVELSTOKE, B. C. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Cedar, White
Pine and
Fir Products**

Shiplap, Boards, Dimension Siding, Finish,
Lath, Shingles

Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

Mills at

Revelstoke, B. C. Comaplix, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimension and Bridge Timber
a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and
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We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE - - B. C.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

" HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE "

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln
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Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak,
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Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring
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Limited

Head Office: Nelson, B. C.

Mills at Nakusp, Westly, Cascade and Nelson B. C.

We use American Lumberman Telecode.

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**All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber,
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Poles, Fence Posts, Etc.

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(WITH MILLS AT WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, HARRISON RIVER, KENORA, RAINY RIVER AND BANNING.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring,
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Our Vancouver Mill cuts High-Grade Cedar, Fir and Spruce Lumber and Red Cedar Shingles. Winnipeg Mills cut Pine, Tamarac and Spruce Lumber.

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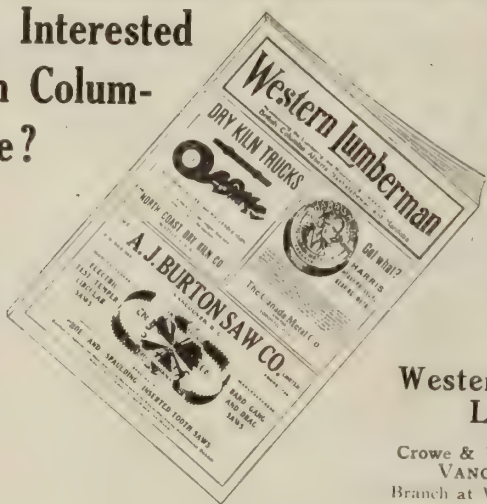
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BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

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Saw and Planing Mills at Ryan, Cranbrook and Jaffray, B. C.
Capacity 150,000 Feet per Day.

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Lumber, Timber, and all kinds of Mouldings, also Dealers in Railway Ties, Piles and Poles.

Large Stocks of Well Seasoned Dry Material always on hand

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J. B. MILLER, President.

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Manufacturers of

ROUGH and DRESSED

PINE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks, Cedar Telegraph Poles, Etc.

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at

_____PARRY SOUND, ONT.

Head Office: Traders Bank Building, TORONTO

Toronto Telephone Main 1016

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"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

PATENTED AND BUILT BY

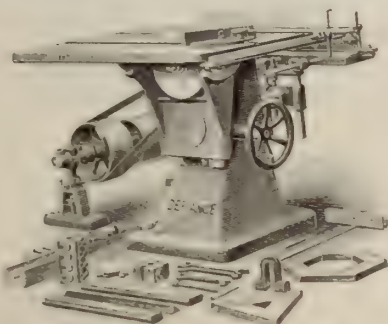
The Defiance Machine Works

**Defiance,
[Ohio]**

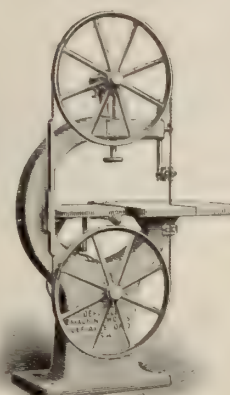
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Carriages,
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Handles,
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Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
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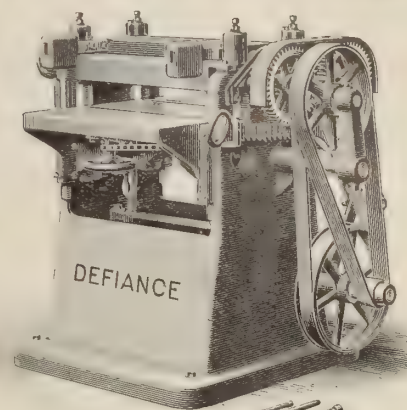
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment



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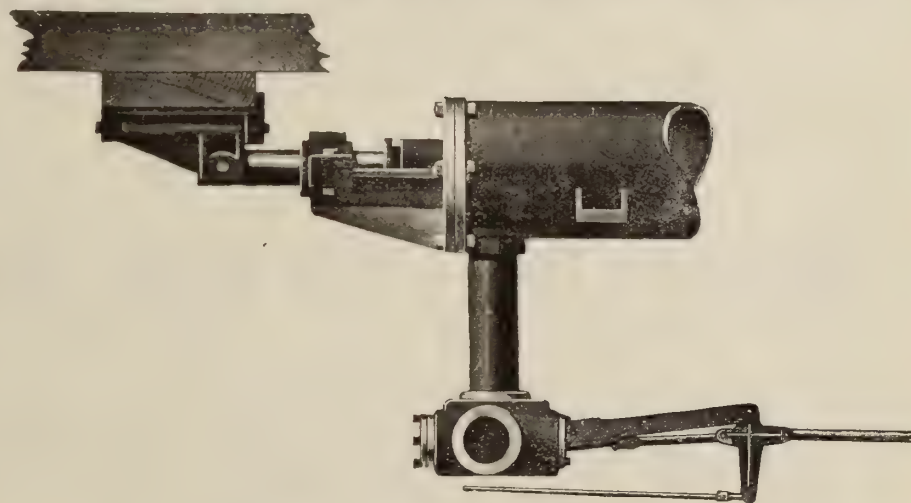
24" Single Surface Planer.

Mowry & Sons

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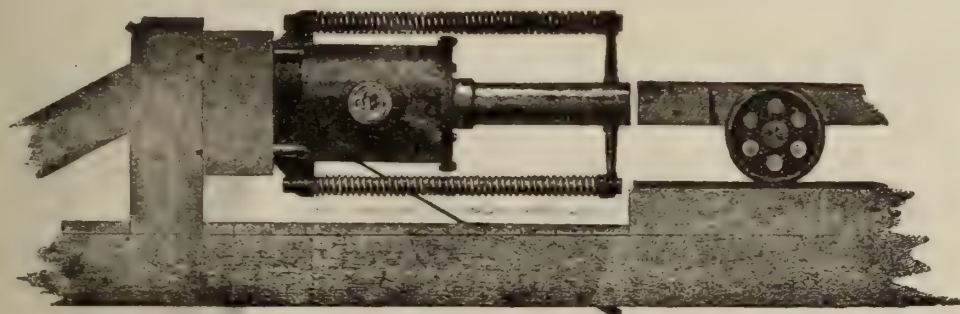
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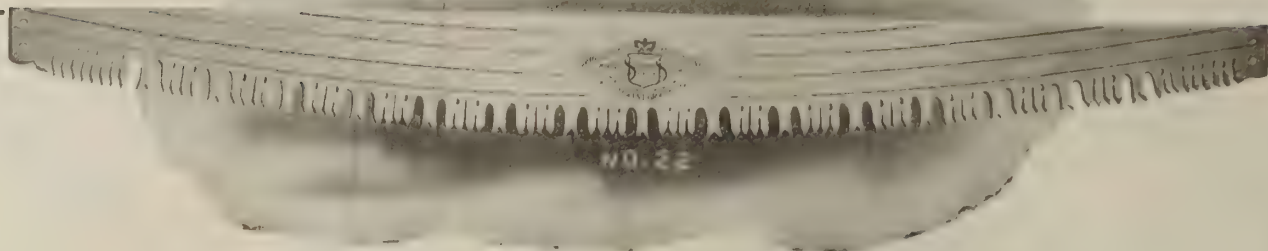
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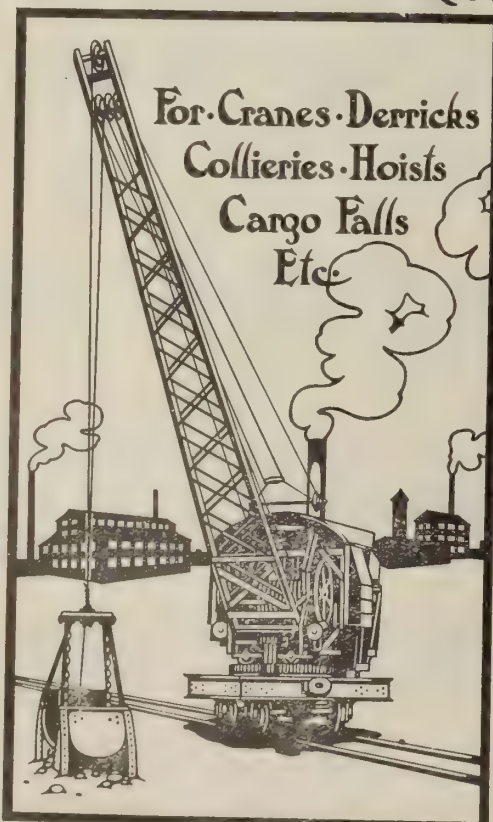
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, March 1, 1909

No. 5

The Yellow Pine Competition Evil

The competition of southern yellow pine with Canadian white pine in the markets of Canada was a source of trouble to manufacturers during the period of trade depression through which they have recently passed. As a factor in intensifying the evil effect of the depression, the invasion of yellow pine into the Canadian markets weakened the already small demand for Canadian woods and reduced the price for the small amount of Canadian lumber which could be sold. Canadian lumber manufacturers had to face the competition of an almost unlimited supply of this product and they could not, with profit, quote equally advantageous prices. How it came that yellow pine could be shipped such a long distance by rail and still sell at so low a price as to injure the local trade was scarcely understood.

Much light is thrown upon the situation by an address which was delivered by Mr. N. W. McLeod at the meeting of the yellow pine manufacturers which was held recently at New Orleans. Mr. McLeod's address was upon the present methods of yellow pine accounting. He went minutely into the matter of stumpage cost, and showed that a manufacturer of yellow pine who invested in to-day a sufficient stumpage to keep his mill going for fifteen years (the average life of a mill), would have to obtain for his stumpage during the first year of operation \$9.48 per thousand. As the years progressed and the amount of the stumpage held decreased with the cutting, the stumpage cost to be counted in the cost of manufactured lumber would be reduced, until in the last of the fifteen years it would be down to \$5.07 per thousand. The average for the fifteen years would be \$7.28 per thousand. Inasmuch as the best price which is now being obtained for this lumber by the mill men is \$14 per thousand, it can be readily seen that, with an average cost of \$7 to

\$8 per thousand for manufacturing and marketing, there will be a loss during the first year of something like \$2 per thousand feet and that the manufacturer will not be obtaining more than \$2 per thousand for stumpage which ought to bring about \$3.50 at the current prices. As the years progress the chances of making a profit will improve and in the last few years of the operations there will probably be a small profit.

The bearing of these figures upon the competition of yellow pine in the Canadian markets is to be found in the fact that this method of accounting was not so common among the speculative manufacturers of the South as it should have been. Many of them bought large areas of stumpage in the expectation of an early increase in its value. The increase came about, to a certain extent, though it was greatly hampered by the financial depression which prevailed in 1908. With plenty of money behind them, speculative manufacturers would have stood to win handsomely in the long run, but many of them went into the operations with borrowed capital. They could not afford to hold the timber in the woods. It must be manufactured to pay the interest on the borrowed capital. The movement gained such proportions as to make it necessary to manufacture in large quantities. This was done. Mills were put in and a great quantity of lumber came out of the woods which had to find its way quickly into consumption. The local demand and that of the usual markets fell off in an alarming manner, and as the lumber had to be sold at any price which would enable the manufacturers to meet their interest indebtedness it was slaughtered. Canada afforded a good field for this, and yellow pine soon became the serious menace to the Canadian producer which it has now been for many months. The matter is aggravated by the economic fact that the more stumpage the manufacturers in the South had bought, and the more they had paid for it; the more they had to cut, and the more congested the market became. The prices which resulted could not be approached by Canadian producers with anything like a profit. They had to stand aside for a time and let the southern pine come in. Once having obtained a footing in a market it is natural that a product will remain there for a long time if not permanently, and this invasion of the southern product therefore is all the more to be regretted from the point of view of the manufacturer in Canada.

That the situation is viewed with some alarm in the South is also natural, as it involves a struggle among those who are now in the business which will result in the survival of only the very fittest. This aspect of the case is forcibly described in an article which recently appeared in the "Southern Lumberman," of Nashville. The article said in part:

"It is a condition that has operated for harm in both directions, to boom up the price of stumpage and the cost of lumber, and then to boom down the price at which the lumber must be sold, and creates the anomalous situation in which the concerns which, in any other line of manufacture, would constitute factors of safety and strength and conservatism, are the elements of greatest weakness—a condition of affairs that will, with recurring slight ameliorations, continue until such time as the diminution of stumpage reaches the point where it automatically curtails the output of lumber, despite this forced operation of the mills, below the actual demands of consumption, when will set in such a dizzy mounting of lumber prices as will make the doings of the most effective trust that was ever devised in any line of business seem but a butter-fingered sort of thing at best. It will be a great time for the manufacturer who is still in the ring with some timber to cut."

An Invention Badly Needed

According to a recent estimate based upon a canvass of the mills there are about five million cords of slabs destroyed in Canada and the United States each year, and the wood used for pulp last year amounted to about five million cords. It has been estimated that mills having an actual cut of 5,440,000,000 board feet had a final waste of 1,870,000 cords of slabs. It can be seen therefore that there is a crying need for inventors to establish the fact that this refuse can be used for the manufacture of pulp. We have been told that it can, but the fact has not been demonstrated. Iron furnace slag heaps have been seized upon by the brick maker, and the screening dumps of the coal mines have been a valuable source of raw material for the briquette maker. Just as good use can be made of the waste heaps of the mills if slabs and sawdust can be converted into pulp.

The Forest Resources of Ontario

Interesting Address by Mr. Aubrey White
before the Canadian Forestry Association.

One of the most practical and interesting addresses delivered at the recent special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was that by Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, on "The Forest Resources of Ontario." Mr. White said in part:

"When Confederation took place, we found that 12,000 miles of Ontario's best pine timber, the easiest of access, had already been placed under license. 10,000 miles of this territory was disposed of at 50 cents a mile with no bonus, and 2,000 miles of it at 40 cents per mile with very small bonuses, the whole 2,000 miles bringing about \$100,000. The timber so disposed of was along the Ottawa River to the head of Lake Temiskaming, along and tributary to the Mississippi, the Bonnechere, the Madawaska, the Petawawa, the Mattawa and the Amable du Ford, all these streams being tributaries of the Ottawa River. In the centre of the province the timber on the Trent and its tributaries had been disposed of. In the west the timber on the Nottawasaga, the Severn, the Muskoka, the Moon, the Seguin and the Magnetawan River flowing into Georgian Bay had been placed under license. The timber on this immense area was subject only to Crown dues at 50 cents per thousand, payable as the timber was cut.

"Almost immediately after Confederation the Government of the Province of Ontario had to consider ways and means, and one of the first things it did was to pass regulations increasing the ground rent from 50 cents to \$2 a mile, and the Crown dues upon timber from 50 cents per thousand to 75 cents per thousand. It also passed new Crown timber regulations, which provided that all timber limits should for the future be sold by public auction."

Mr. White then reviewed the principles which had guided the department in its timber sales, commencing with the passage of the Free grants and Homesteads Act in 1868, under which the territory between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay was given to settlers, although the pine timber was reserved until the patent issued, except that the settler might take what he needed for building fencing, etc., and remove what was in the way of clearing his land. Settlement commenced to flow into Muskoka and it was found necessary to sell the timber out of the settlers' way. The first timber sale of the new territory was held in 1871, when 487 miles were offered for sale. A condition was imposed that no pine trees less than 13 inches in diameter on the stump should be cut. The Crown dues were raised to \$1.50 per thousand and on this sale a bonus of \$241 per mile was realized. In 1876, on account of the depression in the lumber trade, the dues were reduced to 75 cents. The diameter limit was never enforced because it was found that if the licensee left the small trees, the settler cut them or they were destroyed by fire. In 1872, 5,031 miles on the north shore of Lake Huron were sold and a number of other sales have been held since then. All the sales were held by public auction after due advertisement. The sale of 1872 covered an enormous area, almost one half what has been sold since Confederation. It was entirely in advance of the necessities of the time, as an enormous quantity of pine timber is still standing on the territory then sold. The dues and ground rent remained the same until 1887, when the Government increased the ground rent from \$2 to \$3 per mile and the dues from 75 cents to \$1 per thousand. In 1890 a sale was held of Rainy River region timber on which the dues were \$1, and pine timber only was sold, and for the first time it was provided that the timber cut on these limits should be sawn in Canada. In 1892 another large sale occurred, in which the dues were fixed at \$1.25 and the ground rent remained the same. A regulation was passed in 1897 which has since remained in force, that all logs cut on licensed lands of the Crown must be sawn in Canada. This condition has been extended to spruce and hemlock. In subsequent sales a time condition was inserted for the removal of the timber. At the last sale by public auction, in 1903, the ground rent was increased from \$3 to \$5 per mile and the dues to \$2 per thousand feet. The average bonus at this sale was considerably over \$4,000 a mile. Since then only small areas have been sold, and the condition has been applied that the bid must be by the thousand feet, so that the Government receives pay for all timber and the purchaser pays only for what he gets. Upon one berth which was sold in this way, the highest bid was \$10.52 per thousand feet bonus. Under these new regulations the department measures the timber.

"At the end of 41½ years, we find that we have sold in that period about 12,000 miles, or the same extent of territory that was under license when we took over the management of the timber. For that timber we have received in bonus, ground rent and timber dues about forty million and a quarter of dollars, nearly a million dollars a year. Now in that period of 41½ years we have cut and disposed of 24,000,000,000 feet of pine, or an average of 578,000,000 per annum. We hear a great deal about the rapid cutting away of our timber but there has

been no marked increase in quantity in the past ten or eleven years. In 1896 to 1907 inclusive, the average cut was only 673,000,000 per annum, and for the last two years the cut has been 710,000,000 per annum, or an increase of 37,000,000 over the average of the last eleven years, and this is largely attributable to railway construction in the West, and I may say that a very large percentage of it consisted of jackpine.

"I have taken considerable pains to ascertain what we still have on licensed territory, and as a result of that enquiry we estimate that there is about 7,000,000,000 feet B.M. of red and white pine, besides jackpine, hemlock and spruce, of which there are also large quantities. Hemlock has been called the "skim milk" of the forest. Well, when we cannot get cream or fresh milk we are glad to get skimmed milk, and it may be said of our hemlock that it is coming more and more into use for purposes for which pine is too expensive. Of the jackpine it may be said that it is rapidly increasing in value as its adaptability is admitted for railway purposes, especially ties. Millions of ties are now got out, consisting principally of jackpine timber. Spruce will soon be as valuable as pine."

Mr. White then dealt with the regulations for the prevention of destruction of timber by fire, explaining the measures taken by the Department of Crown Lands, and stating that last year on licensed lands there were 329 rangers, for which the Department's share of the wages and expenses was \$46,600, the licensees paying an equal amount. On the railways the Department had 147 rangers, costing \$53,235. The total fire ranging cost therefore, was \$146,478 for the Department exclusive of what was spent on forest reserves and unlicensed territory. In considering the question of the amount of timber on unlicensed territory in the province, Mr. White said that the policy of the Department in recent years had been to keep from settlement areas on which they knew there were considerable quantities of pine or spruce, and which were not deemed suitable for farming purposes. He subdivided the country for the sake of convenience into three sections, drawing a line from the town of Mattawa, up the Mattawa River, across Lake Nipissing and down the French River to Georgian Bay. The timber he referred to was all north of that line, which area he subdivided as follows: First, all territory east of Port Arthur and south of the height of land; second, all territory east of Port Arthur and north of the height of land; third, all property west of Port Arthur in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts. In the first of these divisions the bulk of the white and red pine was located and the following reserves had been set aside: Temagami, area 5,900 square miles; Mississauga, area 3,000 square miles; Nepigon, area 7,300 square miles, and Thunder Cape, 80 square miles, a total of 16,280 square miles or 10,419,000 acres.

"The Temagami Reserve is a very important one, and contains a large quantity of pine timber, variously estimated at from three to four billions of feet B.M. of pine. A large percentage of this timber is of first class quality, and from its situation it will bring a large stumpage price per thousand feet. The timber will go partly down the Ottawa waters and partly down the Sturgeon to the Georgian Bay. I think we are safe in assuming that on this reserve there is about three and a half billions of white and red pine. We are surveying it into blocks, and estimating it from year to year, and shall know with some degree of closeness what the quantity of timber is."

"North of the Temagami Reserve, extending through to Abitibi, north and west of the Frederickhouse River, we have found some blocks of pine timber, not any large areas, but sufficient to warrant the opinion that we shall find in that region some 250,000,000 of feet. Then south of the Temagami Reserve are a number of townships still in the Crown, containing a large quantity of first class white pine timber. This timber will go down the Sturgeon River and its tributaries to Georgian Bay, or it can be manufactured on Lake Nipissing and have the timber shipped by rail. Having regard to the quality of this timber and its accessibility, it has as high a stumpage value as, perhaps even higher than, the Temagami timber. In this area the berths are surveyed, and we have estimators each year, and we shall soon have an accurate idea what the actual quantity there is. At present it is estimated at two billions of feet B.M. In territory north and west of Temagami Reserve, extending westerly towards Port Arthur, and covering Lake Nepigon and tributary waters, our explorers have come across blocks of pine here and there, some of it north of the height of land, and some of it south. I think we may fairly put the timber in that region at, say, a billion and three-quarters. There is no settlement as the region is far away from railway communication. We have not much information about this region beyond the reports of surveyors and our explorers, but we think we shall be within the mark in placing the quantity of pine that will be found there at a billion and three-quarters of feet B.M. In this division is situated

the Nepigon Forest Reserve, in which there is a considerable body of pine, notably up the Gull River. Thunder Cape Reserve is only 80 miles in extent and it was set apart to protect the timber on the promontory called Thunder Cape and to preserve it from destruction by fire.

"On the Mississauga River, which flows into the Georgian Bay, we have created a forest reserve with an area of 3,000 square miles, or 1,920,000 acres. On this we had last year a staff of 21 men, at a cost of \$7,600. A little timber was damaged by fire just at the close of the season, which we are now offering for sale. We have also surveyed this reserve into blocks and are carefully estimating the timber, but it will take some time to complete the estimate. The timber in this reserve is so close to Lake Huron and so easily lumbered that it should bring a very high stumpage. The quantity of pine on this territory has been estimated at from three to four billions of feet."

"In the territory west of Port Arthur, that is in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, we have a very large body of pine timber, much greater than we believed to be the case some years ago. One of our most expert men is now of opinion that south of the C. P. R. in the territory from Port Arthur to the western boundary we have probably two billions of feet B.M. of pine, and in the territory north of the C.P.R. in the same district, about three hundred millions of feet B.M. This timber, owing to its proximity to the prairie country and to the immense railway construction that has taken place, has also a very high stumpage value."

"I now come to the great region lying north of the height of land on waters flowing towards the Hudson Bay. Here in the not distant future will, in my opinion, be found our greatest timber asset. This northern slope is covered with a great growth of spruce timber, becoming smaller in diameter, of course, the further you go north, but all the timber there will come into use if we can preserve it from destruction. For my present purpose I will take only the best spruce area on that slope, commencing at the eastern boundary of the province and extending along the route of the Transcontinental four hundred miles, with an average width of 100 miles to the south and 50 miles to the north of the line. On this territory there is estimated to be 250,000,000 of cords of pulpwood. The best quality and size is found on the territory between Ogoke and Kenogami Rivers, and extending from one stream to the other. These pulpwood areas cover parts of the Districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma and Thunder Bay. West of Port Arthur, on waters flowing north, there is estimated to be 50,000,000 cords, so that here in this northern region we have an estimated quantity of 300,000,000 cords of pulpwood timber, which will in a short time have a considerable stumpage value. I suppose I am quite within the mark in putting its value now at 75 cents a cord, for a considerable percentage of the spruce and jackpine, probably 15 to 20 per cent., will make merchantable lumber. It may be said that this territory is not immediately available. That is so, but within the next few years the Transcontinental Railway will be constructed through it, and in my opinion that railway will be taxed to carry the enormous quantities of pulp, rather may I hope paper, that will be produced there. Consider the fact that there are seven or eight large rivers all flowing towards the railway line, down which will pour enormous quantities of sawlogs and pulpwood to feed the mills that will certainly be erected at points where these rivers cross the railway. I apprehend that in the not distant future, the Transcontinental will not be the only railway in that region, and one's imagination is not equal to picturing the possibilities there. 300,000,000 cords of pulpwood would mean about 150,000,000,000 feet B.M. How much of this would make merchantable lumber it is impossible at the present moment to state accurately, but the quantity will be much larger than some of our theoretical friends are willing to admit. Much of this timber is situated on what is called the "Clay Belt," through which the railway will run, and there will be no doubt a large influx of settlers in that country as soon as it is opened up. Then our responsibility will be increased

"The total area of the Province of Ontario, exclusive of the Great Lakes, is estimated to be 140,000,000 acres. Of this there are surveyed 46,000,000 acres, leaving an area unsurveyed of 94,000,000 acres. There have been alienated by sales, location, etc., 24,000,000 acres, leaving still in the Crown 116,000,000 acres. The situation may be summed up as follows:

Licensed before Confederation	miles	12,000
Licensed since Confederation, about	miles	12,000
Total	miles	24,000
Still subject to license, nearly		20,000 miles.
Total receipts from timber since 1867 to the end of 1908...		\$41,250,000
Total receipts from lands and mines from 1867 to end 1908		9,000,000
Total		\$50,250,000
Pine timber cut since 1867 to end of 1908	feet	24,000,000,000
Average cut from 1867 to 1908	feet per annum	578,000,000
Average cut from 1896 to end of 1907	feet per annum	673,000,000
Average cut for last two years, 1907-8.....	feet per annum	710,000,000

Estimated quantity on licensed lands, still standing..feet 7,000,000,000
 Timber still standing on unlicensed lands—
 Red and white pinefeet 13,500,000,000
 Pulpwood on unlicensed territorycords 300,000,000
 About 15 per cent. of this, or two and a half billions, will probably be suitable for sawlog timber.

Value of timber on licensed lands, 7,000,000,000 feet, at
 an average of \$1.50 per thousand \$ 10,000,000
 13,500,000,000 feet of pine on unlicensed territory, at
 an average of \$10 135,000,000
 Spruce logs, pulpwood, tie timber, etc. 225,000,000
 Total..... \$370,000,000

Fire Ranging Last Year.

	Men	Cost.
No. of men on licensed territory	376	\$46,621.45
Rangers on railways	147	53,235.71
Rangers on forest reserves	111	45,805.18
Rangers on Crown lands	58	17,398.50
Proportion paid by licensees .....	...	46,621.45

Total expended for forest protection 692 \$209,582.29

U. S. May Remove Duty on Ground Wood.

A reduction in the duty on newspaper print from \$6 a ton to \$2 a ton; the placing of ground wood on the free list; and the establishment of a duty of 1-12 per cent. per pound on mechanically ground wood pulp were recommended by the select committee on pulp and paper investigation, which made a report to the House of Representatives of the United States recently. The committee's report stated that it would seem that the production of newsprint paper or the other very cheap grades of paper are to-day dependent upon the continuation of cheap ground wood produced from spruce trees and that that condition is likely to prevail in the future. The amount of spruce consumed in the United States in 1907, according to the report, was about 1,260,000 cords for ground wood, about 1,420,000 cords for sulphite fibre, and about 3,450,000 cords for lumber. The amount of standing spruce is variously estimated, but is roughly guessed to be about 70,000,000 cords east of the Rockies. An appeal is made for the conservation of the forests.

The paragraph recommended for insertion in the tariff bill, placing a duty of 1-12 of a cent per pound on mechanically ground wood pulp, provides that this article shall be admitted free of duty from any country, dependency or other subdivision of a Government which does not forbid or restrict the exportation or does not impose an export duty on mechanically ground wood or pulp for use in the manufacture of wood pulp. The duties recommended for print paper are: On print paper valued at not over two and one-quarter cents per pound, 1-10 of a cent a pound; and on paper valued at over two and one-quarter cents a pound and not over two and one-half cents a pound, 2-10 of a cent per pound. It also recommended that the forest service investigate the question of the production of ground wood and sulphite fibre from other kinds of wood than those now used.

Wholesalers Want Greater Recognition.

It is a moot question in British Columbia whether wholesalers should attend mill men's conventions. Although they are not recognized officially as a necessary adjunct to the lumber business, the mills of British Columbia with few exceptions do some business both in the prairie provinces and elsewhere through the wholesaler. The wholesaler has come to be recognized, and before long he, or "the broker," as he is sometimes wrongly called, will probably have to be recognized officially. In the United States wholesalers are admitted to the deliberations of the mill men whenever the mutual interests make it advisable. The wholesalers in Vancouver think that the millmen and timber owners should recognize the legitimacy of their business by inviting them to attend their meetings. Before the wholesaler came into existence in British Columbia there was little or no transpacific business done from Vancouver, except by vessels chartered specially for that purpose. During the past few years there has scarcely been a tramp steamer or a freighter leaving Vancouver without a consignment of lumber or shingles. This is almost entirely due to the wholesaler. The wholesaler also claims that of late years he has been instrumental in maintaining prices. He admits that there are black sheep in his flock as in others, who will cut prices, but claims that the object of the legitimate wholesaler, as much as any one else, is to maintain prices.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada have made an order doing away with the stop-over charge of one cent a hundred pounds on lumber at Cartier, North Bay and Sarnia. Cars which arrive at these points are held over while a message is wired to Toronto for directions as to their further destination.

A Modern and Thoroughly Equipped Mill

Nepisiguit Lumber Company's Plant at Bathurst,
N. B.—Description of its Organization and Facilities.

The Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., was organized during the summer of 1907 and received its charter from the Dominion Government on October 23rd, 1907, the present officers being: President, Ralph W. Ellis; Vice-President, Charles D. Ordway; Treasurer, Fred S. Morse; Secretary, Alex. W. MacRae; Assistant Secretary, Edward A. Appleton. The company purchased all the cedar tim-

To enable the mill to run after freezing time in the fall, a Lidgerwood cableway piling rig was installed. With this the logs are taken out of the water and piled up in the mill yard; then with the same rig they are taken from the pile and landed on the haul-up at the mill. A Sturtevant blower system for heating the entire mill has been in operation all winter and has proved very successful; by this means the tem-



Nepisiguit Lumber Company—Rear View of Mill Showing Logs Piled Out.



Nepisiguit Lumber Company—A Camp Scene.

ber on 318,000 acres located along and near the Nepisiguit River, the purchase also including two mills, the large one at Bathurst and a smaller one on the Nigadoo River, ten miles north. The company immediately started operations in the woods and, although the fall was extremely wet and men were scarce, they succeeded in cutting a little over two million feet. An additional length of 35 feet was built on the Bathurst

perature is such that it makes the mill a pleasant warm place for the men to work in. Because of these up-to-date improvements the mill is able to run the year round, which enables the company to keep up a higher standard of organization, and the best men are attracted.

The management started with the direct purpose of manufacturing a shingle second to none. This they have accomplished, as all their customers testify. Besides doing this, they have also given special attention to the packing. Their shingles are therefore very closely packed, that is, with less open spaces than any other shingles. This means a great saving to the users of shingles, and cannot be overlooked by the dealers. The product has been sold right up to the saw on all grades ever since the company started, and if they had permitted, it could have been several million over-sold. Customers who have had these shingles are anxious to continue buying them, for their "gilt edge" and exacting trade. Outside of the local sales through the Maritime Provinces, the entire output is handled by the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. William G. White, the manager, besides being thoroughly familiar with the timber, logging operations, etc., of the company, is a practical mill man and takes great pride in looking after every detail necessary to the turning out of a high class product. The limits from which the cedar is taken are so located that practically all of it comes into and down the Nepisiguit River. The quality of the cedar from this section has always been considered second to none anywhere in Canada.

The logging operations for this season were begun early last September and pushed along so that the cutting and yarding were completed



Nepisiguit Lumber Company—A Log Loading.

mill, the entire floor raised two feet, two new boilers of 150 h.p. each installed, the engine and all machinery thoroughly overhauled, and, in fact, a new mill was practically made by the installation of every up-to-date system and appliance.

The mill, with eight Dunbar shingle machines, started up on June 23rd, and ran nearly every working day up to January 23rd, turning out



Nepisiguit Lumber Company—View of Office, Shops, etc.



Nepisiguit Lumber Company—The Retail Department.

over 100,000 per day. This winter the small mill at Nigadoo has been taken down and moved to Bathurst, where it will be put up as an addition to the large one, on the foundations put in last fall. This will give the new mill an increased capacity of 50 per cent., making the daily product from 160,000 to 180,000. The improvements will be completed in May, whereas the main mill will start up in the early part of March.

before Christmas, and now the logs are all on the banks of the streams ready for the open water this spring. Some of these logs, on the far end of the limits, are 85 miles from Bathurst, which not only makes a long distance to drive them, but also is a long and tedious road to haul camp supplies over the portage. This road, however, is good in winter with sleds, but practically inaccessible in the summer with loaded waggons.

The British Columbia Trade

The Real Situation in Shingles.

The real situation in regard to the shingle business in British Columbia has been difficult to get at authoritatively. Now that the selling system has been discontinued, however, former members are more willing to talk. A prominent dealer who does a good deal of shipping to the United States, when discussing the matter, stated that although the two selling firms through which all the shingles for the open market were supposed to have been handled, were still carrying on business as brokers, the selling arrangement on which the association had been based was no longer in operation. He thought that the system had been a good one, but it had required absolute loyalty for its mainspring, and this mainspring was found to be defective.

When asked to be more specific he said: "Something over three years ago the shingle manufacturers decided that if something was not done to save the annual price slaughtering, many of them would be forced out of business. All sorts of schemes were evolved and I attended most of the meetings. Talk about high finance. I used to elaborate schemes in my sleep and was bordering upon a nervous collapse in my efforts to plan some proposition agreeable to all parties concerned, when the opposition factions which existed among the shingle makers finally came to terms, the agreement to last one year. The plan was a good one, and if it were in operation to-day, mills could have been asking a reasonable profit on their shingles instead of stuffing them off on the Canadian market at about cost. This would have been brought about not by bolstering up prices, but by preventing ruinous price cutting.

"Roughly speaking, the manufacturers agreed that all business offering should be done through two selling companies; that each mill should be allotted a percentage of the total sales made, and that this allotment should be on the basis of 26,000 shingles a day for every shingle machine installed. Thus all mills reported to the selling companies, which balanced their books every month, enabling them to keep the whole situation well in hand.

"The proposition was an ideal one for the industry and was fairly successful during the first year, although some murmurs were made by the smaller mills. It was then decided to enter on two more years with the same agreement, and many more small mills were included in the arrangement. It was understood, however, that, if at the end of the second year, less than 25 per cent. of the shingle mills wished to continue, the plan would be abandoned. During the third year there was a good deal of murmuring, and it was decided that mills should be allowed to sell direct to customers, with the understanding that they report back these sales, and not go over the limit of their allotment.

"This was the cause of the commencement of trouble. I am not prepared to state that some of the big mills deliberately sold over their allotment, in fact sold as many shingles as suited them, as some have said, and thus gave those of the shingle mills doing business in a small way the worst of it, but some of the little mills made this accusation, and asked for a committee of investigation. This committee did not materialize, so far as I know. A rather stormy meeting resulted in the discontinuance of the arrangements. There is an agitation now on foot to establish a shingle bureau similar to that in the State of Washington, but this has not proved a success over there, and would not here. After all, it comes down to the old solution of all price questions, supply and demand, and the supply in British Columbia is too heavy for the demand."

Hand Loggers Meeting Opposition.

The hand loggers of British Columbia will probably meet with some opposition in their application for the restoration of their licenses. Their privileges were curtailed a year ago, so as to apply only to logs handled north of Rivers Inlet. In the past the hand loggers reaped a rich harvest in taking the fringe off the Government timber along the water front. They were quite expert in their business and worked without the modern equipments. As they paid a stumpage rate to the Government they were encouraged. The Government holdings along the water front which were not under license, however, became scarce, and in many cases the hand loggers commenced to nibble off the fringes of the licensed holdings. To make matters worse, many of the larger hand loggers made a wrong interpretation of the Hand Loggers' Act. They did not consider that it meant that they should operate by hand only, and many of them used horses and established plants to work the water front timber.

These plants necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money. When license holders complained of the aggressiveness of the hand logger the Government amended the Act so as to make it impossible for hand loggers to conduct their business. A large number of men were thrown out of employment and their plants became useless. They now wish to have the licenses operative under the old conditions and to this the license holders strongly object.

It is regrettable, however, that so many men have been obliged to

stop work. They were revenue producers and the majority of them no doubt adhered to the law, or what had become the general interpretation of the law. But it seemed necessary that men who were operating large tracts under license at large expense should be protected. Timber holders who had to work back from the water, considered the timber nearest the water a most valuable asset and could not afford to have it snipped off bit by bit. While it is true that these operations have been stopped, all the hand loggers can be absorbed in the woods, in operating licensed timber. It would seem, taking all things into consideration, that the day of the hand logger had passed, and that the Government should stand by its decision to allow hand loggers to operate only in sections where they may not interfere with the operations of license holders.

The Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company have acquired the entire pulp limits, foreshore rights and water privileges of the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company. An area of 55,000 acres of timber lands thus changes hands. The company will erect a large mill at Marble Bay.

Short Lengths from British Columbia.

H. W. Petrie, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their machinery stock list for February, 1909. The list includes an exceptionally wide range of machinery and will well repay perusal.

The Heaps Timber Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., are opening up their Narrows Arm camp of Sechelt Inlet and will continue to operate it in addition to the Jarvis Inlet and Hardy Island camps which have been running steadily all winter with the exception of the period during the recent cold spell. The company is about to start work on the construction of a new seven-mile logging railway at Ruskin, B.C.

The first general meeting of the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company was held recently. According to the secretary's report the property and assets of the company amount in value to \$232,000. The plant of the company is almost ready for operation and will, it is claimed, be the first large industrial enterprise in Western Canada ever starting operations without owing a dollar. The capacity of the present plant is 150,000 pounds of fibre paper per week. The plant will be started in a few weeks.

The British Columbia Government is being criticized in several quarters, noticeably by the "Victoria Week," upon its pulp concession policy. The claim is made that these concessions have been frequently abused. It is further asserted that parties to whom the concessions are granted on condition that they erect pulp mills within a stated period often break the agreement and obtain extensions of time so that they may be able to dispose of their limits at a profit. A result of this condition of affairs, it is claimed, is that large tracts of timber lands are continually tied up. Such a condition of affairs ought to be carefully watched, and measures taken to prevent it.

Messrs. A. S. Brake, of Vancouver, B.C., representing the Joseph Peace & Sons Saw Works, of Sheffield, England, have recently secured several good trial orders for the English saws from the following American firms: The Canyon Lumber Company, at Everett, Wash.; the Wyerhaeuser Lumber Company, at Everett, Wash.; the Claw-Hartly Shingle Company, at Everett, Wash.; the Puget Sound Lumber Company, at Bellingham, Wash., and the E. K. Woods Lumber Company, of Bellingham. These orders, Messrs. Brake state, are significant as demonstrating the good qualities and lower prices of English saws in comparison with the American, in that they are able to lay down old country saws in Washington territory at lower prices than those of local manufacture.

Mr. J. M. Patullo, of Vancouver, in addressing the recent joint meeting of the City Council and the railway representatives, regarding the alleged high price of his property in False Creek Basin, Vancouver, where the railways desired to make terminals, said that he was carrying on a box factory there and used nothing but spruce, that he was able with his two lots, valued at \$30,000 by him, and containing fifty feet front, to make from ten to twelve per cent. for his company. He said that he was confident that the duty on lumber would be removed and conditions would then improve very much. At the same conference Mr. W. T. Gillman, assistant to the president of the Northern Pacific, stated that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific desired to establish terminals in Vancouver and enlarge their facilities to secure a portion of the growing trade, particularly lumber carriage. He said that those who could read the signs of the time were sure that the tariff would be taken off American lumber, and that meant opening up great markets in the prairie sections of the States for the Canadian mills. They anticipated a great activity in lumber on that account and wished to prepare for it.

Canadian Forestry Association Convention

The Canadian Forestry Association held a special meeting at the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto on February 11th and 12th. The meeting was well attended and was especially fortunate in being patronized by his Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada who officiated at the opening of the convention. On Thursday, the first day, the chair was taken by the president, Hon. W. B. Snowball, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. His Excellency, Earl Grey, in opening the proceedings, said that it was hardly necessary to comment on the extreme importance of forestry. He pointed out as a proof of this the fact that the President of the United States had recently called the attention of the people of that country to the reckless misuse of their forests. He urged that the forests should be managed under careful and well conducted regulations and upon lines which would increase the public revenues, and at the same time steadily advance their capital value.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who followed his Excellency, alluded to the steps which had been taken when he was Minister of Crown Lands to set aside and develop forest reserves, notably those of Algonquin Park and Temagami.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, also spoke, and laid stress upon the necessity for conservation of the forests, which he said was the basis of the conservation of all other resources.

Mr. Watson, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, spoke along similar lines and was followed by Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Prof. McClement, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; R. Bergerin, Quebec; J. Kelly Evans, Toronto; J. B. Laidlaw, of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto.

President Snowball, in his annual address, referred to the establishment of a faculty of forestry at the University of Toronto, and a department of forestry at the University of New Brunswick. He thought that each province should have the whole of its wooded area carefully surveyed and mapped, so as to show the class and quantity of timber on each block, the nature of the soil and its suitability or unsuitability for farming. This was work which forestry students could do more satisfactorily than anyone else. He proposed that at the head waters of all the principal streams there should be forest reserves for the regular water supply. Referring to the export of small spruce and balsam for Christmas trees, he said that the question which arose in his mind was, why they should prohibit this, and allow trees of a larger size to go out of the country instead of manufacturing them into pulpwood and paper here, so as to leave hundreds and thousands of dollars in the hands of our own people, and why they should permit the cutting of small logs off the public domain if they would grow larger. In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Snowball dealt at some length with the question of the preservation of the forests, and with the attitude taken by the public in the United States, many of whom are calling for a reduction of the duty on lumber so that Canadian lumber may go into the country and thereby release the drain upon the forests of the United States.

A paper prepared by Mr. A. T. Drummond on the forestry question was read by his secretary. He dealt principally with the question of fire in the destruction of timber, and suggested that a Bureau of Forestry be established in connection with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec similar to the Bureau at Washington.

President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, delivered an address to the delegates and commended the services of the faculty of forestry in the University.

An excellent paper was read by Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario, upon "The Forest Resources of Ontario." This paper is published in detail elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. F. C. Whitman, president of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, delivered an address upon "Forestry Conditions in Nova Scotia," in which he dealt with the method under which the land is held, the system of fire protection, the forestry services which are needed, and the difficulties encountered. His paper was brief and to the point.

Mr. R. B. Miller, M.A., M.F., of the Department of Forestry of the University of New Brunswick, read an instructive paper upon general forestry conditions and forestry education. Mr. Miller urged strongly that the most effective method for preserving the forests was by means of education. He illustrated this by showing the advance which had been made in the United States, and the advances which have been obtained by the steps which have already been taken in Canada.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, delivered an address entitled "What We Want." Dr. Fernow's main point was that the Governments of the Dominion and the provinces should make radical changes in their attitude towards the forest resources of the country, the present attitude of the Governments he characterized as "The devil take the hindmost," or, "What has posterity done for us?" The Government should be brought to realize that a rational, properly directed technical management would secure all the value of the forests without reducing the capacity for further production. No simple provisions, such as setting a diameter limit in cutting the timber, would suffice. Dr. Fernow dealt at some length with the importance of preventing destruction by fire. He thought that a great deal of the failure of present day methods of forestry management was due to the lack of definiteness in the propositions for reform. The existing methods of disposing of timber, which benefit an influential class of citizens (the timber limit holders), who would naturally battle for their continuance, were a serious influence against practical reform. He suggested the creation of provincial legislative committees, composed of influential members of the Forestry Association, who would study local conditions and urge necessary reforms upon the Government.

Mr. Abraham Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, delivered an address upon "The Dominion Forest Reserves." Other interesting addresses were, "Waste Land Planting," by E. J. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College; "The Interest of the Paper Manufacturers in Conservative Forestry," by Carl Riordan, of the Riordan Paper Mills Company, and addresses by J. B. Miller, vice-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and Elwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Paper Company.

A number of resolutions were adopted during the meeting, among them being the following:

Commending the Dominion Government for its proposal to appoint a Parliamentary committee to investigate the whole subject of the forest wealth of Canada and the methods of forest conservation.

That the Provincial Governments controlling Crown lands be requested to withdraw from location all townships under timber license at present open for settlement, which are found to contain less than 50 per cent. of arable land, and that in the case of townships now under license which are found to contain more than 50 per cent. of land suitable for agriculture, the licensee be given a reasonable time to remove the merchantable timber before the land is opened for settlement.

That the Provincial Governments be urged to place in permanent forest reserves all non-agricultural lands at the head waters of streams.

That a text book of forestry be compiled from the reports and other literature published by the association, and be distributed for use in schools and colleges.

Cheaper Labor in the United States.

So much discussion of the tariff question has appeared in the United States press that practically every point of view has found its adherents. There seems, however, to have been a unanimity of opinion to the effect that lumber could be manufactured more cheaply in Canada than in the United States. Many reasons were given for this, chief among them being that Oriental labor was used in Canada and was cheaper than the white labor used in the United States, and also that stumpage was much cheaper in Canada than in the United States. It is interesting therefore to have the views of a Canadian wholesale dealer on these matters.

The head of a prominent wholesale firm in British Columbia when asked whether lumber could be manufactured more cheaply in the United States than in Canada was very decided in declaring that it could. A good proof of this was afforded by the fact that his firm had been buying lumber in the State of Washington and shipping it to the Northwest at less than it could be handled for from British Columbia. This included all grades above "rough." The profit on all grades of British Columbia lumber between "rough" and "clear finish" was hardly a living one. The Washington mills were able to sell more cheaply because the first cost of their machinery was less. Moreover they could obtain competent white labor at \$1.50, and one white man could do as much as three Orientals. These conditions indeed were not unusual. They prevailed generally throughout the year. He did not believe that the removal of the duty from Canadian lumber would improve matters.

An important reason which was having a strong influence against the removal of the duty was the fact that, with one exception, all the members of the delegation of American lumbermen who went from the West to Washington to ask for the removal of the tariff, owned timber in British Columbia. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington drew their attention to this and said that evidently they had strong personal reasons for desiring the removal of the tariff. This led the committee to the belief that these men voiced their own opinions rather than those of the mill and timber owners generally. The wholesaler referred to above, said finally that so far as he could gather from the mill owners of British Columbia they were indifferent as to whether the tariff was to be removed or not. He himself would prefer to see things remain as they are.

In the Courts - An Important Case

Free Grants and License Holders.—The case of Mr. John W. Martin, of Barry's Bay (license holder), against John Romleskie and several other free grant settlers in the township of Sherwood was mentioned in our number of 15th January last. No appeal was taken from the judgment and it therefore stands as the established law of the province.

All questions of title which could possibly be raised were raised and argued and determined in that case, and we publish for the benefit of license holders and free grant settlers a summary of the actual formal judgment which has been issued by the High Court of Justice.

(1) This court doth declare that the plaintiffs (the license holders) have been and are entitled under and by virtue of the Crown timber license to all the pine trees growing or being on the lots in the township of Sherwood which are included in the letters patent issued to the several defendants (the free grant settlers), inclusive of the fallen pine trees and parts of pine trees cut by the plaintiffs (the license holders) on the lots in the course of the cutting and removal of pine timber, and left on the lots; subject to the rights of the several defendants (the free grant settlers) (1) to cut and use such pine trees and parts of pine trees on the lots as may be necessary for the purpose of buildings and fences on the lots; and (2) to cut and dispose of such pine trees and parts of pine trees which require to be removed by the several defendants (the free grant settlers) in the actual clearing of their lots for cultivation; but subject to the condition that no pine trees or parts of pine trees except for the necessary buildings and fences shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing.

(2) And this court doth order and adjudge that it shall be referred to the Local Master at Pembroke to take all necessary accounts and make all necessary inquiries and report the pine trees and parts of pine trees which have been cut and removed by the several defendants (the free grant settlers) from the several lots, and the lumber and other product thereof, and the proportion which was necessary for the purpose of buildings and fences or which was required to be removed in the course of the actual clearing of the land for cultivation.

(3) And this court doth further order and adjudge that the injunction restraining the defendants (the free grant settlers) from cutting or removing any pine timber or trees, or parts of pine trees, growing, standing or being on the several lots, and from selling, offering for sale, dealing with or disposing of any of the pine lumber, lath, shingles or other product of the logs cut and removed by the defendants (the free grant settlers) from the lots, except the proportion thereof which has been manufactured from logs cut and removed in good faith for necessary buildings and fences or in the course of actual clearing of the land for cultivation—be and the same is hereby continued.

The reference under this judgment was proceeded with at Pembroke, and the value of the lumber and other product from the logs which were wrongfully cut and removed in violation of the principles of ownership declared by this judgment, was arrived at and ascertained. This lumber and other product which had been wrongfully cut and removed, belong to the plaintiff, and he might under the judgment have taken possession of it and removed it, but at that stage a settlement was arrived at between the license holder and the free grant settlers, and he sold the lumber to them at a valuation.

We publish this judgment because it establishes on clear and definite principles the lawful rights between the license holders and the free grant settlers, and proves that no one can get any title to pine trees or parts of pine trees cut and removed in violation of the rights of a license holder, and that no one can ever get any title to lumber or other product of the logs wrongfully taken or removed. The logs, and all the lumber and other product from them, belong in law to the license holder, and he is not even liable to compensate a free grant settler or any other person for the wrongful cutting and removal of logs or the manufacture of them into lumber. The lumber and product belong to the license holder wherever they can be found, and if they cannot be found the person wrongfully cutting and removing them is liable to pay the value of them.

In this case the defendants were Polish settlers, and two of them had sawmills in full operation, and were more timber and lumber dealers than free grant settlers, but having become good British subjects they have been obedient to the law and have bought and paid for the lumber from the logs which they had wrongfully taken from the license holder.

A petition for reciprocal demurrage was introduced before the Railway Commission at Winnipeg on behalf of the local government by Attorney-General Campbell. The petition asked that the railway companies in Manitoba be required to pay a demurrage in all cases where they fail to furnish cars within one week after being ordered, the demurrage to be at the same rate as is charged when a car is not loaded or unloaded in a given time. The case was laid over for argument.

Publications and Reports.

A pamphlet entitled "Forestry, the New Profession, and its Openings for Young Men," written by Robert B. Miller, M.F., head of the new forestry department of the University of New Brunswick, has just been published by the university, which has favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy. The pamphlet is quite brief and states in a forcible manner the arguments in favor of the adoption of this profession by young men.

A practical and convenient handbook which should prove invaluable to woodsmen has just been published by Harvard University. The author, Professor Austin Cary, is an experienced woodsman himself, and he has brought together in this book the information which he found most useful in his work. The best quality of canvas has been used for the binding with a folding flap to protect the edges of the pages. The book contains a mass of useful information in the shape of tables, diagrams, etc., together with a clear statement of the methods employed and the principles involved in the survey and valuation of logs, standing timber and forest land. Land surveyors, scalers, cruisers, and others will find in it information which they need to have with them when at work in the woods. Students of forestry in schools and colleges will find the book particularly valuable for its clear, practical descriptions of the best methods now in use. Although much of the material is general and may be applied anywhere, all the special problems taken up are, as the title indicates, those of the region north of Maryland and east of the Dakotas, including Canada. The work is divided into five parts, which deal with land surveying, map making, log measurement, estimating standing timber, etc.

The first figures of the inventory of the forests of the United States which the National Conservation Commission has made were presented to the conference recently by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, chairman of the section of forests of the commission.

The report in part is as follows.

The forests of the United States now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the country. The original forests covered not less than 850,000,000 acres, or nearly one-half. Forests publicly owned cover one-fourth of the total forest area, and contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned cover three-fourths of the area and contain four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable. The yearly growth of wood does not average more than twelve cubic feet per acre. This gives a total yearly growth of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. There is taken yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 23,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood from the forests.

The consumption each year includes 100,000,000 cords of firewood, 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber, more than 1,000,000,000 posts, poles and fence rails, 118,000,000 hewn ties, 150,000,000,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,000,000 cords of native pulpwood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, and 125,000,000 cords of wood for distillation. Only 320 feet of lumber are used for each 1,000 feet which stood in the forest.

The lumber cut has increased less than 15 per cent. in the last seven years. But the average price of all kinds of lumber at the mill has risen 49 per cent., and the rise will continue.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

50 Staves.—A north of England firm dealing largely in sundries and supplies used in the fishing trades, asks for lowest c.i.f. prices to Hull or Manchester from Canadian shippers of staves suitable for herring barrels.

65. Wood pulp.—An Italian firm claiming to have a good connection among paper manufacturers wishes to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp.

81. Newspaper.—A South African firm of wholesale suppliers to printers desire to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of newspaper, white and tinted, in reams.

89. Plywood.—A firm of manufacturers are buyers of plywood for trouser stretchers and desire prices for c.i.f. shipments to Manchester (500 boards at a time). Sizes: 28-inch x 28-inch x 9-16-inch thick; the latter divided into five equal plys, the outside ply being both of oak or one oak and the other birch.

109. Lumber. A London firm is desirous of being placed in communication with Canadian lumber exporters.

The Northern Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited, have been awarded the contract for a Western Electric 260 k.w., 2,200-volt, 60-cycle, polyphase alternator and switchboard for the town of Macleod, Alberta.

THE WOODWORKER

Better Designing Needed in Wood-working Machinery.

Manufacturers of machinery will tell you that every machine they make is modern and up-to-date in every detail, yet the very parts of these tools that should be handy to the operator and of easy and rapid manipulation are not given enough consideration in the designing, says R. Johnson in "Wood Craft." I am now referring to woodworking tools and machinery. One maker gives as his reason: "This class of tools must be made very cheaply, consequently every additional detail that is not required adds to the cost of manufacture." True. But why should this be the rule when designing and making woodworking tools and just the opposite when making ironworking tools?

We have in the shop one of the best band saws that money can buy, yet the belt shifter on this machine has in the past two years been the cause of more profanity than all the other tools put together. It is almost impossible to move this shifter back and forth, and the reason for this condition is "faulty design." There is no provision whatever for oiling the sliding rod as the bracket that carries this rod is located directly under the centre of the small table.

After struggling with this shifter two years the boss finally concluded to drill through the table and slide bracket and insert a piece of

him try just a little on it and learn what a big difference it makes. I have provided a self-oiling device which is simple yet it answers the purpose. I fitted a wood block under the sliding rods and in it bored holes which I filled with waste saturated with oil; this block was made fast to the bottom of the bench so that the oily waste pressed up against the bottom of rods. In this way the rods were lubricated and yet the oil did not come in contact with the work held in the vise. This lubricating feature can be put on by the manufacturer without adding one penny to the cost.

The Term "Mill Run" a Misnomer.

The term mill run as applied to cooperage stock, which has been the subject of quite a lot of discussion at the slack cooperage association meetings, is really in this day and time a misfit, a misnomer or whatever term you want to call that which is out of date and should have passed away with the history of bygone days. The origin of the term in the lumber industry came years ago when nothing but good timber was used, nothing really but the cream of the forest. To make what was then considered a good clean up in the disposition of the product of the tree, sales were frequently made to include along with the clear stock whatever defective pieces were found in the same logs, provided they were good enough to be useful. In other words, the manufacturer liked to have the consumer take, when he could, the run of the logs in stock, so that he could simply sort out the worst part and ship the balance without grading out the absolutely clear stock. The cooper would take a lot of mill run stock, use the clearest of it for high grade barrels and that which was sorted out, as not being quite up to the standard, would be used for lime and cement barrels, apple and produce barrels, etc., where it was not necessary to have the same high order of quality as flour and sugar.

At that time the term log run was a fit one, and not only that, but it harmonized with early business methods. They made contracts in those days off-hand, or rather in an open-handed manner, and what might be termed close business practice was never thought of. There was no sharp pencil figuring, no trimming of small margins, no sand papering of spare ribs to get a little meat, and everything was done on broad, liberal lines and it was through this method of business that only the cream of the forest was used for lumber, and mill run stock was both practical and fitting.

Time has brought changes; changes in both the timber supply and the method of doing business. There is timber used for slack staves now that would not have been thought of 20 years ago, and some stock that is now classed as mill run would have been classed as culls by some of the old timers. The scarcity of timber alone, to say nothing of the multiplicity of defects in the scrap leavings from which lots of cooperage stock is made, is enough to make necessary the doing away with of the general term "mill run," and the introduction of accurate specifications of grades so that there need be no room for misunderstanding.

But this is not the only factor which argues for the discontinuance of the term mill run. Business methods themselves have changed so that people figure more closely now and look after small things that were never thought of in the earlier days, that would have been even considered picayunish, but the tendency to look after and take advantage of the little details connected with business makes it necessary to have specifications now covering the stock complete in all its small details to avoid leaving openings for unscrupulous people to take advantage of or to avoid misunderstandings between people who are scrupulous enough to look at matters in a different light.

The difficulty of defining mill run stock furnishes evidence of the impracticability of it, but it doesn't matter, even if the trade should get to the point of specifying how much No. 1 and how much No. 2 should be included in the mill run and the culls to be thrown out, there is so much difference in timber and the manner of cutting it that the mill run stock from one lot may look worse than No. 2 from another, while that from some other may look almost as good as some in No. 1. So apparently the only thing to do to avoid trouble is to set forth clearly each grade, by whatever name you desire, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. It might be said that the term mill run could be perpetuated and used to designate a grade, but there is an objection to it in that the term itself would likely be more or less misleading, no matter how clearly specifications are set forth, because it naturally suggests everything made in the mill.

Then, entirely aside from the matter of indefiniteness, and the confusion attached to the term mill run, it carries with it the perpetual temptation for the mill man to take out the high grade stock and then sell the balance as mill run. This applies to both lumber and cooperage stock, and while in the lumber world there is still some business done in what is termed log or mill run stock it is frequently so unsatisfactory that the chances are decidedly in favor of the term either being aban-

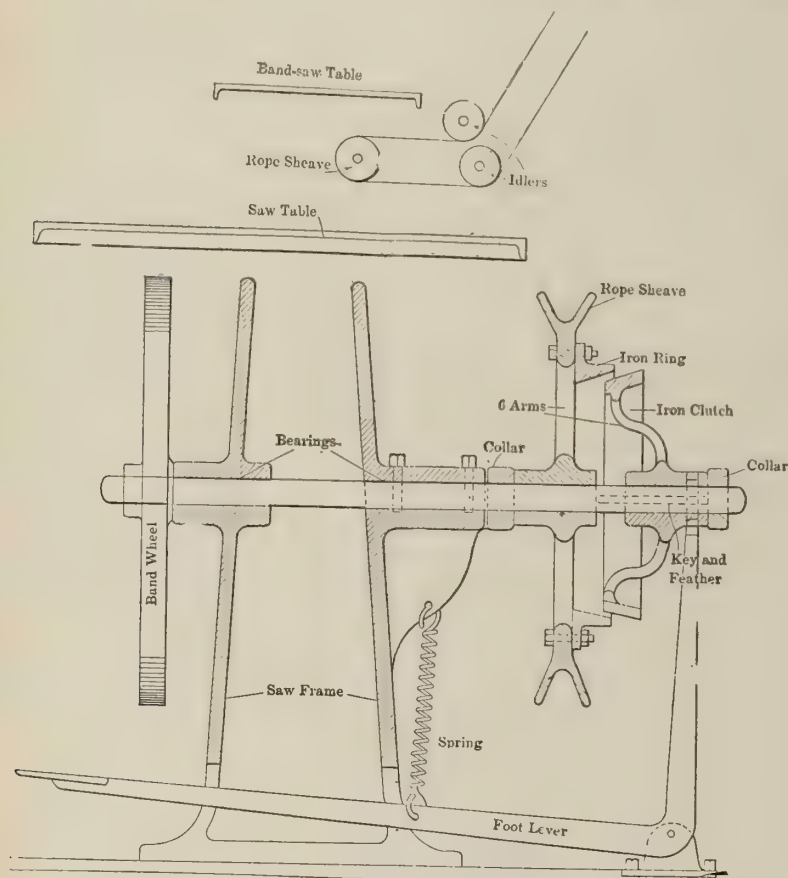


Diagram and Details of a Rope Drive for the Band-saw.

brass tubing through which the oil is fed to the sliding or shifting rod. But why should this be left to the purchaser to attend to? To my way of thinking this should be one of the important details in the designing.

In this one department are employed eleven workmen. There is not a moment in the day that this saw is not being used by some one of these men.

Now, let us suppose that the belt-shifter was designed to be operated by power instead of by hand and that the designer neglected to provide a means for oiling the sliding parts, would there not a mighty howl go up about the designer or maker of the machine?

No change that I know of has been made in the belt drive in the last thirty years. Of what use is a wide space between saw and frame if the belt runs either vertically or at an angle in the path of the work at the back of the saw?

Herewith is a sketch of a band saw which was supplied with a rope drive and friction clutch and has been in constant use for seven years. This change was made by the proprietor of a shop in Chicago and at a very small cost. The rope is out of the way and the clutch is operated by a foot-lever.

Another tool that is often overlooked by the workman in this respect is the vise—either wood or metal worker's. I have one of these modern woodworker's vises which has two round rods sliding in four lugs secured to the bottom of the bench. If the reader has never oiled his vise, let

done entirely or discontinued by a part of the trade at least. To get an idea of how it works in the lumber world, one of the most prominent box manufacturers in the country when offered mill run stock said he would prefer buying straight No. 1 common. When it was suggested to him that by buying the mill run stock he had the chance to get some high grade stock that would cost him lots of money, if bought on grade, he said, yes, he would get a little of it but only a very little, and on the other hand he would have to take in such a large percentage of No. 2 and other low grade stock and there would really be no gain. Anyway, his business required a certain grade of lumber and the only way to get that grade was to buy it, and it didn't pay to buy some other grade that didn't fit his work, even though he could get it cheaper. This is the way it is when it comes to slack staves. When a man has a specified kind of barrel to make it requires specified stuff to make that barrel, and it is a matter of buying a pig in a poke and then not being sure of anything but the squeal. What the trade seems to need more of is thoroughly specified grades to eliminate misunderstandings and to furnish positive bases for prices, and then there won't be so much need for all this argument about what should and should not constitute mill run stock.

When the jointer knows his stock is mill run he doesn't take so much pains with it and then, in the end, they pick out some of the best No. 1 when it gets to the cooper, but it will frequently be found so poorly jointed that it will have to be re-jointed before it can be used for flour barrels, and this adds materially to the expense. There is very little excuse for poor jointing, but it is a well known fact that jointers will not take as much pains with low grade staves as they will with the high grade ones and, if staves are carefully sorted as to grades instead of being bunched together in mill run, the jointer will be inspired thereby to at least take more pains with the jointing of the No. 1 stock and, if he is going to shirk his duty, he will do it on the lower grades. To sum the whole thing up in a nutshell, it looks as if there is really not much advantage in buying or selling mill run stock and not much to be gained in keeping the term "mill run" in use, and inasmuch as it furnishes a bone of contention, it looks as if it might be a good idea to eliminate the term entirely and in its place put a straight set of specifications covering definitely the different grades of staves in common use.—Packages.

Planer and Cutter-Head Knives Should be Well Trued.

Harder knives, better grinding and more accurate setting have all had a share in improving the product of the planer and increasing the output. But their effect is slight compared with that of truing the knives while in motion so that each does its full share of the work. Carefully conducted experiments have proved that no matter how accurately the edges may be jointed while at rest, the different knives will always show unequal work when run up to speed. Undoubtedly this is due to distortion under the influence of centrifugal force and to some extent to the lack of even structure of the material. It can only be overcome by truing the knives while running, so that allowance is made for distortion. Experience shows that when the knives are trued in this way the rate of feed may be considerably increased and that the finish is finer and more even. Logically it makes possible the maintenance of the same or better grade of finish at from 50 to 100 per cent. higher feed.

You buy the best planer. You give it floor space, belt it up, provide power and—then what? Do you get out of it every ounce of work, every foot of lumber that it is capable of turning out? Ten to one—experienced manager though you are—there's reserve capacity in the machine that could be gotten out if you only did one thing. And that "one thing" is to set the knives accurately and to keep them trued so perfectly that not every other one or a single one does the burden of the work—but that every one cuts an equal amount of stock. When you have done this you have brought the knife marks two to four times closer at the same feed. And what does this mean?—simply that you can feed faster and get the same finish as you usually get when only one or two knives cut.

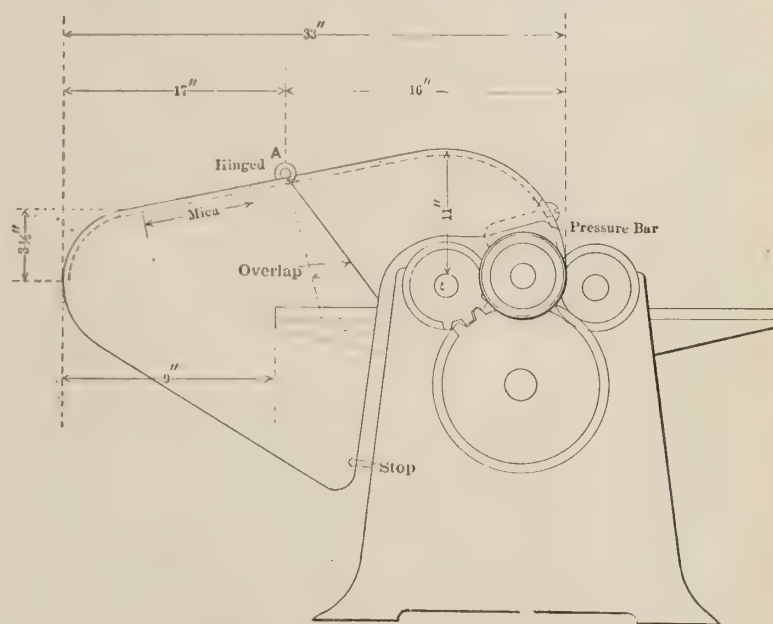
The cutter-head sets the pace for the rest of the machine. If only one knife in a four-knife head does practically all or even an undue share of the cutting, it stands to reason that it won't do to feed the stock as fast as though every knife did its duty. But when each knife does its equal share it's up to the machine behind the cutter-head and to the man behind the machine. With accurately set and perfectly jointed knives the stock may be fed faster than most people dream. The first step is to set the knives themselves with the greatest possible accuracy, which can only be done by measuring from the shaft itself. This step is only preliminary to that of truing up the edges while running, refining the work of setting, overcoming possible distortion due to centrifugal force and giving final and absolute accuracy.

Compression couplings that can be attached without keys are convenient for small powers, but for larger sizes of shafting these should be pinned and keyed, thus affording all the convenience of adjustment of the smaller sizes. When made this way they may be easily removed whenever repairs or changes are necessary, a thing that is usually very difficult in the case of a flange coupling.

Improving The Planer.

A short time ago I was employed in a general jobbing shop. From five to ten were employed in this shop nearly all of the time. Everything moved along swimmingly until one day the boss took a job of dressing two sides of one-inch mahogany, about 3,000 feet in all.

After working up about 500 feet, trouble began with the workmen owing to the dust that came from the planer. The trouble was not confined to this shop alone but to the one next door. Something must be done, and that at once, or the workmen would quit. A dust collector was just then out of the question. The next best thing was a hood which was made from sheet metal. This was made the width of the planer, secured to the pressure bar with machine screws and extending back to hinge A and down the sides as indicated by dotted lines. This scheme only served to shoot the dust out from the back of the machine owing to the agitation of the air caused by the revolving cutter-head. To overcome this, an extension was made from hinge A and back 9 inches from the table top, the sides overlapping as shown. The top rounding down about 3½ inches left about 3 inches between top of table and bottom of this rounded edge. Through the top was cut an opening about 6 by 14 inches and in this was fastened a piece of mica such as is used for



The Planer as Equipped for Working Mahogany.

automobile shields; this made it possible to see the work as it came through the planer.

After this hood was put on you could not notice the dust six feet from the planer. When so desired, the back section can be folded up on top of front.—P. Hand, in "Woodcraft."

Hints on Band Saw Work.

Many beginners will be stuck when they are to mark off a pattern for a step-scroll when the band saw kerfs are too fine to get a pencil in. Lay the pattern on the outside pencil marks and then pour a little band saw dust through the fine cuts, remove the pattern and mark with pencil where the dust lies.

When band sawing yellow pine that is full of pitch and which naturally gums up the saw so that it won't cut well, if you will tie a piece of turpentine-saturated waste on a small stick and now and then let it rub the saw your trouble will be over.

In slabbing off the corners of circle work on the band saw before it goes to the shaper, take a piece of stuff, about 2x3 inches, and cut a notch in the centre for the edge of the circle stuff to run in. Clamp on the band saw and push through.

If the man, whether he be the turner or not, who is cutting off the 5x5, 6x6, or 8x8 squares on the band saw for turned tops in lengths of 10 or 12 inches long, will centre them while he has them in his hand, it will save time. To do this, run them with one corner in the slot between the two sides of the table, making but a scratch with the saw; next place another corner in the slot and you have the centre.

In cutting rake brackets, don't tilt the table top, but build a rack to lay the block in. Have it the proper pitch of the roof, then all the cuts can be made O.K.—but not by the tilted table.

Throwing off the belts every night, or at least every Saturday, not only relieves the strain on the belting, but also on the shafting; a rest for both is good.

The death occurred on Feb. 7th, at his residence, of Mr. James H. West, secretary of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, of Chicago.

Will Seek a Duty against American Lumber.

The Board of Trade of Nelson, B.C., met recently to discuss the necessity for a duty on lumber coming into Canada. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the lumber industries of British Columbia and western Canada are still suffering from the unfair competition of rough lumber coming into Canada free of duty; and

"Whereas, railway companies are still placing large orders for lumber on the American side, such railway companies having been heavily subsidized by the Canadian people, of which subsidies British Columbia has to pay her proportion; and

"Whereas, large quantities of lumber are waiting sale and mills are idle, which lumber was produced with protected machinery, and protected supplies; and

"Whereas, the manufacturers of western Canada have to-day in stock as much lumber as they have ever marketed in the best year heretofore experienced, and have increased their manufacturing capacity to such an extent that they are now able to supply a market at least three times greater in any one year than sold in the best year so far experienced, viz., 1906; and

"Whereas Hon. Mr. Fielding assured the lumber manufacturers of this district some years ago that the dumping clause would give us ample protection from American labor; which is not the case for the reason that during the past 18 months the American markets have been so demoralized that their mills have been selling lumber for less than two-thirds of its cost, and consequently exporters to Canada are willing to make affidavits that the price at which they are dumping lumber into this country is the "fair market value if sold for home consumption"; and

"Whereas, owing to the excessive capacity to produce lumber it is important to preserve to Canadian mills our entire market; and

"Whereas, the produce of the mountain mills is from 75 to 85 per cent. of common lumber the unfairness should be manifest of allowing American mills to dump into Canada their surplus low grade material, which represents by far the larger portion of our output; and

"Whereas, the most vital industry in the welfare of this province is the only great industry on the American continent which is not afforded reasonable protection, and as there seems to be no just grounds to continue to sacrifice our interest:

"It is therefore resolved, that the Dominion Government be urged to give this matter prompt investigation for the purpose of verifying the claims advanced in this petition, and to place a duty of \$2 per thousand on rough fir, cedar, spruce, larch and pine lumber and of 30 cents per thousand on shingles at the earliest possible date."

Trade Notes.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., report several good orders of recent date, amongst them a complete outfit of belting, comprising the Balata waterproof leather and rubber belting, also a large quantity of link belting for conveyor sprockets for the entire re-equipment of the Revelstoke Company's plant at Revelstoke; complete outfit of 20-inch conveyor chains and of band resaws, gang saws, slasher saws and trimmer saws to the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, at Arrow Head, B.C.; a complete new outfit of 24 shingle saws to Woods & Spicer, Vancouver; the same to the Erie Shingle Mill, of Blain, Wash.; and a smaller supply to Robert McNair Shingle Company, Vancouver; the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, for their No. 2 mill, Vancouver, and the full equipment of shingle saws for two Simplex shingle machines installed at the Cedar Cove Lumber Company's plant just east of Vancouver, B.C. The latter company has been purchased by Mr. T. T. Gadd from its former owners, Messrs. T. F. Paterson and associates.

Fred Wood & Son, of 162 Adelaide street west, Toronto, are well known as manufacturers of saws and planer knives. Mr. Wood has a wide acquaintance in the saw trade. He was for many years foreman for the James Robertson Company, Toronto and Montreal, and also occupied a similar position with the Canada Saw Company, Montreal.

The DuBois Iron Works, DuBois, Pa., have issued a new 1909 catalogue of their gas engines and producer plants. The catalogue is attractively prepared and well illustrated. It will prove useful to those interested in this class of product.

"Money is so easy now," says a Montreal paper, "that bankers are beginning to protest when brokers pay off their loans.

"The other day a broker paid off a large loan with a bank, and the banker called him up over the 'phone:

"'Why are you paying us off?' asked the banker.

"'Because I don't need the money,' replied the broker.

"'Well, keep our money and pay off somebody else,' said the banker.'"

A wealthy syndicate has decided to spend half a million dollars on a lumber mill on Esquimaux Harbor. Property has been secured to the value of \$300,000. It is said that the mill will employ 300 hands.

Simplifying the Inventory.

In a recent address at Detroit upon "The Inventory," Mr. F. D. Jenks said: "The word inventory means to find out, to make a list, in other words, to make a detailed statement of property to determine its value. The value of any property may be placed at its cost price, its selling price, or its worth to the owner for a particular purpose, but in our business our stock in trade is on sale every business day of the year and therefore its value is what we can get for it. If this is conceded it follows that the starting point in an inventory of merchandise is the selling price, not necessarily the asking price in every instance, but in the case of some lots of stock the price will have to be made in order to sell it. The inventory, then, being made up on this basis is a true and correct statement of the selling value of the stock at the time it is taken.

"I think we have all graduated from the practice that was current in the days of cheap lumber, of adding so much a thousand to our cost price to make the selling price, and have joined other successful merchants by the adoption of the percentage plan, and have now a certain per cent. that we must average on our stock to cover cost of handling, rent, interest and other expenses, as well as our expected profit. As, of course, this percentage varies in different places under different conditions of conducting the business, we will assume for the purpose of easy figuring that we have found 25 per cent. to be the amount above cost that we must obtain. Therefore, if we take the selling value inventory and deduct therefrom 20 per cent. the balance will be the true cash value of our stock at the time taken and the amount that determines our actual profit or loss.

"This method is simpler and quicker than others, as we all know what our stock will bring, while it is often a difficult question to determine the cost of some lots from invoices, if the price has varied in each purchase, and its accuracy and fairness can not, I think, be questioned. In case of loss by fire this basis gives at once the true cash value and simplifies much the making up of proofs of loss. This, of course, applies to our stock of merchandise only, and in regard to sheds, horses, wagons, etc., it is probably best to deduct from cost a percentage based upon the condition and probable life of usefulness.

"It might be suggested against this plan that our stock on hand should be charged a certain amount of unloading and piling, rent, interest, insurance, etc., but as these are regular costs of doing business and with most of us our stock does not vary materially in value at inventory time from year to year, these items may well be eliminated. If, as some do, we figure a different percentage on different classes of stock, this method will still give the fairest results by merely dividing the inventory into groups and figuring each at its own percentage.

"I do not see why we should be bound by our invoices at inventory time, as I think we are entitled to show as a profit at the end of the year any increase of value on our stock in our local market as well as the result of careful and profitable purchases, and, on the other hand, if our market goes against us, or our purchases have not been wise, or we have had to take on some emergency stock at an unprofitable figure, it seems to me that we should not delude ourselves, but should at inventory time mark off our loss and hope for "better luck next time."

Canadian Talc Deposits May Be Developed.

Talc is imported into Canada in extensive quantities for various purposes. A chief use is that in connection with the manufacture of paper. It is used to add strength and weight. Other uses are in connection with chalkstone, china, clay, sulphate of lime, talcum powder, whiting, etc. A deposit of talc in Canada was found some time ago which, according to the analysis obtained, is of excellent quality. It has not yet been placed on the market, though preparations to this end are being made. According to returns from the Customs Department the importations of talc and its products for one month are valued at about \$7,000. There should therefore be a fair inducement for the development of the Canadian product, as Canadian paper manufacturers and others would surely give preference to a Canadian product which is equal in quality to the imported.

Lumber Convention at Calgary, March 23.

A date has been fixed for the proposed convention of those who are interested in lumber business in Western Canada which is to be held in Calgary. March 23rd has been selected, and it is expected that the convention will be attended by representatives of the lumber industry from Port Arthur to the Pacific Coast. All sorts of questions will be brought up for discussion. Among the interesting subjects, which will be taken up, are those of trade ethics, car supply, the requirements of the coming season, freight rates, etc.

The tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will urge the Dominion Government to impose an import duty of \$2 a thousand on certain specified grades of rough lumber similar to those produced in British Columbia. Mr. Charles S. Meek, a well known Toronto man who is on a visit to the coast, is authority for this statement and says further that continued exemption of duty of certain hardwoods used in the manufacture of carriages will also be sought.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Elaborate Duties of the Camp Cook.

Within ten or fifteen years the camp fare furnished hands in the logging operations of the old pine states has notably improved, says the "American Lumberman." Time was when salt pork, salt beef, beans, potatoes, bread, coffee and tea were considered a sufficiently elaborate menu for the camp. As years passed a change was gradually evolved in this particular. The increase of operations, the rising wealth of lumbermen, the competition between operators to secure sufficient crews, the clamor of the men for better board, combined gradually to improve the bill of fare at camp tables.

The motives that actuate operators in general in making up their food supplies for the camps are well expressed by a leading operator. He says: "We find it necessary to take good care of our employees in the woods, as in that way we secure the better class of help and less of the floating population. We find that it costs about \$3 a week for each man for supplies furnished the cook's shanty, and we can not expect to get good results from our men unless we take care of them. I am unable to call to mind many articles we do not use, but you will see by the accompanying list that we do not use any mutton, chickens, turkeys or fresh tropical fruits. These we would consider a little too expensive. In taking meals at these camps I have noted with curiosity the fact that there are always several kinds of bread and cake on the table, and generally pie twice a day. I have not attempted to make a bill of fare, but one can judge as to what such fare could be made by the skillful use of the articles in the following list:

Meats.

Bacon.
Smoked ham.
Fresh beef.
Oysters on Christmas.

Fresh pork.
Salt beef.
Salt pork.

Salt codfish.
Fresh fish.
Eggs.

Other Supplies.

Granulated sugar.
"C" sugar.
Baking powder.
Lard.
Coffee.
Beans.
Canned tomatoes.
Dried apricots.
Raisins.
English currants.
Canned apples.
Canned pumpkin.
Jelly.
Canned string beans.
New Orleans molasses.
Oleomargarine.

Canned corn.
Canned lima beans.
Canned peas.
Cheese.
Pickles.
Potatoes.
Beets.
Flour for bread.
Flour for pastry.
Buckwheat flour.
Graham flour.
Bolted meal.
Rolled oats.
Rice.

Cabbage.
Parsnips.
'Bagas.
Green corn.
Evaporated apples.
Dried peaches.
Dried prunes.
Crackers.
Extract of vanilla.
Extract of lemon.
Corn starch.
Mincemeat.
Catsup.
Onions.

Nutmegs and all kinds of seasonings.
Dried peas for soup.

This is a list of food goods elaborate enough with which to start a grocery and provision store. A lumberjack who would complain of a bill of fare made up of so many and such a variety of edibles would kick at the menu of a first-class hotel. The life of the camp hand is one that induces a keen and enormous appetite, and a digestion that would successfully tackle a bootleg steak. The task of feeding such a gastronomic capacity with a toothsome list like the foregoing would be a herculean one.

Queer Frequenters of the Tote Road,

Woodsmen in the forest regions disappear "over the edge of things" into the big north woods during a long and cold winter, and most of the world forgets them. There are some folks, however, who make thoroughfares of the "tote roads" between the scattered camps. "In one camp I was in last winter," says Holman Day, author of "King Spruce," "there was hardly a day when we didn't have a visitor. There were men with watches and cheap jewelry. There were photographers to take group pictures of the crew—and one would be surprised to know how eagerly the men welcome photographers. There were men who doctored horses and filed their teeth. There were peddlers of all kinds of trinkets—and these always drive good trades, for all payments are made in orders on the firm, and that doesn't seem like spending real money.

"One day an old man came into camp, avant-courier of one of the biggest snowstorms of the season. He stayed a week, snowbound. He announced himself as an evangelist and held services every evening in the cookhouse. As he sang hymns with a deal of gusto the men tended out on the meetings, and when the week was up contributed a liberal collection. They were encouraged in this by the boss, who had discovered that

the old man was as good an eater as he was singer—and hospitality is without price in lumber camps. The boss reckoned that a good fistful of cash would encourage the old man to move on—and the boss cashed the men's orders and passed the money over. Thereupon the delighted preacher, wishing to show his gratitude and earn the money, said that it had been revealed to him that he ought to stay another week and make a still more earnest try for the souls of men who had been so good to him. Then the boss could only sigh and let him stay."

The Supper Horn in Camp.

When it comes to likin' music, then I figure in my breast
Thet I've got a soul fer music thet's as soulful as the rest.
I appreciate a fiddle tunin' up on "Money Musk,"
Fer it brings a smell of perfume floatin' softly in the dusk.
I kin even git some pleasure from a Swede's accordion
In the han's of a performer like our Ole Peterson.
But for music, purty music, ever heard since I was born
There is nothin' quite as tuneful as that good, old supper horn.

Susie's ban' may be a dandy, beat all other ban's a block,
But there isn't any ditty in the whole of Susie's stock
Like thet trumpet call to supper windin' gladly up the hills,
Like that merry invitation for the men to feed their gills.
Not an artist with a trombone ner no fellah with cornet
Ever gurgled any music thet was equal to it yet,
Thet was equal to the music from that old, tin trumpet torn
By the sour-dough jest at twilight when he toots the supper horn.

It is busted an' it's battered, it is twisted an' it's bent,
But he blows a fine selection on that simple instrument.
Other men with flutes er fiddles bring you visions from the sky,
Angel ban's together singin', soldiers brave a-marchin' by,
But the cook he plays his solo an' you know jest what he means—
Brings you thoughts of steamin' coffee, brings you visions then of beans,
Bread an' pie an' cake an' sinkers, fried potatoes, stews of corn,
Are the visions he awakens with that rusty supper horn.

I kin live without the music thet great Susie makes to come
From a battery of bugles an' the trombones an' the drum,
I kin live without the fiddles scrapin' dances square an' round,
But I'd hate to think I'd never hear ag'in that pleasant sound
When the cook upon the doorstep puts that trumpet to his lip
An' from that piece of tinware lets his pleasant message slip.
I fergit about my troubles an' my heart's no more forlorn
When I hear the cook start tootin' on his blessed supper horn.

—"The American Lumberman."

The Language of the Forest.

The language of the forest—not as the term is usually construed, however—was heard in all its native complexity at a Michigan hospital the other day when a lumberjack toploader painfully explained how it happened that he was laid up with a broken leg. After it had been set and the patient made reasonably comfortable, one of the nurses attempted to get an account of the accident for a waiting newspaper man. The big woodsman was ready to be "interviewed," but the nurse with a puzzled expression informed the reporter that he would have to get the account first-hand, and this is the way the lumberjack put it:

"You see, mister, I'm what they call a 'sky-hooker.' Well, we were shy a grounder that morning, when a gazaboo blew up the tote road from somewhere, and the main squeeze hired him on the representation that impersonatin' a grounder was his long suit. Well, the first thing he sent up to me was a blue butt, and I yelled back at him to throw her a Saginaw, and instead of that he gave her a liner, and she came up and caught my stef and snapped it just as you see it, and here I be."

"I—I don't quite understand—" began the reporter.

"Neither do I," exclaimed the woodsman, eagerly, "a geezer with no more judgment than that must be either bughouse or has bats in his belfry."

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at the request of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations (London), will make a collection of photographs showing the methods of producing, packing and forwarding domestic articles suitable for consumption in the United Kingdom, the object being to prepare lantern slides and show by means of comparisons that Canada under a preferential tariff can supply better articles than those from Germany.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. **tt**

Wanted

CLEAR CEDAR LUMBER FOR BOAT building. H. E. GIBLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. **5**

Wanted

BASSWOOD, BLACK ASH, SOFT ELM, Chesnut, Oak, Birch and Maple, sawn to our sizes, log run, for Spring or Summer delivery. Box 679 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Wanted

1 1/2, 2 and 3" Soft Elm
1" Spruce, Mill Culls and Common and Better
1" Basswood, Mill Culls and Common and Better
Box 693 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **5**

Basswood Wanted

500,000 FT. 4/4 WINTER CUT, LOG run, dead culls out. State amount you have and lowest price. Box 694 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **8**

Wanted

YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH US, IF you have any kind of dry lumber for sale, or stock of hardwood or basswood logs to saw to order. THE R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton. **7**

Wanted

1 1/2" Dry Soft Elm
1 1/2" Dry Beech
1 1/2" Winter Sawn White Basswood New Cut.
Log run, mill culls out. Box 680 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

Lumber and Shingles

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT TO handle the cut of a Spruce Mill, of from 10 to 20 million capacity per annum, rail shipment, providing same is located so that quick shipments on frames can be made. Guarantee deliveries to be 10 days to 2 weeks from dates of orders.

We are also open to contract to handle the upper grades of White Cedar Shingles. Quality must be A1 and shipments prompt.

We will buy Spruce, random; Hemlock Boards, P.I.S. and clipped 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. lengths, or random; (a limited quantity of rough), Shingles and Laths, for water shipments.

We give special attention to consignments. Write us. We may be able to do business.

THE KNOTT SAMPSON LUMBER CO.
20 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Wanted

BIRCH LOGS, 7 1/2" AND UP IN DIAMETER. BUEFALO VENEER CO., Buffalo, N.Y. **6**

WANTED—PUMP SQUARES

up to 200,000 ft. White Pine, Quarter cut.

Lengths—9-18 ft. Size—5 x 5 to 8 x 8.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont. **7**

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. **tt**

CEDAR FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS AND SIZES CEDAR POLES, Piles and Posts—Immediate delivery—Cedar Ties, Squares and Shingles. Write TOM A. WILSON, Cannington. **7**

For Sale

10 cars inch Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 4 cars 6/4 Birch No. 1 Common & Better. 20 cars 4/4 and 8/4 Spruce. 10 cars 1" and 2" Hemlock. Address T. L. BAILLIE Box 268 North Bay. **5**

For Sale

5,000 8 foot Cedar Posts 4 1/2" and up top end.
900 10 foot Cedar Posts 5" and up top end.
The STANDARD LUMBER & STONE CO. Longford Mills, Ont. **5**

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.

All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. **tt**

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B. Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clears, " " "
3 " 2nd Clears, " " "
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. **c**

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1"x4/6"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1"x7 " & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2"x4"x10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2"x8"x10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2"x10"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2"x12"x10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2"x5", 7", 9", 11"x10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating

We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.

PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury) **tt**

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE 50 H.P. AUTOMATIC CUT OFF EN- gine in good running order. Will exchange for lumber. D. AITCHISON & Co., Main St., Hamilton. **8**

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. **tt**

Boilers for Sale

WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER OR SHIN- gles, twin engines, cylinders 16 x 24, speed 115 revolutions, plain slide valve, developing 250 to 300 h.p., American system rope drive, Judson Governor, piped for indicator, Wainwright water heater, will heat water to 210 degrees, engine now running. Also four 20 ft. boilers, equipped with Crosby pop safety valves, equipped with Jenkins blow off valve, Dean pump 8 x 10, single action. Reason for selling must have larger equipment. Address Dock & Mill Co., North Tonawanda. **7**

For Immediate Sale

1 200 H. P. AUTOMATIC McEWEN ENGINE, 18 x 18 centre crank (with heavy extra iron bed in first class running order.) Apply to KEARNEY TIMBER MFG. CO., Kearney, Ont. **tt**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE TWO BOIL- ers and two engines of 15 and 20 horse-power each, for one boiler and engine of 40 or 50 horse-power. Apply to JAMES UMPHERSON, Lavant Sta., Ont. **5**

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA **tt**

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
3 new double edgers, 2-16" saws
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Ross automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 refitted adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' semiportable fire box boiler
2 44"x18' semiportable fire box boilers
1 39"x14' 8" semiportable fire box boiler
1 48"x10'9" semiportable return tube boiler
1 66"x14'7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 63"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 60"x12' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54"x12' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50"x14' horizontal return tube boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 13"x23"x30" L.H. Wheelock compound
1 14"x34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 13"x30" L.H. Corliss automatic
1 12"x30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 16"x24" L.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 11 1/4"x14" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12"x15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12"x12" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2"x14" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/4"x16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting en- gine without boiler
1 7"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
4 7"x10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoists with boilers
1 6 1/2"x8" double cylinder, single drum hoisting en- gine without boiler
1 5 1/4"x7" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver **c**

For Sale at Your Own Price

COMPLETE SAW AND STAVE MILL practically new, with iron steam boxes. Will sell any part separately if desired. Reply Box 686, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **6**

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS,
Brantford, Ont. **tt**

SITUATED AT KALADAR, ONT.—SECOND- hand sawmill, consisting of 16 h.p. portable engine, No. 0 saw frame, No. 0 right-hand log carriage, 48" solid saw, slab saw mandrel, upright swing shingle machine, saw jointer, shingle packer, etc. WATEROUS, Brantford. **7**

FOR SALE CHEAP, A LARGE RIGHT Hand Saw Mill Engine, weight about 8,000 lbs. Cylinder is 12" x 18"; Shaft 7" x 7" diam.; Fly wheel 7' diam. and 15" face. The engine has been thoroughly overhauled at an expense of \$180,000, and not used since. Apply C. NORSWORTHY & Co., St. Thomas, Ont. **6**

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clasp-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B. **tt**

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 7 1/2" x 18', 36 6" tubes
4 7 1/2" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 7 1/2" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 7 1/2" x 16', 64 4" tubes
5 6 6" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 6 6" x 16', 36 2" tubes, plug hat dome
4 6 6" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 6 6" x 17', 30 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" & 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 24" L.H., tangle frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" center crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 48" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
15" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED SECOND HAND MACHINERY to be used in Canada. One log nigger, 300 ft. slab and refuse conveyor chain, Jeffries make preferred. 200 boom chains. Apply to W. L. CHANDLER, Ogdensburg, N.Y. **7**

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Position Wanted

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont. **9**

Position Wanted

AS BAND SAW FILER FOR COMING season can furnish best of reference and guarantee satisfaction. Address J. S. BURTON, Buckingham, Que.

Position Wanted

AS BAND SAW FILER, DOUBLE OR single cut. Saw Maker by trade. Best of references. 12 years experience in mills. Apply box 687 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

WANTED SITUATION AS BAND SAW filer, 18 years experience in cutting all kinds of timber. Can send good references. Address FIBER P. O. Box 215 Midland, Ont.

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detail experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business, wishes to buy working interest in sawmill operation where his services can be used. Prefer B.C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

A BAND SAWYER OF STRICTLY TEM- perance habits wishes a position for coming season. 10 seasons experience around Band saws and can furnish good reference if necessary. Would be satisfied as spare sawyer. Address Box 685, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED-EMPLOYEES**Wanted**

LUMBER SALESMAN. STATE EXPERI- ence and salary expected. Box 689, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

A SETTER FOR A 3 TO 4 MONTHS JOB. \$2.50 wages per day. Capacity mill 12 to 20 M. per 10 hours. Expect to start March 15th. Apply to JAS. HARRIS, Day Mills, Ont., Algoma.

Wanted

A GOOD RELIABLE TURNER FOR hardwood balusters, newel posts, etc. A quick reliable man required. Address Box 693 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

FOUR STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHINGLE sawyers for Dunbar machines. Steady work the year around. Mill heated during winter. Commence in May. NEPISIGUIT LUMBER CO. LTD., Bathurst, N.B.

Wanted

FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE of taking charge of large lumber manufacturing office. One thoroughly conversant with cost systems preferred. Address drawer "D" Cranbrook, B.C.

Wanted

BY WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD TOR- onto, a smart young man who has a knowledge of hardwood culling. Salary \$2.00 per day, steady employment with excellent chance for advancement. Box 683 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Lumber Salesman Wanted

A FIRST-CLASS LUMBER SALESMAN can find an exceptionally good opening with a leading Ontario firm. Rare opening for a high-class man with a good connection. Your application will be treated as confidential. Box 692 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**Splendid Opportunity for Lumber Business**

FOR SALE. SAWMILL, COMPLETE also Planing Mill, Lumber Yards, General Store and Post Office, Timber Limits, (Log Camp in operation) improved Streams and Booming Grounds situated on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry. Store doing good cash business and no opposition. Retail lumber business, (through yards, already established in nearest towns). This is a rare chance to get into the lumber business in New Ontario. \$15,000 cash, balance easy terms. Apply "New Ontario", care of Box 691 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS**Wanted**

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DIS- trict. Address Box 684 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, AND Typewriter. THE KAUFMAN LUMBER CO., Shawanaga, Ont.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. tf

For Sale

PLANING MILL AND RETAIL LUMBER Business in best locality in Ontario. Everything complete and a bargain. Apply 681, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT ON LAKE HURON. CON- tains 1,700 acres mixed timber, sawmill, dock, etc. Plenty more timber can be bought. Will be sold cheap as proprietors have other business. Box 47, Hepworth, Ont.

Wanted

TO PURCHASE A BAND SAW MILL capacity 30,000 feet per day or would let contract to saw pile and ship saw from three to five million feet lumber per season for a term of years. We have good mill site near town of Pembroke. Address Box No. 9, Westneath, Ont.

For Sale

THE PROPERTY OF THE J. E. MURPHY Lumber Company, situated on St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron, comprising Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stables, all at Millford Haven; also Shingle Mill, and Saw Mill at Mud Lake, and House and Barn; together with stock of saw logs at both places, and timber limits in the vicinity. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, Liquidator, Spectator Building, Hamilton, Ont.

7,000 ACRES OF DEEDED LAND FOR sale in N.B. on the line of the C.P.R., six miles from a prosperous town, on it there is over 30,000,000 feet of standing, mixed, timber consisting of Maple, Birch, Ash, Spruce and Hemlock. The land will make good farms when the timber is cut-off. This is a splendid opportunity for the right man as the price is exceedingly reasonable, or the formation of a company to operate the property would be considered. MARK ARMSTRONG, Markdale, Ont.

For Sale

OVER 1000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, with about 100 acres of clearing on all lots, and some buildings, and lots of cedar, hemlock, birch, maple, oak, pine, and other merchantable timber, including a good mill site on Thessalon river close to a railway with good shipping facilities. Lots all patented and most cover the mining rights. Splendid chance to move a good saw-mill, as other timber can be had also. Price only \$3,000. Apply to P.O. Box 100 Bruce Mines, Ont.

Saw Mill and Billion and a Half Feet Timber Limits For Sale

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE A COMPLETE sawmill plant and timber limits are offered for sale. Situated on Pacific Coast, British Columbia. Limits estimated to contain one and a half billion feet of red and yellow cedar, spruce, fir, larch and hemlock, all within 3 miles of tide water. Plant consists of saw and planing mills, dry kilns, box and sash and door factories, etc., large vessels can load direct from yard. For price and terms address —F. E. LEUSHNER, 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Engleman Spruce

Engleman spruce is a comparatively small tree of rather slow growth whose range is on the high slopes of the interior mountain system from British Columbia southward to Arizona and New Mexico. Within this range it is used to some extent for lumber, mining timbers, ties and general construction, but it has not been considered a very valuable lumber tree, and it is employed only because of lack of better material. No estimate of the total amount of standing timber is available, but reports of stands show more than one and one-half billion board feet as occurring on four of the National Forests, and this is probably only a small part of the actual quantity standing. Throughout its entire range there is much material in the form of dead and mature timber.

The existence of such quantities of a wood of seemingly little value has induced the United States Forest Service to undertake experiments to determine whether this wood can be used for making paper

pulp. Samples have been received from the National Forests of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. These have been treated by the sulphite process, and a pulp has been obtained which, unbleached, is in color nearly as good as pulp made from Eastern spruce under similar conditions, and in strength cleanliness, and other qualities seems to be fully as good. The results of preliminary trials on seasoned wood show that it cooks without difficulty and gives a yield of fibre nearly equal in volume to that from its eastern relative. The amount of screenings is very small, being between two and three per cent. Tests made on the fibre show that it bleaches quite easily, the amount of bleach varying with different cooks, but in general it may be said to require about the same quantities as fibre produced from eastern spruce.

A few cooks have been made on green wood, cooked within two months of the time the trees were cut, and the indications are that it will require a little higher temperature than the seasoned wood. The fibre produced from green wood, however, seems to be fully equal to that from seasoned wood, and is superior to it in color.

The fibre of Engelman spruce seems to be slightly shorter than that from eastern spruce, but is of sufficient length to be used for the latter in nearly all of the manufactured products, and there is apparently no reason why it should not be so used, provided the other conditions of manufacture and transportation are favorable.

Exports of Timber

Canadian exports of undressed timber to Australia during 1907 were valued at \$21,990, against \$27,970 in 1906 and \$31,355 in 1905. These figures are from the Australian statistics, which say that the importations of timber are almost wholly of undressed Oregon from British Columbia, though in it are included laths, shingles and staves. The trade is very considerably more than is credited to Canada in the returns, but nevertheless, the total imports stated to have come from Canada in 1907 were not much more than one-half of the amount which the Canadian returns showed to have been exported from Canada in nine months of the year ending March,

A report of the Government Trade and Commerce Department shows that Canada bought only \$2,000,000 worth of lumber, timber, planks, boards, etc., from the United States during the six months between April and September last. The imports for the corresponding period of 1907 amounted to \$5,000,000, and the year before \$2,500,000. This lumber was all free of duty, the dutiable lumber amounting to only a few thousand dollars each year.

This Government report shows also a falling off in the lumber sales of Canada to the United States, although the difference is less. In 1906 the value of planks and boards sold in the six months ending with September was \$9,000,000; in 1907, \$8,750,000, and in 1908 \$7,500,000. The next biggest item—shingles—fell from \$1,500,000 in the six months of 1907 to about \$1,330,000 in the six months ending with September last. The sales of lath, palings and pickets dropped from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000 last summer.

**Reliable Veterinary Remedies**

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1. A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2. A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy. A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment. Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated). Put up in bulk, per lb . . . 30c. These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES. In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, Ont.



Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

There is so little business being done in lumber in Ontario that it is impossible to mention any important features. With the exception of spruce, prices are unchanged. Spruce mill run is about \$1 higher, selling in car lots at Toronto at from \$18.50 to \$20. This is the result of a better demand from Boston and New York. There is more spruce being used now in Ontario also than formerly. In Toronto it is used more largely in flooring than at any time in its history, having usurped the place of pine for this purpose. There are quite a number of enquiries for various lines, but they result in nothing, as a rule. The cause for this seems to be that retailers are waiting to see how the building season will open. Retail stocks throughout the country are light but are not being replenished. There is apparently no incentive to buy, but there is more than a probability that when the building season does open there will be an unusually brisk trade. In the larger cities and towns in western Ontario, such as Hamilton, Stratford and London, trade is at a standstill. Lath are scarce now, and consequently good prices prevail. No. 1 4-foot pine 1½-inch sells at \$4.25 in Toronto, and No. 1 4-foot hemlock 1½-inch at \$3.50. At Ottawa the indications are that an improvement will soon occur in the market for thin lumber. This will result probably in a smaller cut of deal than was expected. Better conditions seem to be coming into existence in England now and prices of woods which compete with those from Canada are becoming firmer. In fact, one-inch lumber is in better demand from all quarters.

Western Canada.

Vancouver reports state that the shingle market is in fairly good condition. Many of the United States mills have shut down, and will so continue for some time to come. This is causing an improvement in the British Columbia business, as the market there is regulated almost entirely by conditions on the United States side. The XXX shingle is now selling at \$1.85 in the United States and Canadian dealers who buy in British Columbia must pay this price, as Canadian shingles can easily be sold at this figure across the line, and British Columbia mill men cannot make a profit at the prices which formerly prevailed. An indication of the condition of the trade is afforded by the fact that the government scale of logs on the British Columbia coast for the month of January showed 16,833,288 feet. This is a decided falling off as compared with the month previous, and it is expected that a further decrease will have occurred during February. The enquiries for timber are quite numerous, and if the tariff upon lumber going into the United States should be reduced the value of standing timber will be much increased. Many Americans, counting upon a reduction of the tariff, have purchased large tracts with the apparent intention of holding them indefinitely. It is now believed in British Columbia that in spite of the fact that 80 per cent. of the consumers of the United States are in favor of free lumber, the campaign of the manufacturers and the labor unions will result in the duty being retained.

Eastern Canada.

The demand for spruce from New York is quite dull. New York State spruce mills have done very little logging this year on account of bad weather, the condition of the market, however, is quite strong. At Boston the market is still firm and some dealers are asking \$26 for spruce frames, but are not obtaining much business. Sales are more often made at \$25 and some have changed at \$24. The demand for shingles at Boston is inactive. The best spruce extras are held at \$4, but sales

have been made at \$3.90. Clears are quiet at \$3.40 to \$3.50. Lath are in poor demand at \$3.90 to \$4 for 1¾-inch and \$3.50 for 1½-inch. There has been rather an unusual dullness in the lumber trade in New Brunswick during the past fortnight. The quantity of deals being shipped by winter liners is quite light. It is expected that on account of the small stocks of deals and the fact that sawing operations will not commence until late in the spring, better prices will be in vogue by early summer at latest. The winter has been a favorable one for getting out logs, and this condition still prevails. St. John lumbermen have cut very few cedar logs this season. The short season for shingle manufacturing in 1908 resulted in many cedar logs being kept for the winter. St. John dealers are rapidly getting rid of their stocks of short lumber, and cedar shingles have practically disappeared. There are not more than 2,500,000 spruce laths on the St. John wharves. It is almost certain, however, that the best lines of cedar shingles will show no decline in prices. At present they are bringing from \$3 to \$3.10 for dutiable "extras," and \$2.50 to \$2.60 for dutiable "clears." There are indications of a good demand for "second clears" for export. They are selling at present at about \$1.90 to \$2.10.

United States.

There has been a decided improvement in the tone of the lumber market at Chicago. Retail yards and the railroad companies have both increased their enquiries and many orders for rolling stock have been let. Hemlock and white pine are reported scarce and the demand for hemlock and white pine is strong. There is a steady demand for cedar posts at Chicago. The upper grades of hardwoods are in fair demand, particularly red and white oak. Hemlock stocks are badly broken. There is little change in the fir situation. The demand for western spruce continues stiff. Shingles and lath are steady. Cooperage business is very dull. Northern pine at New York is only in light demand, awaiting for an improvement in the building demand. There is much room for improvement in the demand for hardwoods at New York. Hemlock is in fair demand and prices are firm. At Buffalo white pine is reported to be in good demand. Prices are firm and are about \$1 more than they were at this time last year. Hardwoods are in better demand than they were a fortnight ago and it is expected that normal business conditions will soon have returned. Hemlock is falling off a little on account of bad weather conditions, which have delayed building operations.

Great Britain

The lumber trade in London is practically stationary. No improvement in the demand has occurred and buying is almost entirely of a hand to mouth character. Deliveries are still lower than last year, when they were very unsatisfactory. Reports indicate that there is no probability of any improvement in the immediate future. There is a fair amount of f.o.b. business going on, and speculation is to a certain extent still under way. Stocks throughout the country are believed to be much lower than normal. This is the one redeeming feature of the present situation. The market for pine deals continues to drag, although whatever is sold obtains high prices. The supply and the demand both appear to be shrinking at about the same rate. Spruce prices during January were quite firm. The dock stock in London, and the consumptions were decidedly low. Oak, elm, ash and yellow pine have been dull. Birch is in better demand at slightly improved prices. The trade at Liverpool has been quite dull. The demand for spruce shows no change and prices are continuing firm with small arrivals. At Manchester there are few

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Ontario

signs of improvement. The trade at Bristol is about stationary with a quiet demand, although there is a feeling of confidence as to the future. At Southampton there has been a slight improvement recently, enquiries having increased to a small extent. At Glasgow trade has been rather quiet. Imports are very small. A small shipment of spruce deals arrived recently from St. John and were disposed of on ex-quay terms. Prices are very firm, and are not expected to go much higher, as it is believed that large arrivals will shortly be on hand. There is some enquiry for birch planks, both Quebec and Lower Port, as the shippers, in first hands are exhausted. Contracts with Quebec shippers for delivery at Glasgow are growing scarcer, the local firms being content to take their chance of obtaining supplies from consignments.

Market Correspondence

Good Logging Conditions in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 22.—The week has been productive of little apparent activity in local lumber trade circles in this direction. Shipments of spruce deals by the winter liners have been light, in fact this condition has been singularly true of the entire season. Such a condition is due to the fact that, as it will be quite late in the spring before sawing operations are, generally speaking, under way, local people are in no hurry to hurry their holdings of deals onto the market, preferring apparently to wait in the expectation that the late spring or early summer will be productive of more favorable values than are at present prevalent.

A feature of the industry at present is the continued favorable conditions governing the getting out of the logs. The season has been a remarkable one in this respect. During the yarding season, which ended about Feb. 1st, there was from one and a half to two feet of snow in the most important lumbering sections. Since the finish of the yarding and the beginning of the hauling from off the yards, there has been from a foot or one and a half feet more snow, which makes ideal hauling conditions. The falls of snow have taken place sufficiently far apart to allow the hauling roads to be thoroughly broken out after each fall. The conditions described refer more particularly to the lumbering sections situated along the up-river districts of the St. John, but may be taken as indications of the province in general.

A feature of the logging season is the lightness of the cut of cedar logs for local lumbermen. Owing to the shortness of the shingle manufacturing season of 1908 (due to a protracted strike among the shingle workers) large quantities of cedar logs were wintered by local manufacturers and these wintered stocks will be sufficient, in nearly every case, to provide their owners with raw material throughout the season.

At present writing the two plants of Stetson, Cutler & Company are the only ones running in this section. Few, if any, of the other mills will begin operations before the last week of March or during the first week in April.

The time is rapidly approaching when local dealers and manufacturers will be practically out of the short lumber market until the first of the new stock is ready to be shipped. The local holdings of cedar shingles are practically cleaned up now and the quantity of spruce lath on the local wharves would not total to more than two and one-half millions.

Judging from present indications it will be well on toward the first of May before the first cargo of the highest grades of cedar shingles will be available. The feeling among local people in regard to the market for this line of goods leads to the conclusion that no weakening of prices is looked for; on the contrary it would seem as if the belief is that cedar shingles will at least hold their own during the months of spring. An enquiry for cedar shingles at the present time would no doubt bring quotations of from \$3 to \$3.10 on dutiable "Extras" and \$2.50 to \$2.60 on dutiable "clears," i.e. schooner or cars at St. John.

It is expected that the export business in "2nd clear" cedar shingles will be much greater in volume during the present year than has been the case for a decade. Ten years ago the "2nd clear" would usually figure very prominently in shipments from local mills, but during that period the demand seemed to diminish and die out. Last year there was considerable indication that this phase of the trade would grow and thrive again and it is expected that the present year will bear out these expectations. The present local value of dutiable "2nd clears" is from \$1.90 to \$2.10, with none available for shipment until mid-April.

Freight rates by schooner to United States ports have shown no change, the figures prevalent at present being 60 cents per thousand on lath to New York and 25 cents per thousand on shingles to Boston.

Better Demand for Thin Lumber at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The market for thin lumber promises to improve as soon as any change in present trade conditions takes place. Manufacturers are counting therefore upon a continuance of current prices and improved sales. Owners of mills west of Ottawa who earlier this season had decided to cut a large quantity of deal at the expense of thin

lumber, have abandoned this idea and the coming season will witness operations carried on by them in the usual way. J. R. Booth, W. C. Edwards Company and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, having contracted for the sale of their 1909 cut of deal to British buyers, are obliged to produce a considerable quantity, but the improving signs with regard to other sorts of lumber may have much to do with the course to be pursued by others. If the two dollar per thousand duty on Canadian lumber is abolished by the United States, as is proposed, a large market will be opened for the low grade of pine sawn in the Ottawa valley. During the last year boxboard has been a drag on the market and there is a large quantity being carried over. The existing tariff adds ten per cent. to this lumber when delivered in the United States, and consequently the tax is a great deterrent when the market is dull. Good pine sidings, strips and shorts, ranging in price from \$35 to \$45 per thousand, can better stand the tariff of \$2 per thousand, and manufacturers do not figure on seeing trade in these lines benefit so much by the proposed new arrangement. Ottawa Valley manufacturers find encouragement also in reports from England showing that the prices which come into competition with those of Canada are becoming firmer. Much heavier sales of lumber have been made for local consumption in Montreal than Ottawa dealers were able to make in the corresponding months of January and February last year. J. R. Booth reports the market conditions steady so far as large transactions are concerned. The export to South America is considerably better than last year and from all quarters there is evidence of brisk trade in one-inch lumber.

Lumbering operations on the Lievre River, Que., are being carried on briskly, although more sawn lumber is held over in Buckingham than for many years past. The James MacLaren Company heads the list, taking out about 15,000,000 feet board measure. Shearer, Brown & Wills are taking out 50,000 pieces to be sawn in their mill in Buckingham, and Gillies Bros. have 30,000 logs for W. H. Kelly and 20,000 of their own almost ready for the drive. Repairs are being made on the Government locks at Poupore and the coming season promises to be active on the Lievre. A large quantity of the logs have been delivered by jobbers, whose prices are 10 per cent. lower than last year.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, including most of the Ottawa Valley lumber men, met on Feb. 24th and decided to purchase a new steel tug to operate on Chats Lake. The new tug will replace a wooden one that has been in service many years. To meet the cost of this and other improvements the company will raise debentures for \$80,000 covering 15 years.

Lumber for building in the mining district of Gowganda is costing \$90 per thousand since the closing of a sawmill that had been operating there. The mill, being on a forest reserve of the Ontario Government, was running without a permit and upon being discovered by the authorities an order went forth closing it and declaring that trespassers' dues should be paid on all the timber cut. Since the mill was closed lumber can be brought into the camp only by hauling a distance of 40 miles from the railway. This has practically doubled the cost.

The heaviest snow in many winters is reported from the Temiskaming district. There has not, however, been enough snow to delay operations in the woods and, in fact, lumbermen are glad that generous spring floods are promised. If the water is high the drive can be conducted at a moderate cost and there will be less danger from a repetition of the set-back to manufacture caused by low water in the summer of 1908.

The Ottawa River has risen sufficiently for the last month to supply almost all the needed power for the pulp mills of the E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth. Conditions are better now in this respect than on any previous occasion since August last. J. R. Booth is running two-thirds of his pulp grinders and part of his sawmill making dimension paper.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of Jan. 30th, as follows:

Lumberstuff.—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the trn. schooner "Georgeina Roop," with a deckload of 193m. feet white pine, which was sold at \$29 per thousand for merchantable, and \$20.50 per thousand for second quality, and the schooner "Kestrel," from Shelburne, N.S., to selves, with 83m. feet white pine, which we placed at \$29.25 and \$20.75 for merchantage and second quality respectively, and our market is now fairly supplied with this description of lumber. Spruce is still in good supply, and the demand for crop requirements, is at present light owing to the backwardness of the crop. Pitch pine—No arrivals to report, but a cargo which has been sold to arrive is now about due. Shingles—There have been no receipts of any description and stocks of long cedar are getting exhausted, so that next arrivals should do fairly well. Cedar laying are still in fair supply, but there should be some enquiry for these in a short time. Shooks—No receipts, but a cargo of Portland is about due, which, owing to the heavy stocks already in market, will have to be held over until next season. Wood hoops—No arrivals to note, and demand is not brisk, owing to lateness of crop. Lotting rates \$22 per thousand for long, and \$19 per thousand for short.

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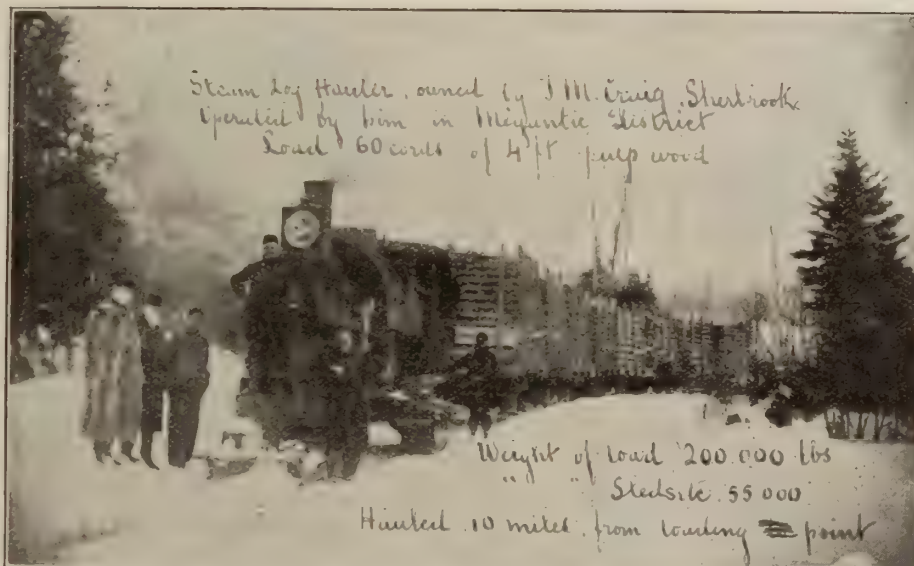
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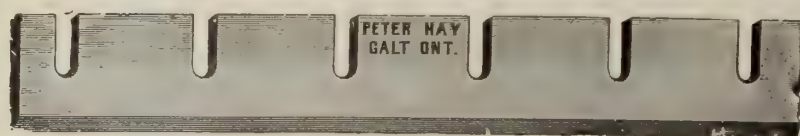
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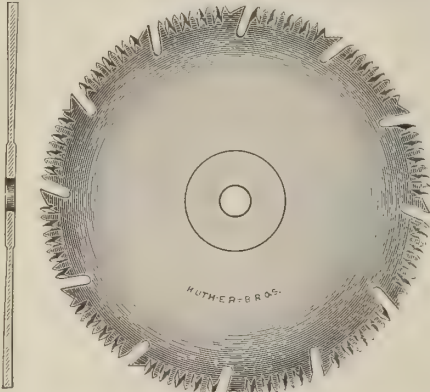
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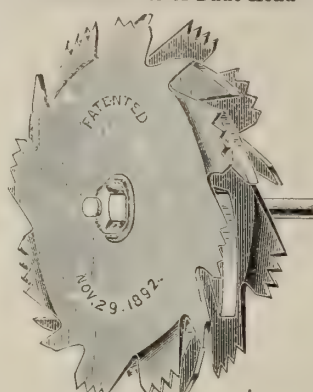
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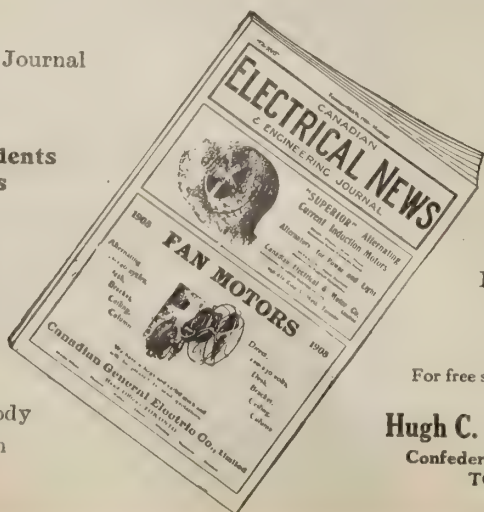
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Oscar Rusk, of Cache Bay, Ont., will shortly erect a sawmill at Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Tenders addressed to W. H. Elliott, Town Clerk, Fort Frances, Ont., will be received until March 1st for supply of 275 cedar poles.

J. R. Booth is building a power house at the Chaudiere, on the site of the first sawmill burned there fifty years ago. This building is also for a boxwood factory.

An action for recovery of property involving some \$6,000, has been started by Henry Philps, of the Low Lumber Company, Low township, against Oran Elsworth, of the Brockville Lumber Company.

The Parry Sound Furniture Staples Company, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont., will establish a basket and box factory in the district of St. Catharines, Ont. They are now offering for sale 30,000 of their capital stock for the purpose.

The McBurney Lumber Company, with a capital of \$50,000 and head office at Toronto, has been incorporated. The directors are James McBurney, who has been doing business in Collingwood for several years; H. H. Shaver and John Grey.

A large number of logs taken out in the Ottawa Valley by J. R. Booth on the Madawaska River have been brought by train to his sawmill and will be sawn early in the spring. Mr. Booth has nearly a whole season's cut of logs ahead all the time.

There was recently issued an order for the winding up of the Weller-Sills Company, Limited, of Colborne, Ont., formerly of Belleville. The company was incorporated in 1905, to trade in and manufacture all kinds of wood, timber and lumber, with nominal capital of \$20,000.

It is stated that all the machinery is on the ground for the new lumber mill of the Fischer Lumber Company, Wabigoon, Ont., on the line of the Transcontinental Railway near Good Lake. This mill will take the place of a temporary affair, and is expected to be in commission in the early summer.

Thomas Jackson, of Trenton, Ont., was operating a portable saw last month when he became entangled in the runway. Before he could be released his arm was torn off. He was so terribly injured in other ways that he died soon afterwards. He was about fifty years old and leaves a widow and eight children.

The Durham Furniture Company, Flesherton, Ont., have purchased the Rockvale mills and timber limits. The property is situated four miles east of the village, and consists of saw and veneer mills, with stables, shops and houses, nine acres of land, and 800 acres of timber, of which 700 acres are uncultured. The price is said to be \$28,000.

Activity is indicated in the Ottawa Valley. Many logs are being shipped to local mills. From western Ontario or within a distance of about 145 miles the Grand Trunk Railroad is conveying thirty carloads daily, chiefly from the Georgian Bay district, to Booth's mill and will continue to do so until the approach of spring renders work in the bush impossible.

Manley Chew, of Midland, Ont., has been given judgment against Caswell & Company for \$5,962.30. The bank financed Caswell & Company, for whom Chew contracted to saw logs. While the sawn timber was in Chew's yards at Sturgeon Bay it was burned. Chew sued for the work already done. In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Riddell said that it would be an unfortunate result if the bank were to be allowed, by reason of the fire, to take the benefit of plaintiff's work without paying for it.

Eastern Provinces

David M. and David S. Hiltz, New Ross, N.S., have gone into partnership to manufacture lumber.

George Othmer & Sons, of West Derry, are building a new sawmill at Buckingham, Que., to replace the one destroyed by fire a year ago. The new mill will be larger than the old one, with a 50 horse-power boiler to furnish steam to a 30 horse-power engine, providing a sawing capacity of 15,000 feet a day. They expect to begin sawing in May, having acquired a nearby limit well wooded.

The Quebec Government has decided to take stringent measures to prevent undue waste in lumbering. It has decided to levy stumpage dues on all stumps over one foot in height, measuring from the beginning of the roots; all timber above six inches in diameter left in the tops; all merchantable timber used for skids and not hauled; all lodged trees; all merchantable timber used for building bridges or making corduroy roads; all logs left in the woods. A circular has been issued notifying lumbermen of these regulations. The first account for dues imposed for the above causes was recently filed and amounted to \$167.30. This was for one river valley and covered the cutting for fifteen days only.

Murray & Gregory, St. John, N.B., are optimistic regarding spring business. Originally this firm manufactured only rough lumber in their sawmill for export to foreign markets. About three years ago they added to their plant an up-to-date wood working factory. Since then they have added to their office staff a competent architect, and now they have added a department for the manufacture of art glass, bevelled plates, etc. They claim that no firm in New Brunswick is in a better position to supply house building materials than they are as they cut the logs in the forest, prepare plans and furnish all the woodwork for buildings, and their latest department now provides the art glass necessary. They propose still further developments as their trade increases.

Several important lumber deals are reported from Weymouth, N.S. The largest, probably, was that by Emile Stehelin, Jr., who, acting, it is said, for Bridgetown parties, has purchased the extensive holdings of his father, Emile Stehelin, at New France and other sections of the country. The Campbell Lumber Company have purchased a large quantity of pulpwood from the Blackdars, which will be rafted down to their mill as soon as the river opens. G. O. Hankinson, of Weymouth, has purchased the Charles Doucette property, in New Tusket, and the Stehelins have secured the contract for sawing the timber. This, says our correspondent, taken in conjunction with the fact that Dickie & McGrath have had their representatives over almost every foot of the ground between Meteghan and Bear River, would indicate that the lumber market is looking up and that the operators are leaving no stone unturned in the way of securing new holdings.

Western Canada

The Faust Lumber Company, of Moose Jaw, Sask., have purchased the Independent Lumber Company's business at Regina and 24 branch yards, which gives them control of a large part of the lumber business of the province.

One hundred and forty thousand acres of timber land were disposed of last month by an English syndicate to Vancouver capitalists for a figure in the vicinity of \$800,000. The plans are for the erection of pulpwood and sawmills on the property situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island, one hundred miles north of Vancouver.

An important convention is to be held in Calgary this month. Representatives of the leading firms from the Atlantic to the Pacific are expected to be present. It will be one of the most important gatherings of those interested in lumber ever held in Canada, and the occasion will undoubtedly be seized upon to discuss all matters of general interest, with a view of minimizing the possibility of future friction.

The Michigan Pacific Lumber Company has been formed in Grand Rapids, with a capital of \$1,500,000. Most of the stock is held by Michigan men. The company undertakes to log and market 2,557,000,000 feet of pine, spruce, cedar and north-western hemlock, covering 51 square miles, in the virgin forests of Vancouver. A logging road, tugs, docks, buildings and a complete lumbering equipment are being installed in the district, which lies 30 miles west of Vancouver.

During the last week or two a number of lumber buyers from the American side have been in Vancouver purchasing for the United States market the higher grade lumber and shingles, the prices being on the basis of the American list. All of the orders call for delivery as soon as the lumber can be manufactured. The demand for British Columbia shingles on the other side of the boundary line is good at present and recent sales of clears have been at the rate of \$1.85 to \$1.90 a thousand.

A timber deal involving nearly a million dollars has been completed by which a syndicate of United States capitalists has acquired the timber lands about Cowichan Lake, formerly held by the C.P.R. as a part of the E. & N. land grant. The sale of the timber, it is said, is conditional upon the early construction of the Cowichan Lake branch of the railway. The company have about completed the location of the line, which will reach the E. & N. main line a few miles out of the centre of Duncan. The timber will be brought over this line to salt water probably, where it will be manufactured into lumber for shipment.

An interesting case, Nichols v. Hunter, is being heard by Chief Justice Hunter in the B. C. courts. The plaintiff and defendant were the original stakers of the Big Central mine, near Central Lake on Vancouver Island. They had prospected together and discovered the mine. When it was bonded the proceeds were divided. While the plaintiff remained in Victoria to look after the bonding of the property under a power of attorney given him by the defendant, the latter staked timber near Bear River. The plaintiff claims a half interest in that also, and contends that the mine was bonded to get money to stake the timber. The defendant disputes the claim.

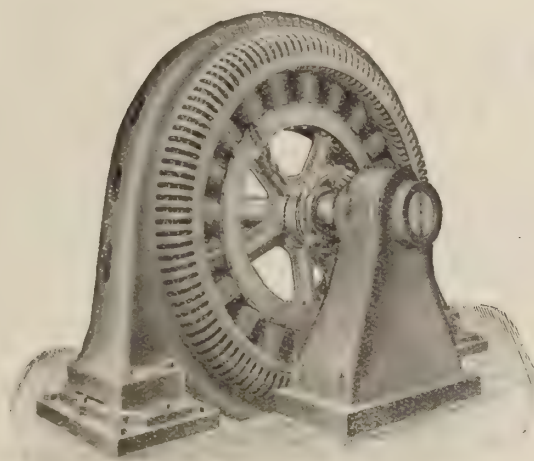
A deputation of prominent B. C. lumbermen interviewed the Provincial Government last month on the policy to be adopted in regard to the timber legislation. The principal request was that the 21-year licenses now granted be made perpetual, thus assuring certainty of tenure. The deputation was introduced by A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver, supported by Osborne Plunkett. The deputation consisted of R. F. Taylor, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Victoria; Mr. Beach, manager of the Royal Bank; N. S. Logan, J. M. McMillan, W. N. Garland and W. J. Paterson, Vancouver; R. H. Buckland, New Westminster; M. J. Scanlan and W. S. Dwinell, Minneapolis, who have large timber holdings in that province. The matter remains in abeyance.

Tenders for spruce lumber, required by the Edmonton, Alta., City Council during the year, were recently opened by the commissioners. The tenders were based on the amount of spruce used last year, which totalled 828,000 feet. For the different sizes the tenders were: Edmonton Lumber Company, \$20.40, \$21.25, \$20.40, \$21.25; D. R. Fraser & Company, \$20, \$21, \$20; John Walter, \$20.40, \$21.25, \$20.40, \$21.25; McInnes Lumber Company—on cars, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$18.50, \$18.50; delivered from yards, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$19.50, \$19.50; Cushing Bros., Company, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$21; W. H. Clarke & Company, \$20.40, \$21.25, \$20.40, \$21.25; Alberta Lumber Company, \$20, \$21 to \$23, \$22, \$21.50 to \$23. The commissioners recommend the acceptance of the Cushing Brothers Company, Limited, tender, the McInnes Company having made certain stipulations with which the board could not comply.

Forty-eight square miles of timber limits in the Harrison Lake district, estimated to contain eight hundred million feet of standing timber, have been acquired by purchase by C. S. Battle, a well known timber operator of Vancouver. The vendors were Davidson Bros., John A. Tees and John R. Brown, of Vancouver. Mr. Battle has disposed of a portion of his interest to A. F. Sutherland, also of Vancouver. Although both parties to the deal decline to give figures, rumor has it that the selling price was \$175,000. No plans have yet been made by the new owners. If they decide to operate the limits, a large sawmill may be erected on Harrison Lake, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or else a plant at Vancouver or New Westminster. If the latter alternative is adopted the logs will have to be floated down the Fraser River. The limits are located at the north end of Harrison Lake, Fire Creek, Fire Lake and the Lillooet River. Mr. Battle is credited with being one of the most extensive owners of timber limits in British Columbia. His holdings are said to considerably exceed one and a half billion feet.

At Victoria, B.C., last month the T. N. Hibben Company exhibited an extensive group of large pictures of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, showing the progress of their big plant now under course of erection, at Port Mellon, near Vancouver. Much interest was manifested in this plant owing to the fact that there are a large number of local stockholders and that this is the pioneer pulp and paper mill of British Columbia. The photographs gave a good interior view of the plant, showing the four-drier paper machine, cylinders, beating engines, etc., already installed. One of the views showed the huge digesters being swung into place by heavy cranes. These digesters are capable of treating five tons of wood per charge, and were manufactured by the Pusey-Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. The machinery is being rapidly installed and the big plant should be in operation in six weeks' time. The paper machine already installed is capable of turning out about 150,000 pounds of book, ledger and fibre paper per week. The erection of this plant marks an epoch in the development of the wood pulp and paper industry of British Columbia, and the opening of the plant is being looked forward to with great anticipation as it not only will employ a vast number of men, but will be the means of further developing the industry.

Highest Efficiency is what you look for in your plant and what you get when you install Western Electric Generators



HIGHEST Efficiency day-in and day-out—under heavy loads or light ones.

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\$230,000,000 worth of apparatus put into service in the past five years—that is the Western Electric Company's record—figures that must prove to you, better than anything else we could say, that Western Electric Generators give the highest satisfaction.

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Special Alligator Ropes, any lengths, fitted with proper attachments.

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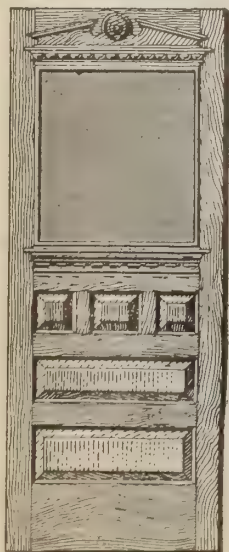
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First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

of

The Long Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo.

(Capital and Surplus, \$15,632,203)

Bonds dated 1st May, 1907. Due serially on 1st May and November from 1913 to 1922, inclusive. In denominations of \$1,000 each. Interest payable 1st May and November at the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Bonds may be registered.

Trustee: GENERAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINIOS, CHICAGO

The Bonds are secured by about 375,000 acres of Long and Short Leaf Yellow Pine Timber Lands, OWNED IN FEE SIMPLE, located in Louisiana and Texas, containing over FOUR BILLION FIVE HUNDRED MILLION (4,500,000,000) feet, log scale, of merchantable pine timber and seven large lumber manufacturing plants (including at each plant, saw mill, planing mill, brick dry kilns, machine shop, water works and electric light plants, logging equipment, houses and other buildings necessary for a modern plant) with a daily capacity of one million (1,000,000) feet per day.

The net earnings (profits) of the Long Bell Lumber Company for the year ending January 1, 1907, (after crediting stumpage account and charging profit and loss account \$4.00 per thousand feet), were \$2,330,488.25, over two and one-half times the largest annual payment of principal and interest. The average net earnings (profits) of the Long Bell Lumber Company for the past three years were \$1,629,679.03, over three times the interest charge on this bond issue.

The total assets of the Long Bell Lumber Company, according to official statement, exceed \$25,000,000; it possesses the highest credit and has successfully conducted a large lumber business for over thirty years under the same management.

Timber located in the Southern States has never been destroyed by fire. This statement will be verified by lumbermen and other persons familiar with Southern Timber. Any serious damage by fire is practically impossible because of the absence of undergrowth and the height of the trees. This is one of the most important facts in connection with this security.

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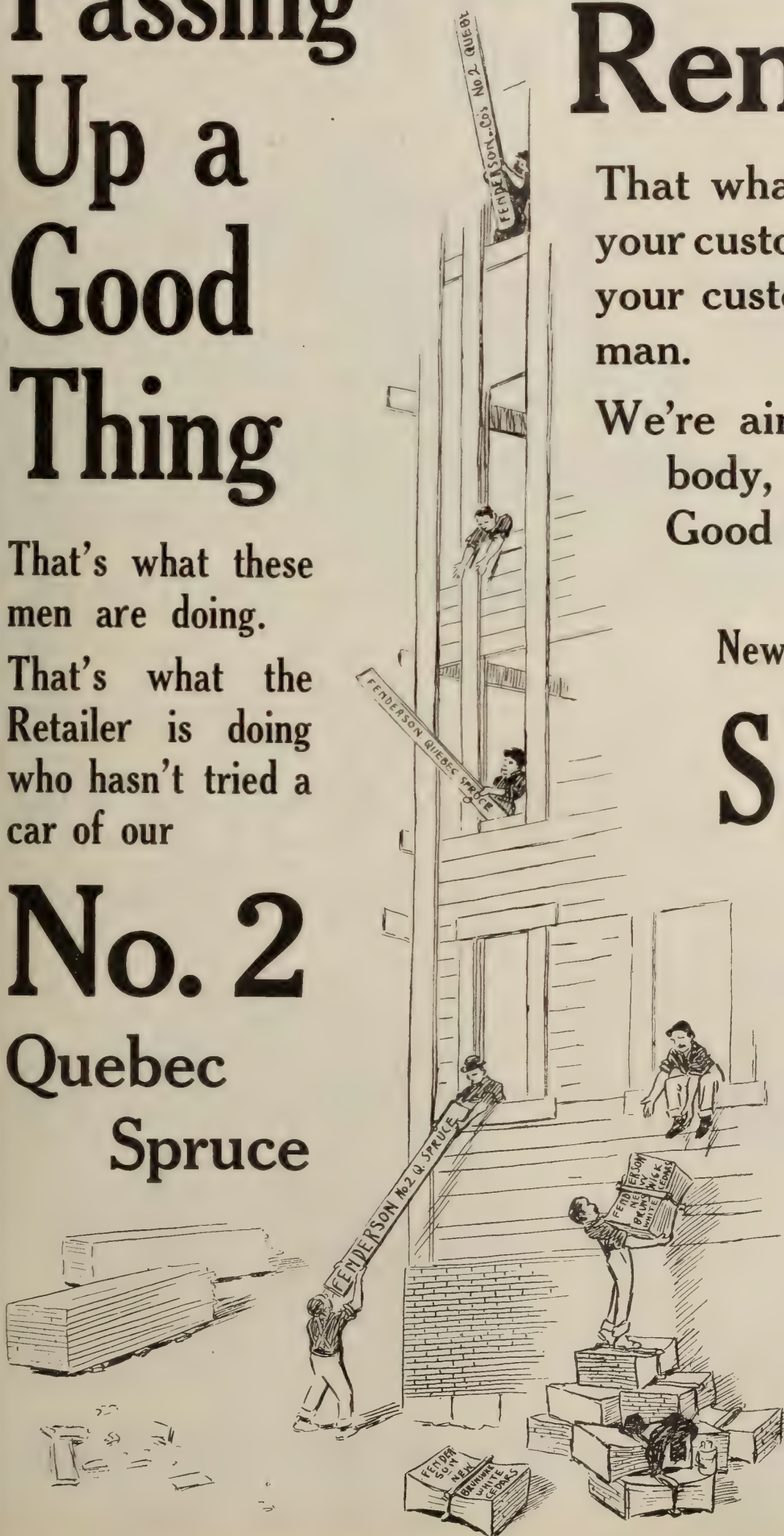
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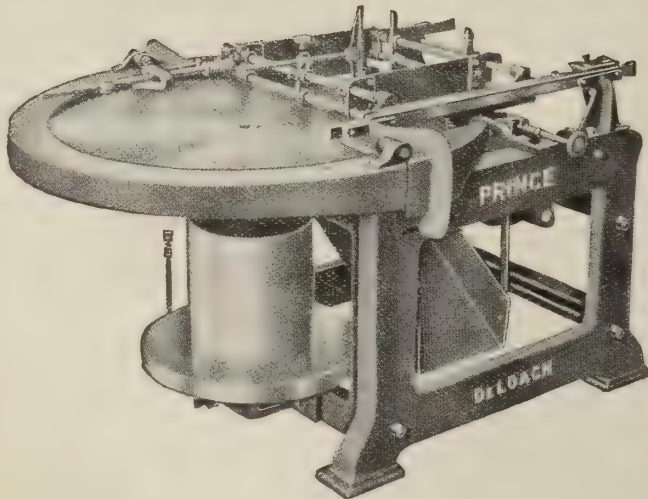
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DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles

DELOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
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GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

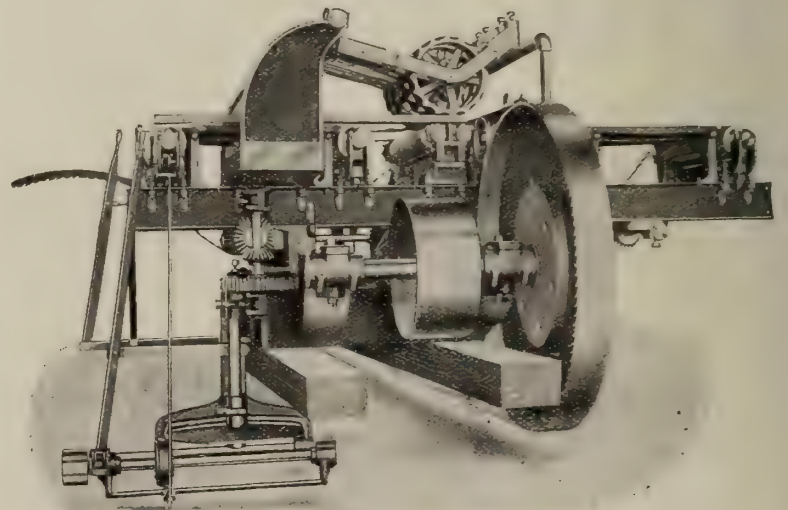
Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills,
Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills,
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Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



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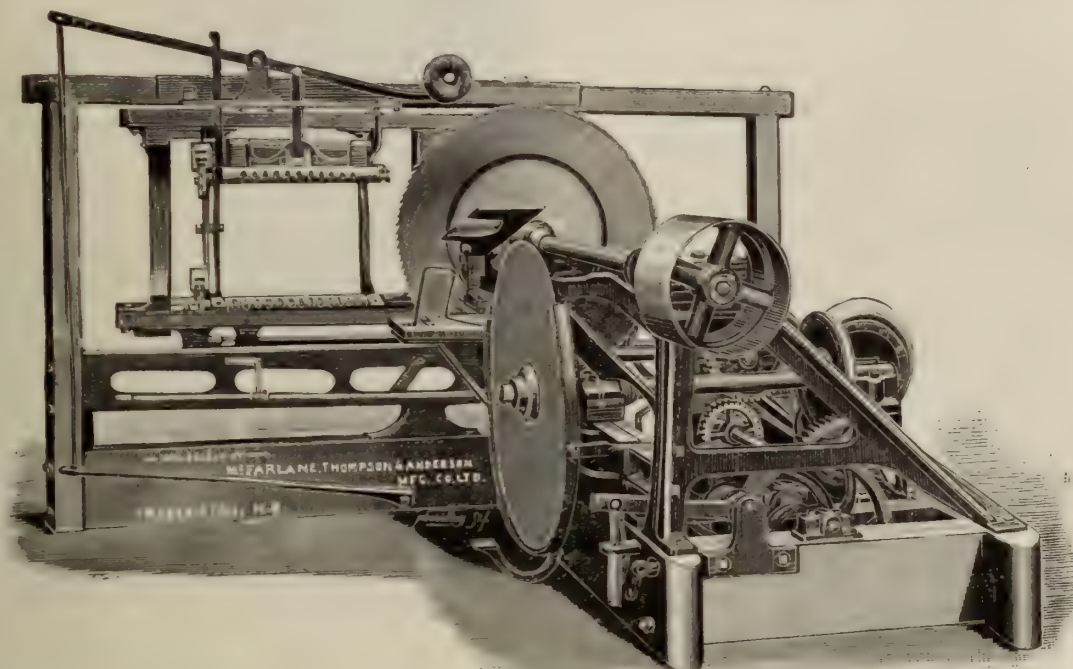
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Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
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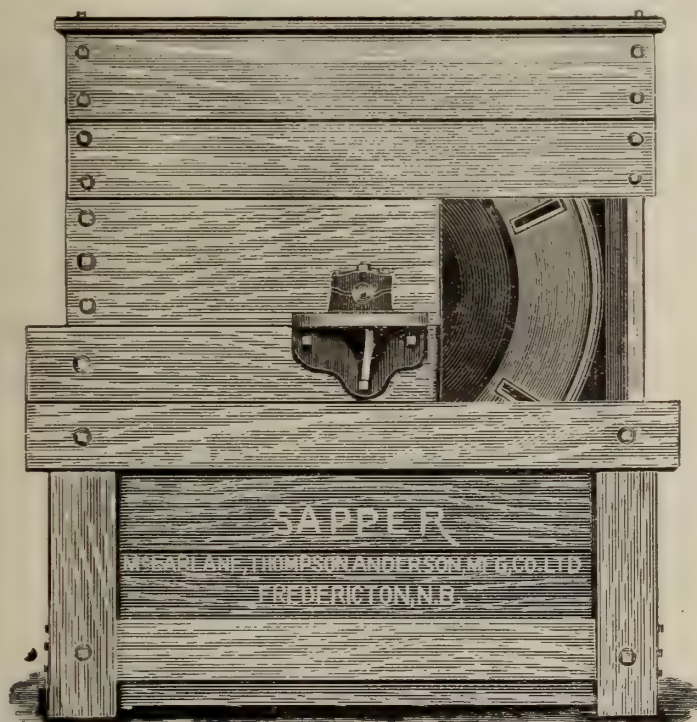
Dunbar Shingle Machine

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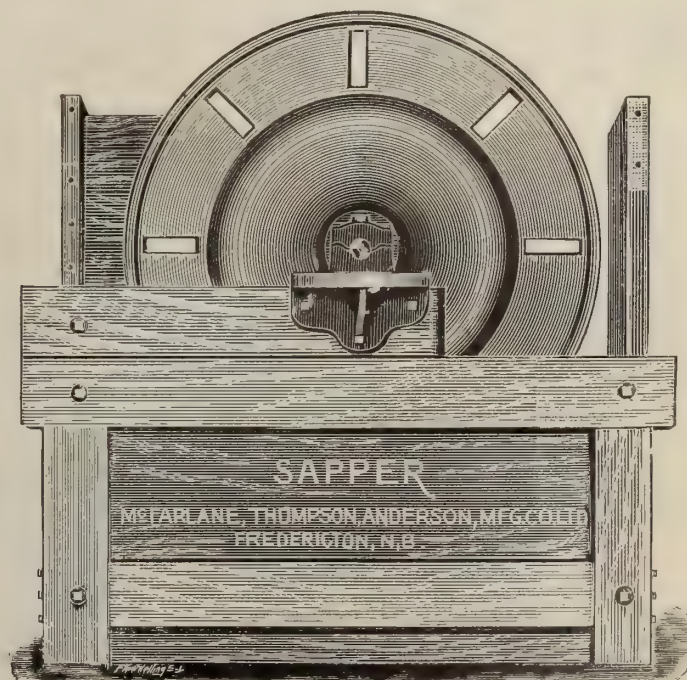
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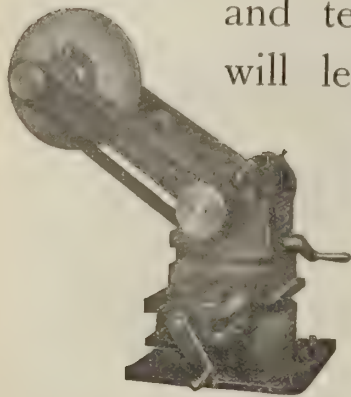
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The "MIDLAND" Band Wheel Grinder

will grind **both** Wheels
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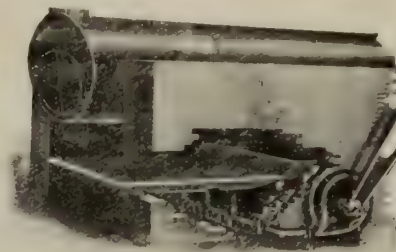
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There is no safer or more profitable place to invest your money than in your own business.

A forced draft system would increase the efficiency of your entire plant, without making it necessary to add another name to your pay roll.

In no other way could you add so much to your output, and, therefore, to your profits, with so little outlay.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate ("The grate with the reputation") increases the steaming capacity of a boiler 25 to 50.

It makes it easy to run the mill with nothing but sawdust, if desired.

It renders you independent of the weather.

It enables you to control your fires as perfectly as though you were burning gas.

It greatly lightens the labor of firing.

It is so extremely durable that in the end it is far cheaper than any draft grate.

Wouldn't you like to have all the steam you wanted all the time?

Wouldn't it be worth considerable to you to be able to burn any kind of mill refuse, in any condition?

Wouldn't it increase your profits if you could save your edgings and slabs and sell them?

Most mill owners answer these questions in the affirmative, and when they install the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate affirm that it pays for itself EVERY THIRTY DAYS, which of course, means A PROFIT OF 1200% A YEAR.

We don't ask you to take any risk, nor to accept our statements as conclusive.

We are perfectly willing to ship you an outfit and let you test it as severely as you please for thirty days, with the understanding that you are under no obligation to keep it unless it proves satisfactory, and that, if you see fit to return the outfit, we will pay the freight on it BOTH WAYS.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company

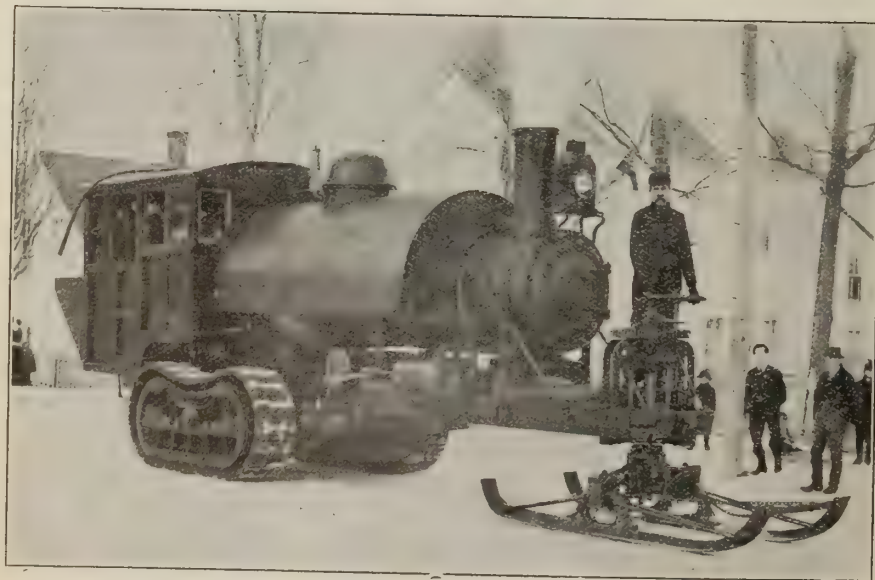
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New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

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Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

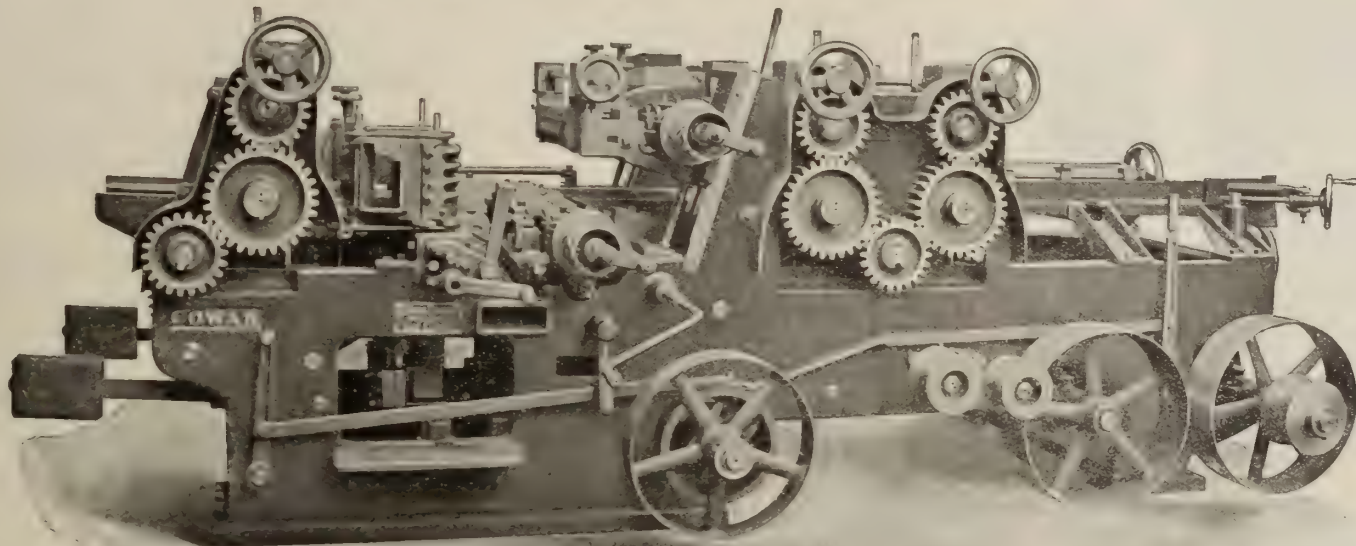
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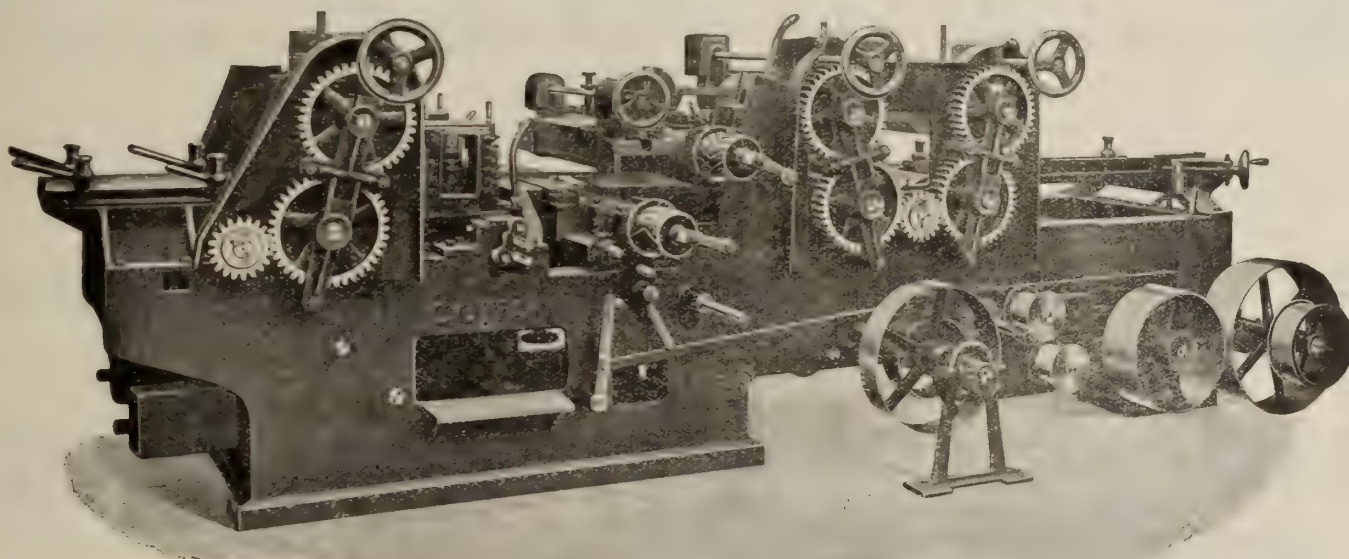
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For Every Requirement



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 204



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are built for the manufacture of flooring and for general mill requirements.

These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood and contain many new features of special advantage in modern mill practice.

THE WEDGE PLATEN provides for distributing the cut between the top and bottom heads as desired.

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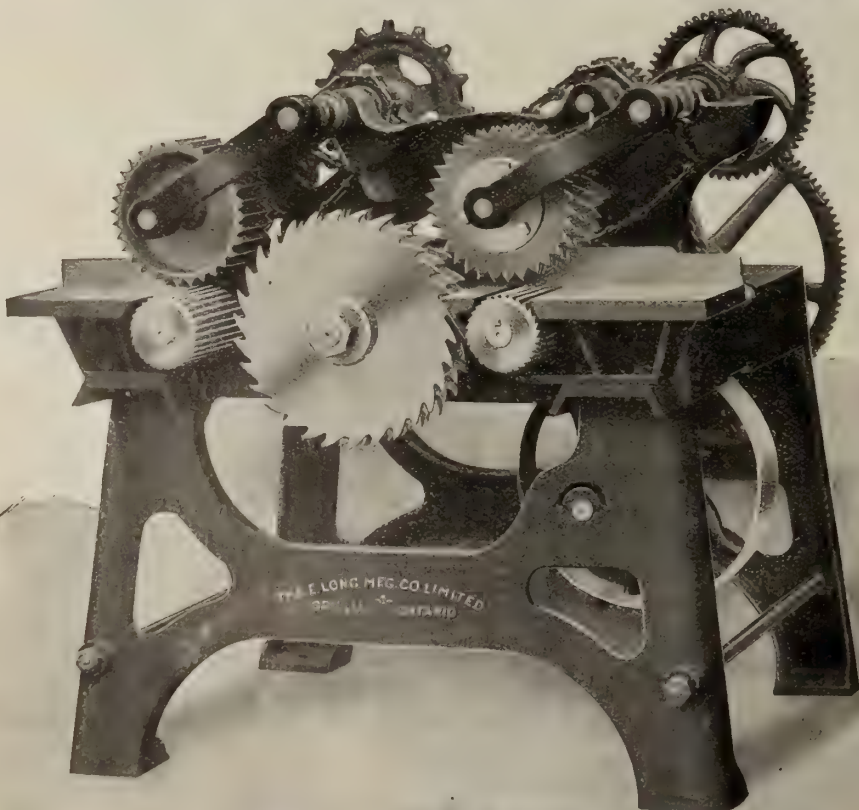
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There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

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Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

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GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

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The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

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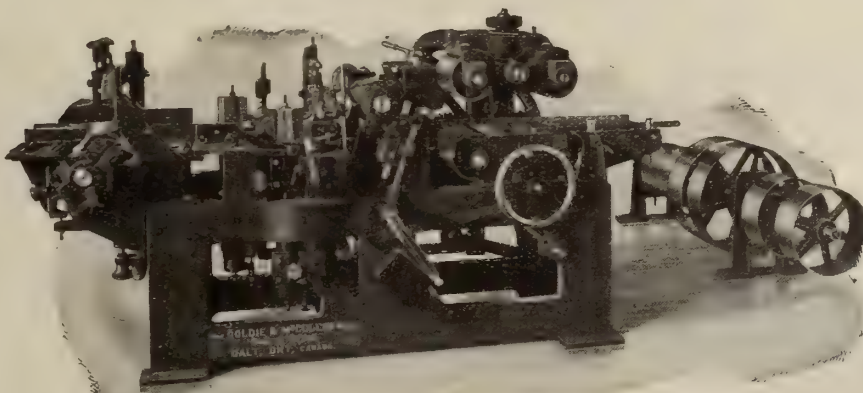
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This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

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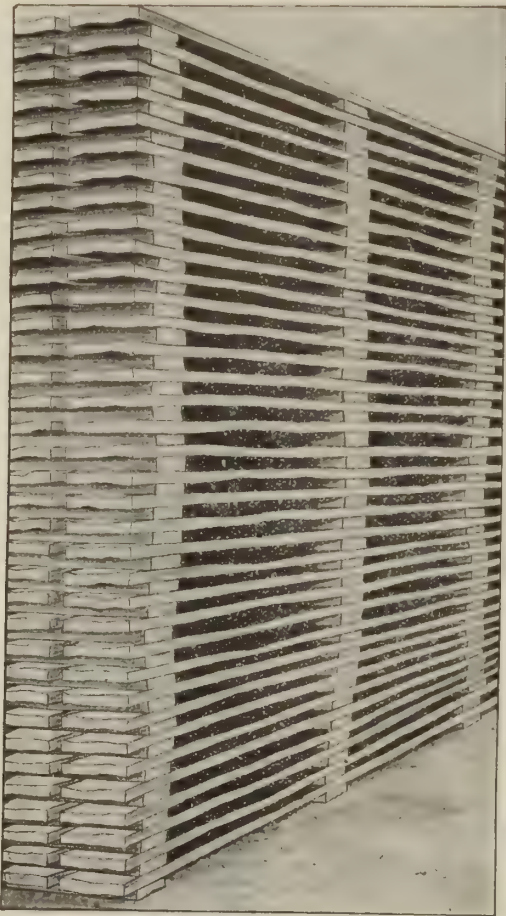
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Profit by this advice, and eliminate the expense and trouble of trying to trade an interior machine for a good one, a few months after you install it.

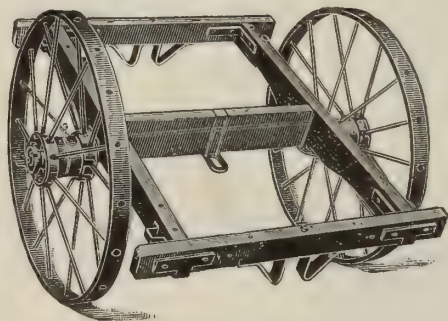
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Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

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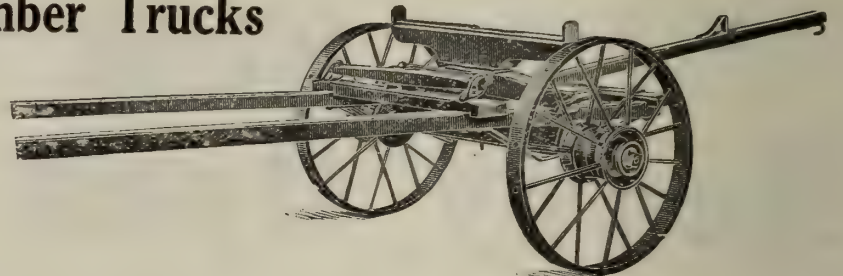
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

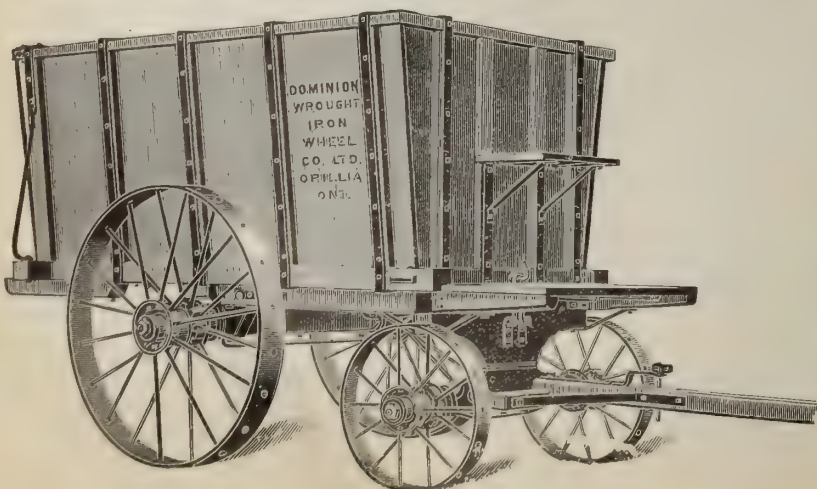
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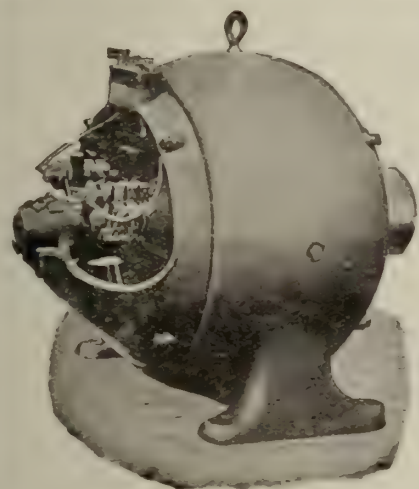
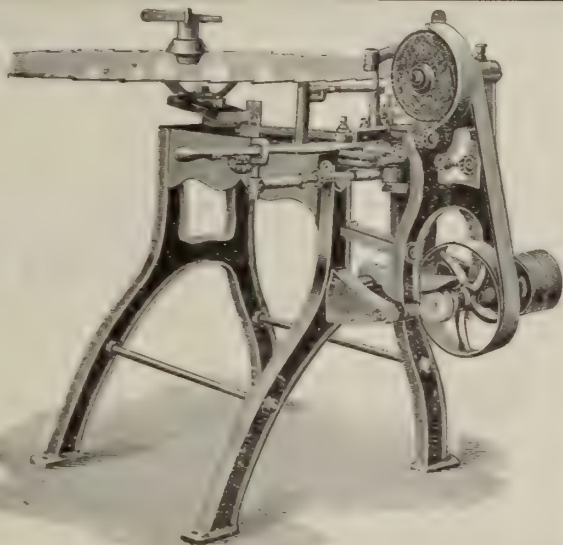
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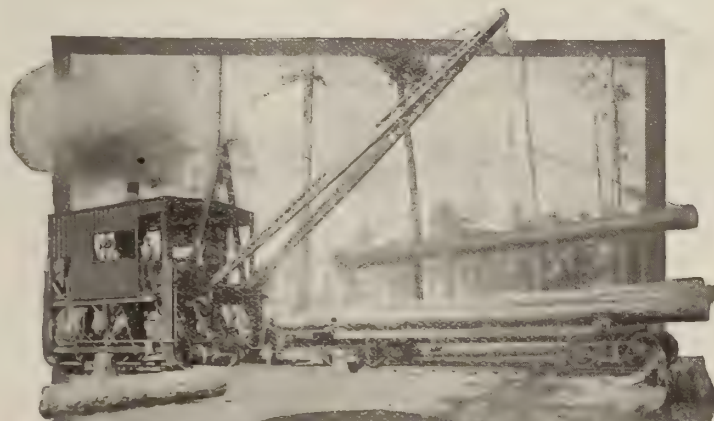
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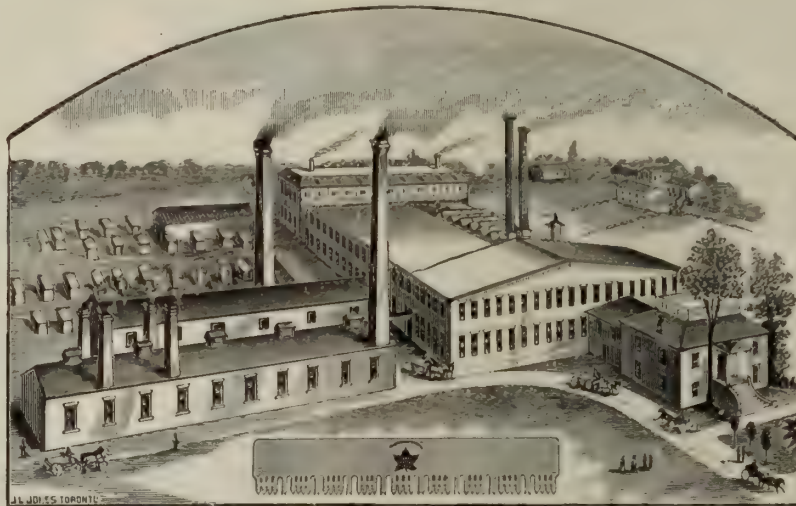


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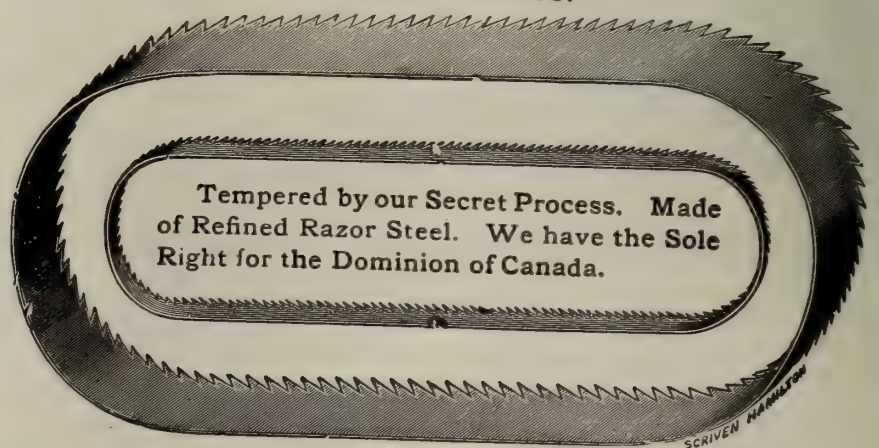
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Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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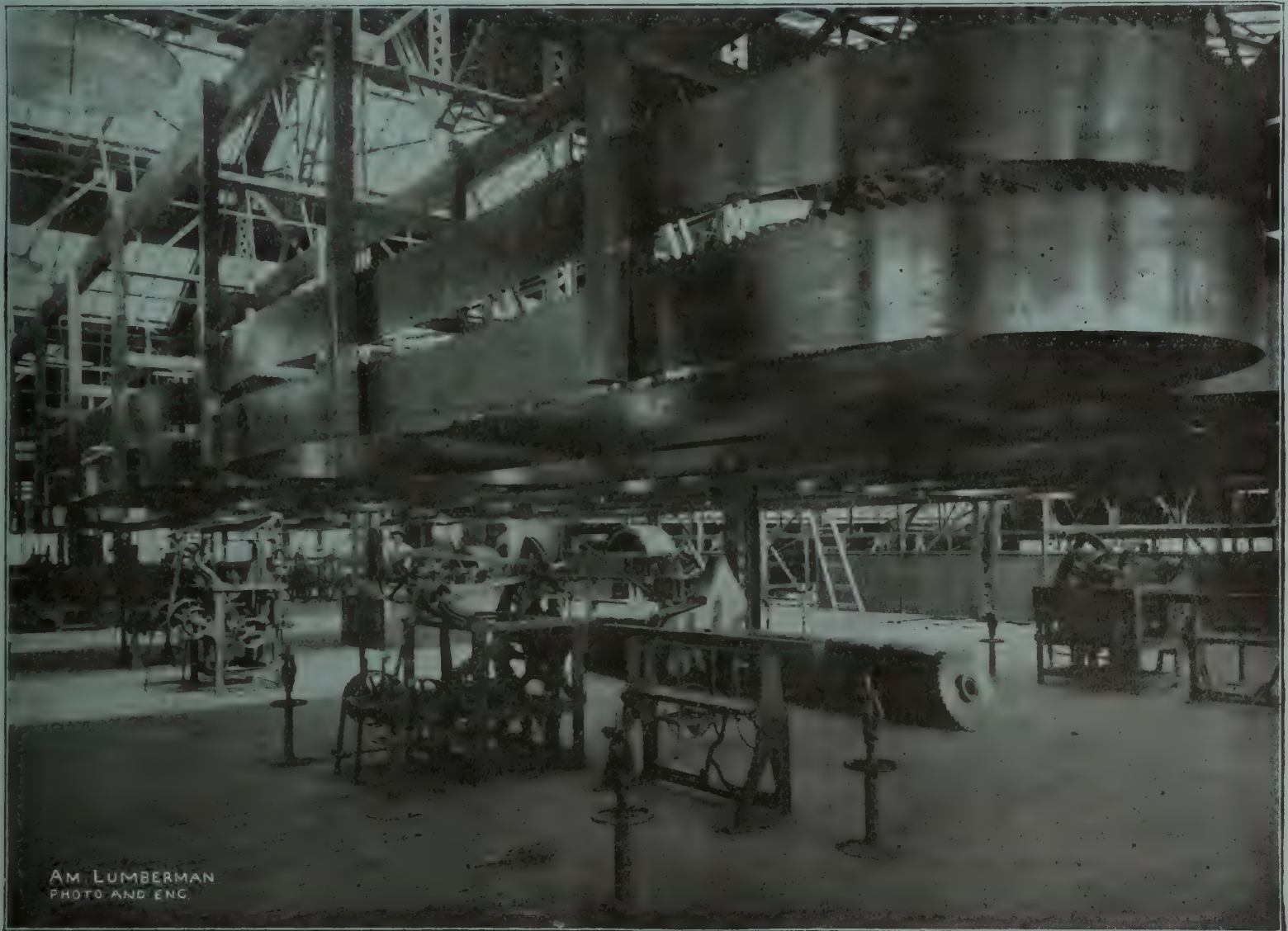
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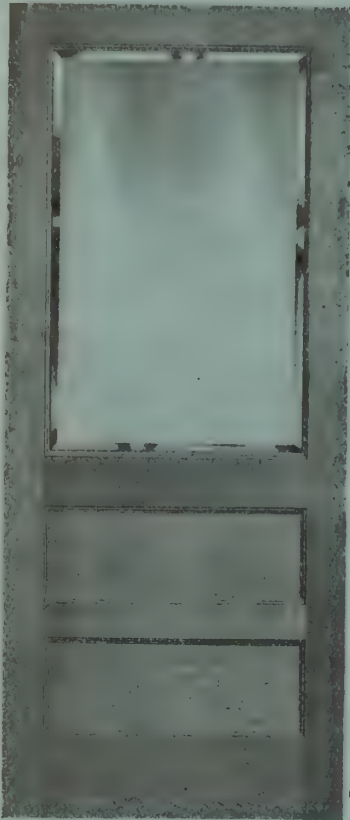
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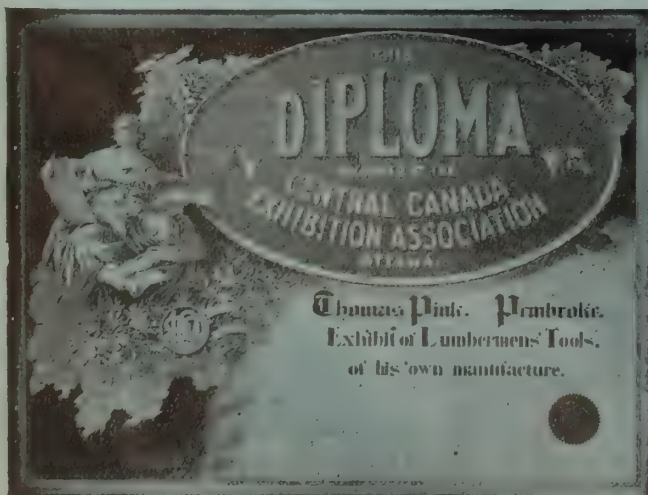
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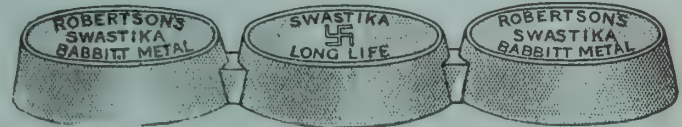
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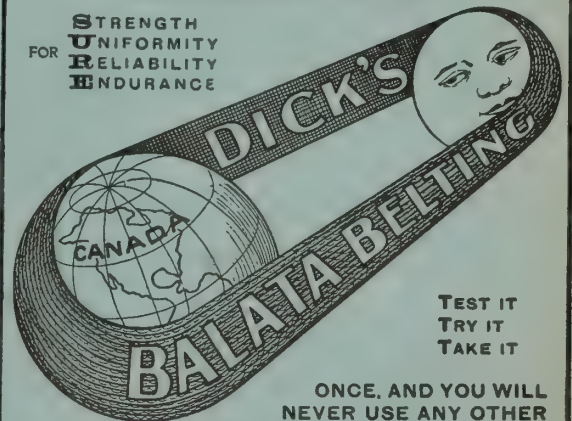
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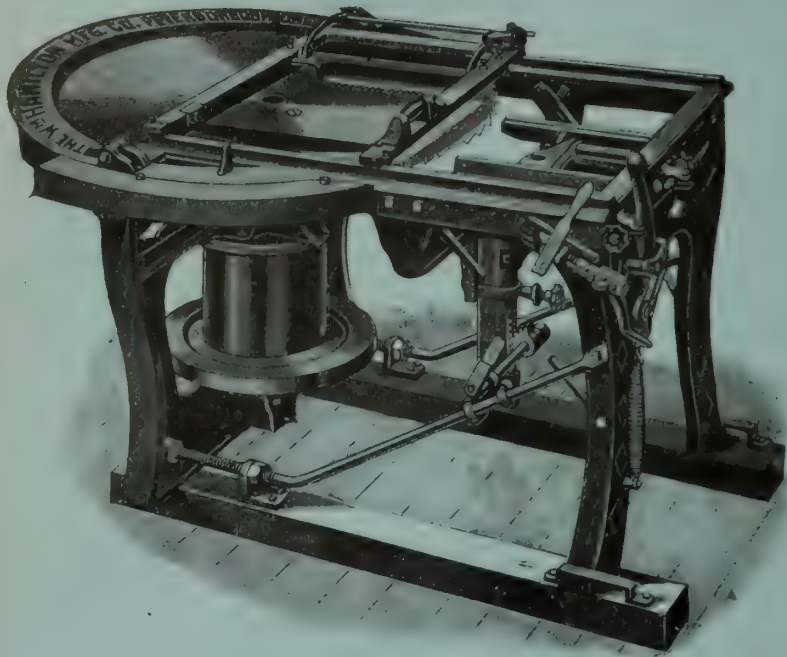
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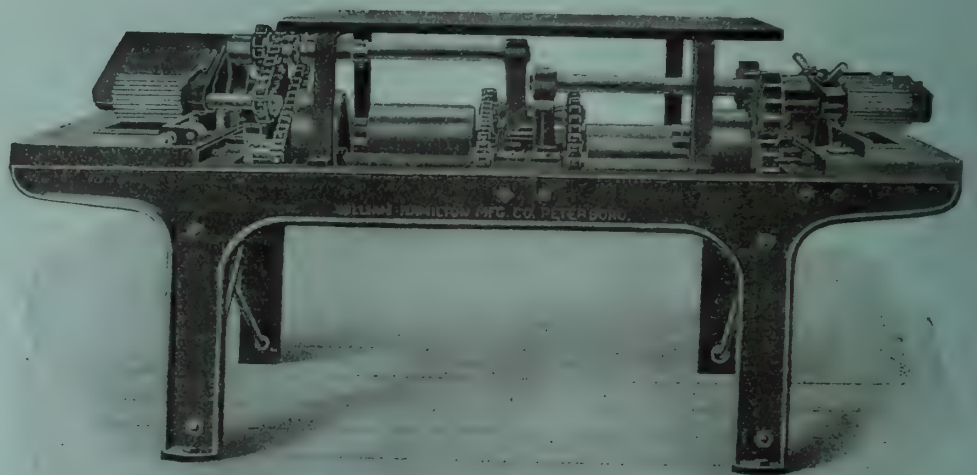
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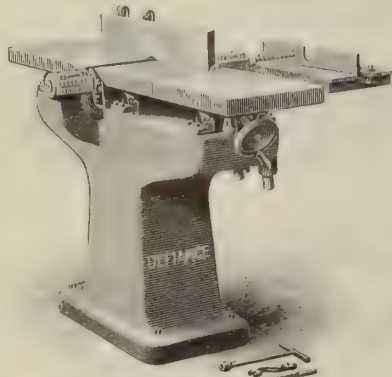
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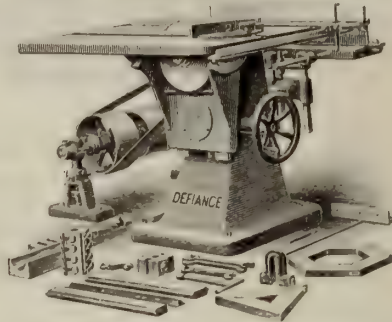
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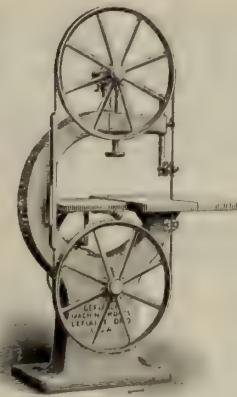
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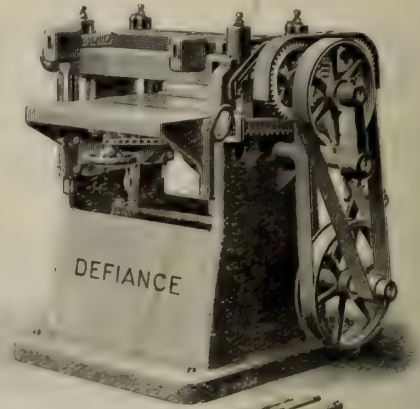
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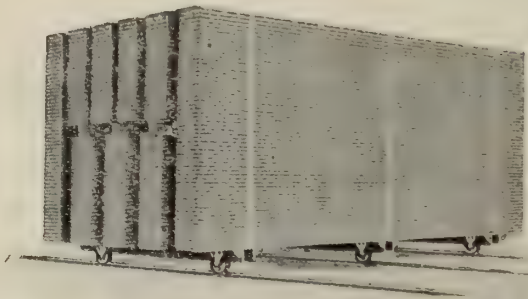


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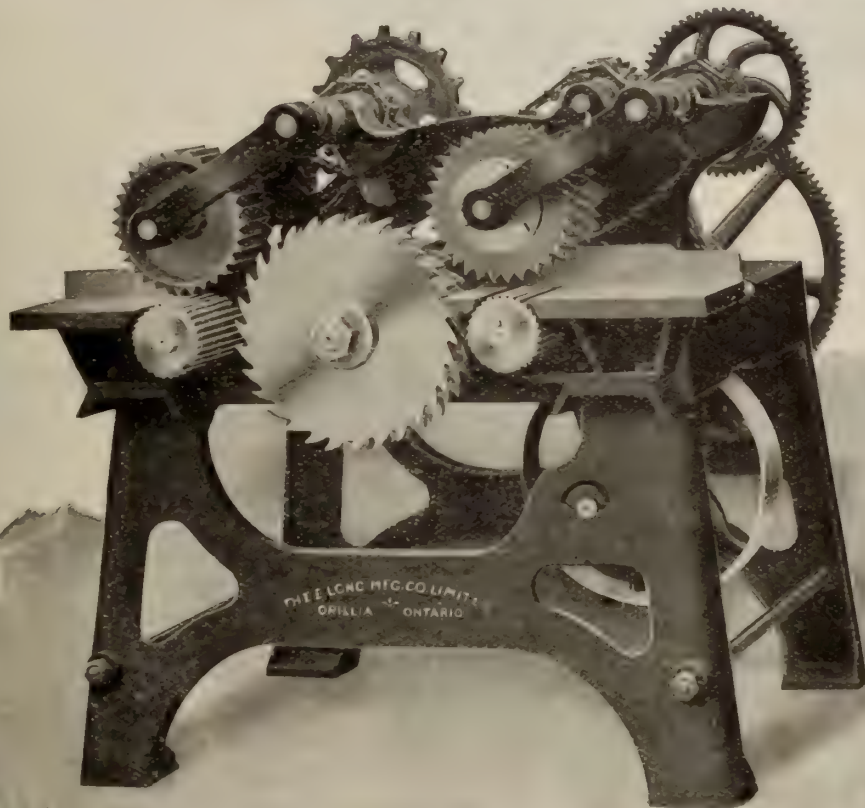
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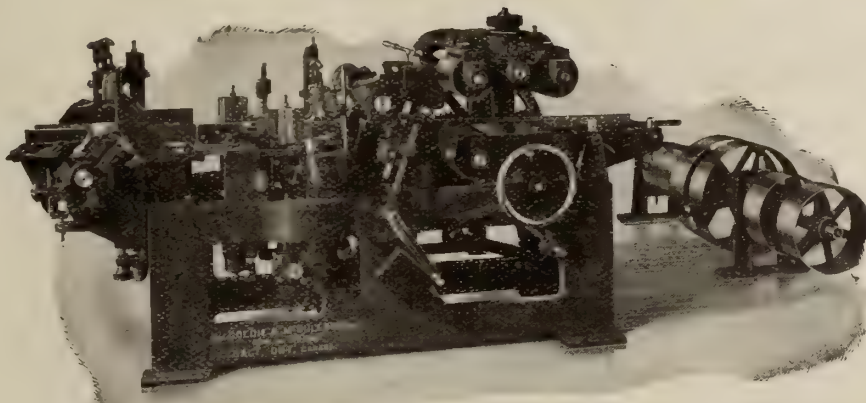
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 29

Toronto, March 15, 1909

No. 6

The Scalpers a Serious Menace

The present dulness in the lumber business throughout Canada is accompanied by many difficulties which render the lot of the lumber dealer unpleasant. Low prices and small demand are bad enough in their way, but when they are accompanied by unbusinesslike and unfair methods of obtaining trade, they result in evils which have no compensating benefit for anyone concerned. This is the state of affairs at present, and one of its most pernicious manifestations is the appearance in the retail field of a number of so-called lumber merchants who have neither the experience nor the capital to carry them through. When times are good, such men might hope to be able to do a profitable business if they would content themselves with reputable methods, but their whole stock in trade is a readiness to cut into the business of others in the hope that after establishing themselves temporarily by means of a few sales, they may be able to make a big haul in an underhand manner and, if necessary, clear out. If not obliged to clear out they are so much the better off and continue their operations.

The method by which these "scalpers" proceed is a simple one, but it has been worked so often that the trade should be warned that at this particular time there are more of them operating than usual. By watching the market closely for a time they obtain information as to the requirements of a few consumers of lumber and approach them with offers of lumber at prices which cannot be duplicated by anyone who is carrying on a legitimate business. Then they look about for the stock to supply these orders and probably meet with no success. If they have contracted to supply the lumber at some future date they are able in the meanwhile to make a great deal of trouble for the trade. Firms which are doing business on businesslike methods will probably seek to obtain orders from the same parties as the "scalpers" have approached,

and will be told that they can obtain the lumber at a cheaper price. The "scalpers" may be able to avoid the necessity for making immediate delivery and to keep their would-be customers in suspense. Until the customer finally realizes that he will not obtain the lumber, the business in general suffers on account of the reports which gain extensive currency that prices have been reduced. Possibly the "scalper" in one or two instances will obtain the necessary stock by some peculiar proceedings and be able to make delivery. His ability to injure the trade is thereby greatly increased and unless his operations are quickly stopped the result is very serious. If they succeed once or twice the chances are that they will impose upon the trade and obtain lumber stocks for which they will only pay when closely pressed, and possibly never at all.

If these "scalpers" were simply endeavoring to sell their own stocks in the face of the general competition of the trade, there would be little which are doing business on businesslike methods will probably seek to depress prices by spreading reports of fictitious orders, which does the damage. They strive to obtain stock at less than manufacturing prices and to sell them at anything they can obtain which will afford a profit, however small. In some cases the more unscrupulous of their tribe are content to take orders and postpone delivery and, if possible, obtain a deposit upon the promise of delivery, and then, retaining the money, never supply the lumber. They can operate with a great deal of impunity because they have no capital to risk and no stock whatever in the trade. Being wholly irresponsible in a monetary sense, they are not amenable to court proceedings and can do very much as they please so long as they do not over-step the boundary of criminal law. Several of this class of operators have recently been working throughout Ontario. Some of them have been turned down by the trade, but they have succeeded in causing a great deal of trouble before being forced out. It would be a boon to the lumber industry at large if some concerted measure could be taken to eliminate them and to prevent them from preying upon the public in future.

Tariff Campaign Growing Hotter

The reports which have recently come from Washington in regard to the matter of the tariff on lumber have been of great interest to Canadians. The campaign in favor of the reduction of the duty on lumber has been going on for many months, and has developed rather into a campaign against the proposed reduction. Every interest which could possibly be affected by a change has been heard from, and those who have made the most stir in the public press are the opponents of the reduction. They feared that a complete removal of the duty, which had first been suggested, would ruin their business, as it would open the markets of the United States to Canadian lumber, and the lower grades of Canadian lumber, which cannot now compete in those markets, would be able to find a good sale across the border. This objection has apparently had a strong influence upon the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, as it is reported now that they have reached an agreement and decided in favor of reducing the duty from \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber to \$1.50 per thousand feet. This would be a certain amount of solace to those who desire cheaper lumber—those for whom lumber is a raw material of manufacture—and if the lower grades of lumber which are mostly feared by American lumber producers, there will be little to cause them anxiety, if the duty is left as high as 1.50 per thousand feet. The generally expressed opinion is that \$1.50 per thousand feet will suffice to keep out the low grades.

To American manufacturers of lumber a reduction to \$1.50 per thousand feet will in a measure be a satisfactory solution of the situation, as it will relieve them, possibly for a long time, of any further anxiety in regard to the permanence of their markets. It is reported that the change as proposed will receive the support of the Republicans and of a large number of the Democrats. If this report is correct the reduction will probably be brought about. There is, however, an element of doubt about the whole affair, inasmuch as reports have also come from Washington quite recently to the effect that the reduction will amount to one-half of the duty, which would mean a duty of \$1 per thousand feet on rough lumber instead of \$2. A duty of \$1 would probably open the markets of the United States to a large class of Canadian lumber and, so far as the Canadian producer is concerned, this would be to some extent

a temporary benefit, although it is to be feared that any material reduction in the duty would have the effect of encouraging too rapid a destruction of Canadian timber resources.

This whole question of the protection of the timber resources of Canada and the United States has come so prominently before the public of late that it cannot be overlooked. Canadians have a forcible lesson before them in the history of the United States lumber industry. Many forest reserves in the States have been completely destroyed and serious injury caused to a large section of the country by the disappearance of the forests, which act as a restraining force in preserving the regular flow of water in the large rivers and streams. The question of conservation has occupied an important position in the tariff campaign of the United States, though it is to be suspected that those who were most

active had less thought of forest preservation than of profit preservation, and desired more particularly to retain control of their markets. This is borne out by the fact that those Americans who are interested in Canadian timber resources have not scrupled to call loudly for a reduction of the tariff.

Up to the present the campaign has been waged wholly in the open, i.e., in the press and at public meetings. From now on it will centre at Washington and will be all the more intense. If the report, however, is correct that the Ways and Means Committee have come to a definite conclusion of the question, the speeches and other measures taken from now on will be largely for the purpose of placing those concerned on record, as the will of the Ways and Means Committee will probably be made law in the end.

Licenses Should Be Renewable in British Columbia

There is little reason to doubt that it would be more advantageous to the Province of British Columbia if, after the expiration of twenty-one years the timber licenses were renewable from year to year. Timber owners with one accord are in favor of it, and the mill men also desire it. The mill men, however, pay the royalties, and would oppose any arrangement with the Government for increasing the royalties in consideration of the renewal of the concession. The matter should be settled on a purely business basis. At present a licensee pays \$140 for a license west of the Rockies, which entitles him to one square mile of the timber which he has located. The rental and royalty, or both, are subject to increase. At the end of twenty-one years, when the license is nearly run out, the ground will probably have changed hands several times, and the owner may have paid a large sum for the holding. If the original licensee is the holder of the ground he will have paid \$2,940.

The greater part of the areas now under license cannot possibly be logged off in their twenty-one years. Moreover, in the public interest it is desirable they should not be logged off. The most important consideration, however, is the value of the timber land which has not been touched during the twenty-one years, for a licensee would not wish to renew his license on land which has not been logged off. An exchange deals with the question in this way: "The first consideration that will occur to most people is that such land would revert to the Crown to be again disposed of, and at first sight this seems a reasonable proposition. Nevertheless certain objections to it suggest themselves. First, what advantage would it be to the people to have the lands revert to the

Crown? The natural answer to this is that lands will be worth more when the license terms elapse than they are now, a proposition that cannot be disputed. But under the law the Government can require the holder of the license to pay the increased value either by increasing the rental, or royalty, or both. Therefore, so far as the revenue derived from the land is concerned, the Government would have just as much power to increase it, if the licenses were made indefinitely renewable from year to year, as it would have if they must lapse at the end of twenty-one years.

"But it will be said if the timber lands are put up for competition at a date from fifteen to twenty years from the present, there will be keen competition for them and the Government will get in very many cases substantial bonuses in addition to the rental. This would, no doubt be the case. But the Government should conserve the forest wealth, and act in the best interests of the province at large. If the licensee knows that his tenure is permanent as long as he chooses to pay what rent the Government may demand, his policy will be to conserve his timber so as to increase the value of his holdings. This would be of distinct value to the province. It would insure that in logging off his sections a logger would proceed systematically, so as to save as much of the timber as possible for the years to come. It would also mean that the holder of every license would have a direct personal interest in the prevention of forest fires. It would also make possible the introduction of an intelligent system of reforestation, or at least the adoption of regulations whereby the smaller timber could be preserved."

United States Takes Curious Stand on Pulp Question

Apropos of the campaign for the reduction of the duty upon lumber and other wood products entering into the United States, it is interesting to note what has occurred in regard to the proposal for a reduction of the duty on pulp and paper. A select committee of the House of Representatives took up this question and travelled through every section of the United States and Canada where pulp and paper are produced. They have reported to the House of Representatives in favor of certain reductions and have accompanied the report with a number of provisos which are of much interest to Canadians. The report states that about 5,280,000 cords of spruce were consumed in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains in 1907, and that 924,491 cords were imported from Canada in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The amount of standing spruce in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is estimated roughly at an amount equal to seventy million cords, and the annual production at 1,540,000 cords. "It is quite evident," says the report, "that there is not to-day enough spruce forest standing in the United States to furnish a future constant supply based upon the present methods of manufacture.

The recommendations which this special committee have made are based upon a policy of encouraging the importation from Canada, of ground wood pulp and spruce wood. It is proposed to admit mechanically ground wood pulp free, from any country or Province which does not impose an export duty, or any duty or fee levied with the same object, upon pulpwood. If such a duty be imposed the tax will be one-twelfth

of one per cent. per pound, dry weight. The duty on chemical wood pulp unbleached is to be one-sixth of one per cent. per pound dry weight, and on bleached one-fourth of one per cent. per pound dry weight, provided no export duty or similar charge is imposed. If it be imposed the amount is to be added to the duty on the chemical pulp. The duty on newsprint paper is to be reduced to about \$2 per ton, equivalent to five per cent. ad valorem, unless the paper comes from a country which imposes an export duty. In the latter case the amount of the export duty and an additional duty of two-tenths of one cent per pound are to be added.

The provision relating to export duties is one which will not meet with much approval in Canada. It might, without injuring the proposed arrangements have been left out entirely. Canadians wish to export the products of their spruce forests in the form of paper instead of in the form of wood. American manufacturers of paper are entirely welcome to Canadian spruce if they will come into Canada and establish mills for the manufacture of paper, instead of shipping raw material to the United States to be turned into paper there. Any export duty which may be imposed by Canada will be for the sole object of encouraging the manufacture of paper in Canada and discouraging the export of raw material. The position taken by the special committee is one which should not recommend itself to the House of Representatives. It is based upon a wrong assumption as to the situation so far as it has an international bearing. It is based upon the assumption that Canadian paper and pulp are seeking to displace the American articles, whereas the real situation

is that there is an imperative demand in the United States for more paper than can be produced in the country itself. Under such circumstances the United States are not the parties to dictate terms. Canada has the natural resources which are needed for producing paper to supply the American demand, and it is for Canada to say under what conditions

these resources shall be allowed to cross the border. Any amount of legislative enactment on the part of the United States cannot alter the situation, and no considerations should be allowed to persuade Canada to permit of raw material, such as spruce, leaving Canada without being worked up into a manufactured article.

A Proposed New Car-Stake Order

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners have published the following draft of an order which they propose to issue in connection with the proper safeguards for the handling of lumber shipments:

"That every railway company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada operating a railway by steam power, adopt the following rules and regulations to govern the loading of lumber and logs:—

"That cars be so loaded that one hand brake shall be accessible and operative; and that there be at least six (6) inches between the brake wheel and the lading.

"That all stakes, clamping pieces, bearing pieces, and braces be sound, straight-grained lumber (hardwood preferred), and free from knots that would materially impair their strength. (Hemlock must never be used.) Care must be taken to keep the stakes from spreading at the top while cars are being loaded, and in no case must the load exceed the width of the car. Unless otherwise specified, stakes must not be less than four inches wide by five inches deep, or saplings five inches in diameter at the centre, tapered at the ends to fit accurately, extend through and completely fill the stake pockets, which should not be less than three and one-half inches wide by five inches deep.

"That opposite stakes be always fastened together. When the specified fastening is by means of boards, there must be two boards not

less than one by six inches in dimension, unless otherwise specified, and fastened at each end by not less than three ten-penny wire nails. (Hemlock must never be used.) When the specified fastening is by means of wire, the wire used, unless otherwise specified, must be equal to six strands or three wrappings of No. 8 telegraph wire (or wire of equal strength), and the wire must be secured, to prevent it from slipping.

"That shippers and the railway companies and their operators and employees shall see that all open and flat cars are loaded, and the loads protected in accordance with the terms of this order.

"That every such railway company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for every failure to comply with the foregoing regulations.

"That every employee of such railway company, and every shipper, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every failure to comply with the foregoing regulations."

The matter will be taken up and gone into at the sittings of the Board to be held at Ottawa on the first Tuesday in April, 1909.

If these regulations should be put in force an additional expense would be incurred, which, although not specifically placed upon the shipper, is made binding upon all. Shippers should be safeguarded in this matter, so that any additional expense will not fall upon them and thereby upon the public.

New Lumber Organization in British Columbia

A new organization, known as the British Columbia Lumber, Logging and Forestry Association, with which is amalgamated the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the Forestry Association, has been formed in Victoria by prominent lumbermen, representative of the different provincial sections. Several meetings have been held, and all were largely attended. The objects of the body, according to the announcements made, are varied, but the principal ones are to secure stable titles to timber lands, to support legislation for the protection and in the interests, generally, of the industry, and to endorse and assist in carrying to fruition, plans for the conservation of British Columbia's forest wealth.

Following are the officers of the association: President, A. D. McRae, president and manager of the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, New Westminster; 1st Vice-President, Otto Lachmund, president of the Mountain Mills Association; 2nd Vice-President, M. S. Logan, of Logan & Stinson, Vancouver; 3rd Vice-President, Peter Lund, general manager of the Paterson Lumber Company, of Wardner, B.C.

Executive and advisory committees also have been appointed. The former consists of seven and the latter of forty-two members. On the executive are two Victorians, namely, A. C. Flumerfelt and Michael Carlin. The other five represent the coast and mountain districts as follows: Capt. M. N. Garland, president and general manager of the Nimkish Lake Logging Company; J. McRae, managing director of the

Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Vancouver; George Small, president and general manager of the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, New Westminster; Ottis Staples and T. Kilpatrick, of the Kootenays. The association has two secretaries, Dr. Judson Clark, secretary-treasurer of the B. C. Chamber of Commerce and Forestry, which amalgamates with the new organization, and Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Mills Association.

Mr. W. A. Anstie is one of the most capable men in lumber circles in the province. He will retain his former connection with the Mountain Association.

Mr. Judson F. Clark, B.S.A., Ph.D., is one of the most widely known foresters on the continent, having been associated with Mr. Pinchot, of the United States Department of Agriculture, at one time professor of forestry in Cornell University and late forester of the Ontario Government, who has been secretary of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce and Forestry. Dr. Clark's duties in connection with the eastern people he represents in this province would not permit of him giving his full time to the work of the new association, but the executive have been fortunate in securing his services in the capacity of advising forester. Dr. Clark has, since going to the coast, delivered some of the ablest addresses on the subject of forestry that have been heard, and his services will be invaluable to the Government, as well as to the lumbermen of the province.

Lumbermen in Spokane and throughout the United States inland empire believe that business will be better this spring and summer than at any time in the history of the western country, for the reason that there is every indication of great activity in building, not only in the cities and towns, but also in the country and more especially in the new towns recently opened along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company in Washington, Idaho and Montana. Work on the North Coast Railroad, between Spokane and the coast, of which Robert E. Strahorn, of Spokane, is president, and the building of the Big Bend Transit Company's line from Spokane into the Big Bend

wheat belt, by Frederick E. Goodall, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, and his associates, and the line in the Okanagan country, projected by Colonel Albert M. Dewey, of Spokane, will mean much for this part of the Northwest. The farmers and orchardists have had a good season and many of them will make improvements in the way of residences and barns and storehouses, and there is a more than usual influx of settlers into the newly opened irrigation districts.

A newly imported wood, used for high-class cabinet and piano work, is the Tasmanian myrtle. It is of a rich pink color, hard and very close-grained.

Use of Norway Pine for Door Making

Interesting Opinions Pro and Con by Manufacturers — Methods of Working Followed

A question which has frequently been asked of the "Canada Lumberman" is whether good doors can be made of Norway pine. Correspondents often state that they have trouble with it on account of its tendency to warp. They therefore use other woods such as white pine, southern pine or cypress. With a view to obtaining the ideas of those who have had experience upon the question, enquiries were made of a number of door manufacturing companies, and some useful information was received in the replies. It appears from these that there is a strong objection to the use of Norway pine for the reasons stated, in some quarters, but that others who have studied the matter closely have come to the conclusion that a good door can be made from this wood if it is properly handled. Stress is laid more often than anything else upon the importance of having the wood thoroughly kiln dried. Several manufacturers in the Southern States are loud in their praise of red cypress for doors and believe that it gives more satisfactory results than any other. A number of the replies received in connection with this subject are published herewith and will make interesting reading.

In Favor of Using Norway Pine for Doors.

Those who believe Norway pine can be used successfully for doors write as follows:

The Bryan Manufacturing Company, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, doors, etc., Collingwood, Ont., say:

"We have made large quantities of doors of Norway pine and have had no complaints of same warping and do not think they are nearly as liable to warp as doors made from Southern or Georgia pine, and if they are properly manufactured we think there will be little trouble from this cause.

"Our process of manufacture is to thoroughly dry-kiln material in the rough, then to rip it up and cut it to sizes and plane it out of wind on the buzz planer or jointer. This insures the door being straight and out of wind when leaving the factory, and, after that, if it is given the ordinary care that any panel door should have and not put into a damp building, we do not think it is any more liable to warp than a door made from white pine. We think you will find in a good many cases where people have had trouble with warping, that the doors have either been made from stock not thoroughly kiln dried or else it is not dressed out of wind in manufacture, in which case the door would be warped before leaving the factory. In our case we do not mortise and tenon our doors but put them together with hardwood dowels, which, we claim, makes a superior job and does not weaken the stile of the door nearly as much, and therefore it is not nearly so liable to warp, as if it was mortised and tenoned."

The G. W. Murray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, say:

"We have never attempted to manufacture doors out of Norway pine. At the same time, we think that the material can be made to answer the purpose if properly treated in the kiln-drying. British Columbia fir at present takes the place of most of the materials which would be used for natural finish, the Norway fir is consequently not a factor in the door business in this western country."

John Piggott & Sons, Windsor, Ont., say:

"We have made quite a lot of doors out of Norway pine and have always been very particular about selecting the stuff. When we get good material and dry, we do not find that it warps much more than any other wood, and if it comes out of good large logs we think that it will stand as well, if not better than, Southern pine."

Siemon Brothers, Limited, Warton, say:

"Our experience in this has been limited, but a firm which the writer worked for, made the doors out of cheap material glued up, and veneered them with Norway or Georgia pine, in fact anything, and that way makes the best door."

John Harrison & Sons' Company, Limited, lumber lath and shingle dealers, Owen Sound, Ont., say:

"We get some very nice Norway or red pine here, which we find very suitable for inside doors. It is not nearly so hard or liable to warp as Southern pine."

Some Reasons Against Norway Pine Doors.

Those who do not favor the use of Norway pine for doors write as follows:

Ed. C. Nicholson & Son., contractors and builders, St. Catharines, Ont., say:

"We have never made or used a door made of Norway pine material, as it is not satisfactory to work. It is too heavy. The fibre is too dense. It is too easily splintered and warps and twists. It will not stay straight after sawing. For instance: take a 2-inch plank 8 x 10 inches wide. Saw through the centre. It will either go convex or concave. It is given to checking and has too much sap, which discolors and turns green. We have made some sash with Norway, but they were not satisfactory. Norway is all right for framing in buildings, where it is covered up, such as timber jointing, sheeting, etc., but not for finishing. It does not take the paint very well. The paint is apt to peel off. We have used it for flooring, but if left bare and washed frequently it soon gets very dirty and begins to peel."

The Gilmour Door Company, Limited, Trenton, Ont., say:

"Neither Norway nor yellow pine makes a satisfactory solid door, because both of these materials warp badly. White pine holds its shape better. We never make any solid Norway doors, but sometimes use Norway panels and yellow pine panels in white pine framing. These panels are held straight in the grooves of the framing. We make a great many solid yellow pine doors, but in most cases persuade our customers to permit us to build the framing up in three parts, which construction gives it a less tendency to change its shape. The only way to overcome the twisting or warping of lumber is to make it up with glue in two or more parts, i.e., the principle of the veneered door, and even then they will sometimes change their shape under very trying conditions."

The M. Brennen & Sons Manufacturing Company, Limited, wholesale dealers in lumber, lath and shingles, Hamilton, Ont., say:

"In our opinion neither Southern pine nor Norway pine is suitable for making doors, excepting for the panels. We use both the Southern and Norway pine for the panels, some people prefer the Southern pine to the Norway pine for panels. We find that the Southern pine for panels is more liable to twist and split than Norway."

"We do not think either Norway or Southern pine would be suitable for stiles or rails of doors, and we have not attempted to use either of these except on one or two occasions some time ago, when they gave very poor satisfaction."

The Schultz Brothers Company, Limited, contractors and builders, Brantford, Ont., say:

"We make nothing but a No. 1 door, and in our experience soft white pine is about the only thing that can be relied upon for rails and stiles, not to spring or warp, except cypress or cedar, which is sometimes used with very good results."

"Norway would make a very poor material for doors on account of it being so hard in nature, and the same might be said of Georgia or Southern pine. Where Georgia pine or any other particular finish is wanted, it is customary for us to veneer on a white pine core."

The S. Hadley Lumber Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., say:

"We are unable to give you any information from personal experience, as we have never made any doors from Norway pine, believing that it would not be satisfactory, and consequently we have never experimented with it."

W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Rockland, Ont., say:

"We never before heard of manufacturing doors from red pine. We use white pine altogether for doors, excepting where we use oak or some of the hardwoods."

Red Cypress Favored in the Southern States.

Among those who advocate red cypress for doors are the following:

The Standard Millwork Company, Norwood, Ohio, say:

"We cut up a considerable quantity of Louisiana red cypress every year in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds. We make various other items in the millwork line of cypress. We regard cypress as the nearest wood in all respects to the old Michigan and Wisconsin white pine, of any wood now in general use. It will hold its place and remains straight in doors. It will take a natural finish easily, and makes a fine finish. It will paint equally as well as any wood, and there is no doubt that it is more durable than any wood in use. Regarding the Southern yellow pine for millwork, we manufacture a great many doors from the short-leaf yellow pine. It makes an elegant door finish in the natural, is beautiful, has a fine grain, stands well, and is but a little heavier than cypress or white pine. Consumers who have used these yellow pine doors and are able to secure well manufactured doors, continue to use them."

The Louisiana Red Cypress Company, of New Orleans, La., say:

"We do not manufacture anything but Louisiana red cypress lumber, which is exceptionally well adapted to the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. It is being used to-day where white pine was used in the past, and will make the very best doors on the market, not only on account of their durability, but because of the beautiful grain of the wood, and also on account of its character, as it does not warp."

The Huttig Sash & Door Company, St. Louis, Mo., say:

"We have been using cypress lumber largely for the past fifteen years and are using same more and more each year, which takes the place of the old Wisconsin white pine. The fact is, that during the last five years we have been using from four to six million feet of cypress lumber each year and believe that it is coming more and more into the general use."

The Baltimore Sash & Door Company, Baltimore, Md., say:

"We consider cypress one of the best substitutes there is for Northern pine. As to our method of treating the lumber, would say it may be treated no different from white pine, the main object is to have the lumber dry and when it is properly dried it makes excellent material."

As a result of the Alberta elections being called for March 22nd, the convention of lumber manufacturers and retailers between the great lakes and the Pacific coast, which was to have been held at Calgary on March 23rd, has been postponed until April 13th.

The British Columbia Trade

Some Reforms which are Much Needed.

There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the outcome of the requests which have been made by numerous delegations on behalf of the lumber and timber industries to the Provincial Government. A prominent dealer in discussing the subject recently said that he did not think the delegations would have much effect. The Government had a settled policy upon the question, which he believed was sound, and which they would not change upon the request of any delegations. Continuing, he said: "I believe more effective work could be done with the Government, by employers of labor asking for redress under the Employer's Compensation Act and the Boiler Inspection Act, respectively. I do not see why the unfortunate employer should imperil his position commercially by being mulcted in heavy damages for unavoidable accident occurring to the workman, when the whole province shares in the benefit accruing from the manufacture. In regard to the boiler inspection, British Columbia is the only province in which manufacturers have to pay for Government boiler inspection and the insurance of the boiler as well. By paying for Government boiler inspection the manufacturer gets nothing out of it. If the boiler exploded next day, the manufacturer would have to settle for the damages. I think that the inspection of the insurance company should be sufficient. In the latter case, when boilers explode, the insurance company must pay the damage. It seems then, very unjust that double it should be paid by the British Columbia manufacturer.

An official who is closely in touch with the Government gives it as his opinion that the Government would have much difficulty in changing the tenure of annual licenses and at the same time establishing an equitable rental. If an equitable rental were established, an increased tenure would not improve conditions materially as conditions were bound to change in the near future and licenses would become more valuable than leases. When the term of a lease was about to expire the Government would probably increase the rental of the lease, but the license rental, if some of the timber men had their own way, would continue the same from 21 to 42 years. The Government would find it difficult to legislate in such a way as to decrease the value of leases and increase the value of licenses.

Washington and Minnesota Dealers Purchase Vancouver Limits.

Some 32,000 acres of timber land on the Jordan River, Vancouver Island, have been purchased from J. A. Sayward, of Victoria, by the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company. Seattle lumber dealers who are operating in British Columbia are heavily interested in the newly formed company, which was organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. Another big timber deal has also been recorded, 30,000 acres of timber lands having been purchased from a Vancouver syndicate of capitalists by J. M. Tuller, manager in British Columbia for F. R. Pendleton, H. S. Gilkie & Company, a United States syndicate, the members of which reside in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The lands are situated 200 miles north of Vancouver and include a valuable tract of cedar. It is the intention of the owners to erect lumber and shingle mills on the property. They will also construct several miles of railway this summer. This is the second large tract of land in British Columbia, which has passed into the possession of Messrs. Pendleton & Gilkie, a purchase of a considerable acreage of fir timber having been made by them some months ago. The property, which was taken over last year, and which lies about 70 miles to the north of Vancouver, will also be developed this summer.

It is estimated that there are about 350,000,000 feet of timber on both the tracts just purchased and on the property which the company took over last summer.

It is stated that the company have also under consideration the purchase of several other timber tracts in different parts of British Columbia.

B. C. Lumber Invading California Market.

Much speculation has been caused by the recent loading of a vessel at the Fraser River mills, near New Westminster, B.C., with a cargo of fir lumber for California. Owing to the duty of \$2 a thousand feet on lumber, it is thought hardly possible to make a profit on this shipment. It is understood that the vessel will take a cargo of clears, and while this grade of lumber is known to be somewhat scarce at the mills on Puget Sound, the only solution millmen can offer for this shipment being made from British Columbia is that it is sold very cheaply. This quality of lumber is quoted by Puget Sound mills at about \$23, and if the sale of this cargo is based on that figure, it might prove an expensive shipment when the duty is added. The cargo consists of about 1,500,000

feet. The trade with California in this class of lumber has for years been held by Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and Oregon ports. According to shipping authorities this cargo will create a precedent. Much interest will be taken in the outcome of the transaction, as it will cast an interesting sidelight upon the tariff issue, which occupies so prominent a position in lumber circles at present.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths.

The Elk Lumber Company, of Fernie, B.C., have purchased a Stetson-Ross Ready-Sizer, size 10 x 30, with shiplap attachment.

J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, says that he regards British Columbia timber as one of the safest possible investments. He has purchased 60 square miles of timber limits in the Kitimaat Valley, B.C., which he acquired simply as an investment.

The mill of the Fairview Cedar Lumber Company, owned by John Hanbury, of Brandon, on the south shore of False Creek near Granville street bridge, Vancouver, has been destroyed by fire. It has been partly dismantled in preparation for removal to another site, and there was not much machinery inside. The damage was about \$5,000.

A number of Victoria and New York capitalists have purchased from the Prince Rupert Tie & Timber Company 50 square miles of timber lands, situated on Vancouver Island, for \$275,000. The Prince Rupert Tie & Timber Company is composed of Vancouver and Ottawa men, and has its headquarters in Vancouver.

An amendment to the Bush Fire Act, introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, has been passed. It sets forth that no person shall light fires in any fire district for the purpose of clearing land or for other purposes, between May and October, without a written permit from the Fire Warden, Assistant Fire Warden; Timber Inspector; Government Agent; Gold Commissioner; Forest Ranger; Mining Recorder; Provincial Police Officer, or Constable.

By an Act of the Legislature at Victoria, the law against exporting logs to the United States from British Columbia has been extended to take in the whole province. When the law was originally passed it only applied to the coast, the Legislature deeming that it would be impossible for logs to be exported east of the Cascades. Of late, however, a great deal of timber had been taken out from the Kootenays and manufactured in Idaho. The new law will not go into force until July.

Mr. Alan M. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says: "We have just passed through one of the worst years in the history of the lumber business and I am glad to see that all prospects are looking like better times. I think that by the end of this year the lumber business will get on to a living basis, which it certainly has not been for the last two years."

Walter Thomas, of Vancouver, formerly manager of the Vancouver Gas Company, claims to have solved the secret of manufacturing gas out of mill refuse. He is demonstrating his system daily by a 40 horsepower engine, and says he can sell illuminating gas at 50 cents a thousand and make a large profit, besides utilizing valuable sub-refuse. The hundreds who have seen the engine operating say that Thomas has either nothing or something very big in possibilities. The small engine turns out very fine illuminating gas, and several by-products.

In the case of the purchase of the Harrison River Mills Timber & Trading Company, by Douglas Cameron, of Winnipeg, there appear to have been certain deficiencies in the estimates of the assets as submitted, and as the agreement of sale called for arbitration proceedings, the question was submitted to F. C. Wade, J. H. Senkler and H. O. Alexander for arbitration. Messrs. Senkler and Alexander found the value of the deficiency to be \$9,842, but Mr. Wade disagreed, and as all three did not find alike the judge has set aside the award of Messrs. Senkler and Alexander.

Under the supervision of Cecil M. Bryant, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., an experimental plant has been operating at Vancouver for making turpentine from pitch wood, the patent being issued to F. T. Snyder. It is now claimed that the result of these experiments is that a method has been discovered for extracting, with little expense, chemically pure turpentine, tar oil, resin, charcoal and pitch, from a cord of pitchy wood purchased at \$5, the entire value of the products being \$24.70. The total expense is \$12.50, and it is claimed that a thousand cords of wood can be treated daily by a comparatively inexpensive plant.

An idea of the slaughter of timber annually in the Canadian woods may be gleaned from the fact that 12,000,000 acres of timber lands is required to furnish Canada's annual export of pulpwood, and something like 8,000,000 acres to supply Canada's railways annually with ties.

Court Decisions Affecting Lumber

Dispute Regarding Payments from a Sale of Logs.—In the case of Joliffe v. Ash et al, which recently came before Judge Morrison at Vancouver, judgment was given in the following terms:

"This is in reality a case of a claim by two rival trading concerns up coast for the payment of their respective accounts for merchandise out of the proceeds of a certain boom of logs belonging to the defendants, Ash, Brown & Bartlett.

"The plaintiff undertook to go good for supplies to be furnished to those defendants, whereupon they signed the following memorandum: 'In consideration of J. Joliffe going security, with W. H. Galley, of Harbledown Island, for our supplies for Harbledown on Vancouver Island, we, Claude Ash, Thomas Bartlett and D. Brown, do agree to allow J. Joliffe to sell our boom and handle the proceeds of same for the purpose of paying W. H. Galley for supplies and any money or goods supplied by himself.'

"The goods were supplied by one Galley and paid for by the plaintiff pursuant to this memorandum. The logs were cut and bound and the defendants, Ash, et al., notified the plaintiff of the fact. He, however, did not succeed in selling them and gave as his reason that the market was against him. They allege that after the lapse of a sufficient period they told him that they intended trying to dispose of the boom themselves and straightway sold them to the defendants, Merrifield & Lloyd, to whom they owed a bill for the amount of the purchase money. I do not think the plaintiff assented to the defendant's selling the logs or even understood the purpose of the conversation, assuming it took place. The plaintiff alleges that he notified the purchasers of his charge on the logs as above set out, and that with such knowledge they made the said purchase in question. From the best consideration I can give the evidence after seeing and hearing the witnesses and closely reading the transcript of the proceedings at the trial, I find that Merrifield was notified by the plaintiff of the claim he had against this boom of logs. I do not accept Merrifield's evidence in denial, mainly from his demeanor in giving evidence and from the inherent probabilities of the surrounding circumstances. Having regard to the locality in which the parties carried on their work and business and the few traders there and their methods of trading, it is a fair inference, that apart from the plaintiff's evidence, Merrifield & Lloyd were put fairly upon inquiry and that they knew that the plaintiff had an adverse interest in the property. I do not think that they have shown that they are bona fide purchasers without notice. In coming to this conclusion I am assisted by the case of Forest v. Smith, et al., a decision of the full court delivered December 11, 1908, and not yet reported.

"There will be judgment against Ash, Bartlett & Brown for the amount of the plaintiff's bill, \$484, and a declaration (1) that the logs in question were bought by the defendants, Merrifield & Lloyd, with the notice of the plaintiff's interest therein; (2) that the logs be sold and the proceeds of such sale be paid forthwith thereafter into court; and (3) that the plaintiff be paid the amount of his claim and costs out of the amount so paid in."

"Aids to Shippers" is the title of a 72-page book containing a quantity of information of value to all engaged in the export or import trade. The book is issued by Oelrichs & Company, of New York, for more than forty years the American representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who by reason of long experience are qualified to advise. The table of foreign moneys with United States equivalents, together with weights, measurements, tariffs, Customs requirements, etc., will be found of great value. "Aids to Shippers" will be sent, postpaid, on request to Oelrichs & Company, forwarding department, 5 Greenwich street, New York.

Interpretation of an Agreement to Cut.—The case of the Laurentide Paper Company v. Baptist came up on appeal recently in the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick delivered an interesting judgment. The point to be determined, he said, was the right acquired under a deed passed between two private individuals conveying the right to cut timber. The appellants on January 25th, 1887, through their agent, Forman, bought from one Reynar, "the right of cutting all soft wood, which is to be found" on the lots in question, "with the right to make all necessary roads and buildings for such purpose (to wit, said cutting) on all the aforesaid lots; for the said Forman to have and cause the said cutting during the period of twenty years from the date of these presents."

Subsequently, said the Chief Justice, Reynar sold the lots to one Vallieres, under whose title the respondent holds. The question at issue is: What is the character of the title given by Reynar to Forman? Did the purchaser, Forman, now represented by the appellant, acquire or take a title in the land or merely a license to cut, not all the standing timber, but the trees or soft wood to be found on the lots mentioned, which when cut and removed became his property? In other words, can it be gathered from the words of the contract that the vendor intended to sell growing timber which might remain on the land, drawing nutriment

therefrom for the benefit of the purchaser during twenty years, or did he acquire a right or license to cut a certain portion of the timber then standing, which right was to be exercised at any time during twenty years? After referring to the evidence and to the precedents applicable to the case the Chief Justice concluded by dismissing the appeal with costs. This judgment showed the Court of Appeal to be in accord with the judgment of Mr. Justice Bosse in the court below, who was of opinion that the right in question was a mere personal obligation.

Membership in a Lumber Company Being Wound Up.—Judge Latchford recently gave judgment in the case of re Nipissing Planing Mills, Limited, Rankin's case. This was an appeal by a liquidator of the company in course of winding-up, from an order or report of the local master at North Bay, refusing to place R. Rankin on the list of contributories of the company. Rankin was not one of the applicants for incorporation, and did not sign the memorandum of agreement executed in duplicate, which was filed with the Provincial Secretary, although he signed a memorandum in the same form, under which it was agreed that he made application for shares in the company. Judge Latchford held that although probably Rankin intended to apply for shares, the memorandum which he signed was only an agreement to become incorporated and to take certain shares. It was not an agreement with the company. If it had been followed by allotment of shares and acceptance of stock, Rankin would not have been able to deny that he was a shareholder. But there had not been such an agreement and accordingly Judge Latchford upheld the order of the Master at North Bay in refusing to place Rankin on the list of contributories.

English Imports for 1908 and 1907,

The imports of hewn and sawn timber at the twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom for the years ending 31st December, 1908 and 1907, were as follows:

	To end of Dec. 1908.	To end of Dec. 1907.
London	1,446,626	1,580,658
Cardiff	1,268,773	1,101,114
Hull	820,231	829,378
Liverpool	591,858	640,879
West Hartlepool	567,533	559,011
Manchester (including Runcorn)	515,043	497,932
Newport, Mon.	379,616	330,435
Grimsby	306,956	306,050
Grangemouth	285,315	261,273
Borrowstounness	224,387	190,551
Swansea	196,945	161,738
Gloucester	188,083	178,453

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

134. Soft birch.—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of soft birch.

140. Veneer.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of 3-ply wood veneer from Canadian manufacturers.

143. Pine deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine deals from Canadian exporters of same.

146. Oak spokes.—A Manchester firm now buying in the United States asks for description and prices of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers.

147. Pine doors.—A Manchester firm now obtaining supply from United States asks for description and prices of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

148. Machinery.—A Yorkshire firm manufacturing wood-working machinery of all kinds wishes to open up business connections in Canada.

153. Logs.—A London manufacturing company is open to contract for regular supplies of logs, with the bark on, in lengths of 6 and 7 or 12 and 14 feet with about 18 inches diameter inside the bark; in birch, ash, elm, white oak, beech, bird's-eye maple and ordinary maple, and invites quotations from Canadian shippers. Logs must be good, sound and straight, and free from knots and strakes.

156. Turned goods.—A London firm seeks supplies of wooden trays in deal, birch and oak, made to dimensions, and also of wooden utensils and other turned goods.

183. Representation.—A Glasgow firm of commission merchants desire Canadian agencies in office desks and supplies, also pulp for manufacturer of paper.

187. Yellow pine.—A manufacturer of picture frames wants to get into touch with dealers in pine suitable for picture frames.

228. Wood squares.—A North of England firm, largely interested in the manufacture and import of all kinds of brush wood, can take regular parcels of clean wood squares of pine, spruce or basswood 48-inch x 1 1/8-inch x 1 1/8-inch and 60-inch x 1 1/4-inch x 1 1/4-inch. Shipments to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

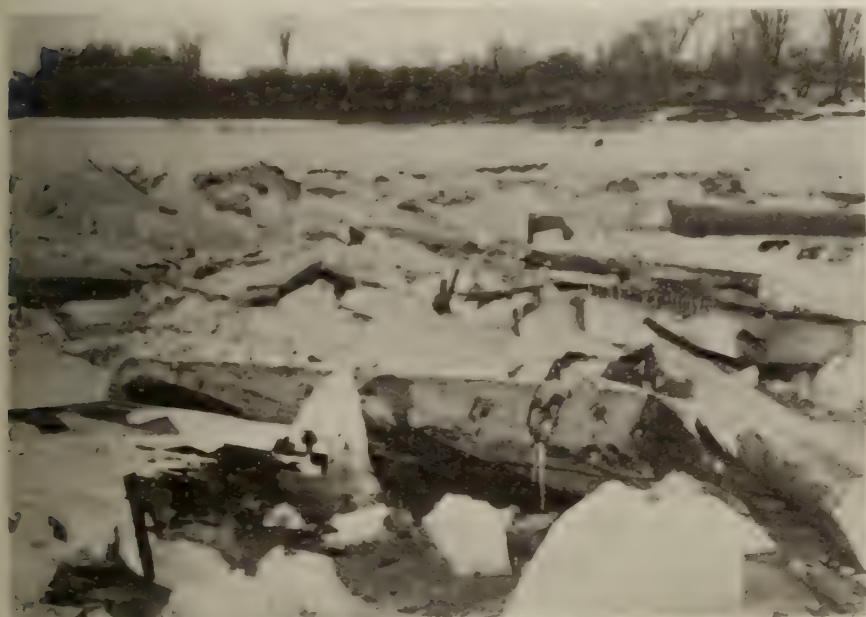
Items of Interest from Miscellaneous Points

Rockvale Mills Purchased by Dr. Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P., of Durham, Ont., president of the Durham Furniture Company, acting for the company, has purchased from Mr. Mark Armstrong, administrator for the estate of the partnership of himself and the late W. A. Armstrong, what is known as the Rockvale Mills property and timber limits connected therewith. The mills are situated five miles north-east of Flesherton station on the Collingwood gravel road. There are nine and one-half acres of land, on which there are about a dozen buildings in all. The limits consist of 800 acres of fairly good land on good road and within easy distance of the mill. Seven hundred acres of the limits are choice, unculled bush, nearly all being hardwood, and well suited to the manufacture of furniture. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$28,000.

Serious Damage to St. John River Booms.

The St. John River Log Driving Company, of Fredericton, N.B., sustained a heavy loss recently by a sudden thaw accompanied by a prolonged rain storm, which caused considerable damage all over New Brunswick, to bridges and other property. The company's sheer booms are always stored for the winter in a small stream, named the Nash-



St. John River Booms Destroyed by freshet.

waaksis, which enters the St. John River a mile or so above Fredericton. The thaw caused a tremendous rise in the stream and about \$20,000 worth of booms were torn from their moorings and driven out onto the ice of the main river. Heavy sheer booms of 5 timbers, 10x12, bolted side by side, were snapped off by the force of the rush, which lasted but for a few minutes. Some booms were actually driven under the main river ice for some 250 feet. Very little was saved from the wreck and the company is hard at work preparing new booms for the spring run of logs early in May. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the damage done.

Cooperage Business in Northern New York.

Mr. Geo. B. Oberton, of North Bangor, Maine, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," gives the following account of the cooperage business at St. Regis Falls, N.Y.:

"The present winter's output of hardwood logs in this locality is approximately 23,000,000 feet. These are to be used exclusively for cooperage stock at the St. Regis Falls plant of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company (a subsidiary concern of the American Sugar Refining Company). Four different sawmill firms sold their output of hardwood logs to this company at an average rate of \$9 per thousand, delivered at mill or track. These firms have heretofore sawn their logs into lumber, but owing to the state of the lumber market, find it more profitable to dispose of their logs in this way.

"Wages in the camps have been as follows: 'Short-stops,' \$13 to \$20 per month; experienced men who stayed a reasonable length of time, \$30 per month; teamsters, \$30, with a bonus of \$5 added to each month for those who stayed till the end of hauling operations; \$1.75

to \$3.00 per day for team. This includes board for man and team and use of sleds.

"A firm which has a contract for taking out 3,000,000 feet per year, delivers its logs at the stave mill by a trolley line five miles long. A gasoline locomotive was first tried and proved a failure, on account of the steep grades—in some instances ten per cent. The road is a 3-foot gauge. Two carloads of logs are easily hauled by the motor.

"From a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, I have gleaned the following facts, relative to the slack cooperage industry: Pennsylvania ranks first in the manufacture of staves, followed by Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Virginia, Maine, and New York, ranking in the order named. Twenty-one different woods were used in the manufacture of staves. The lowest average value was shown for chestnut staves, \$4.53 per thousand; the highest average value, \$7.96, was reported for ash. Gum wood produced the largest amount of staves, followed by pine, elm, beech, maple and spruce in the order named. Virginia was credited with the largest number of pine staves. These are largely used in the low grade barrel circular packages, etc. Over seven-eighths of the spruce staves were reported for Maine. These are chiefly used for butter tubs, pails, and other circular packages.

"Pennsylvania ranked first in the production of beech, birch and maple staves. Michigan furnished 98 per cent. of the elm staves. Ohio was credited with the largest number of elm hoops."

Washington Lumbermen Campaigning Against Tariff Reduction.

That the presentation of a report by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, does not involve an end of the campaign against the reduction of the duty on lumber is forcibly shown by the steps which are now being taken by Washington State lumbermen. Statistics are now being obtained from Washington and other Pacific coast states to show the extent of the imports into those states from the dairying and agricultural states of the middle West and the heavy shipments of lumber which are sent in return by the Pacific coast country. Figures have been received to show that Washington imports about \$1,000,000 worth of dairy products from Minnesota, about \$1,500,000 worth from Iowa, about \$500,000 worth from North Dakota, and similar amounts from other rich states in the middle West. Figures are being obtained to show the extent of other imports. It is claimed that from Minnesota alone Washington takes from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of products, both agricultural and manufactured.

In return, the State of Washington ships about \$1,500,000 worth of lumber to Minnesota and corresponding amounts to other states in the middle West. The lumbermen claim that as soon as the duty is removed the low grade lumber from Canada will immediately flood the middle Western States of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, driving out the Pacific coast lumber. The natural effect, it is claimed, will be to drive the trade of the Pacific Northwest up into Canada, and the Middle Western States will lose a rich market for their products. This statement will be laid before the Ways and Means Committee and placed in the hands of all members of Congress.

Estimating Rules for Ties, etc., in Pennsylvania.

In the State of Pennsylvania the number of board feet of lumber contained in ties, poles, posts, etc., is estimated by means of the following table:

Railroad tie	44 board feet
Mine tie	25 "
Telegraph pole	150 "
Trolley pole	100 "
Fence post	10 "
Fence rail	8 "
Mine prop	18 "
Car of mine props	5,460 "
7,500 lath	1,000 "
3,500 shingles	1,000 "
Cord of wood	1,000 "

John G. Hall & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, 114 State street, Boston, Mass., have issued an attractive calendar for 1909, a copy of which they have sent to the "Canada Lumberman." The calendar is mounted on a large light brown board and is decorated with a beautiful copy of a painting of a young lady. The picture is designed in rich greens, reds and browns, which harmonize delightfully and make the calendar an exceptionally welcome one.

In the annual trade review published recently in the "Canada Lumberman," the 1908 cut of Gilmour & Hughson's mill at Hull, Que., was placed at a greater amount than the 1907 cut. Their cut in 1908 should have been stated as about 25,000,000 feet, which was less than they cut in 1907.

Facts vs. Theory in Modern Logging

Good Results Obtained by the Use of Log Loading Machinery—By Norton Mattocks

As necessity is the mother of invention, most inventions are naturally aimed at the "Largest Fixed Expense." In other words, efforts to "Cut Costs" are usually directed at those expenses which form the largest proportion of the finished cost. This being true, it is the more remarkable that, while every other branch of the lumber business has long since been modernized and highly developed, the logging end (which is the most expensive end) has until the past few years, continued in its primitive methods, and only after a radical departure from the old ways has the economic handling of logs been solved.

Because these changes have taken place so recently, and the really successful devices are so few, only those who have studied the question thoroughly and become intimately acquainted with conditions as they exist in the various sections of the country can discuss the subject, even in a general way, intelligently.

Since these labor saving machines for handling logs have been on the market, many arguments have been advanced and much has been written concerning their fitness or unfitness under certain conditions, but facts are facts, and machines which have been theoretically condemned, as impractical under certain conditions, have sometimes proven the reverse in real practice therefore, the only proof is in the actual operation and results obtained.

As few industries vary so much in their local environments as the lumber business, the machine best adapted to the general handling of

be simple in construction and easy for the average man to operate. It must burn either wood or coal and be adaptable to both standard and narrow gauge track.

Fig. 1 shows the general design of the McGiffert, the style of frame, its massive construction and the regular position occupied when propelling itself along the track. Fig. 2 shows the truck frames raised and



Fig. 1.—Regular position of Loader resting on truck frames while propelling itself.



Fig. 2.—Loader resting on broad base with truck frames raised, ready to pull empty car under boom for loading.

logs is that which can and does most nearly adapt itself to all conditions; not in the mind of the theorist, but in actual practice. The best criterion, therefore, as to the comparative efficiency of one device over another would naturally be in the larger number of machines in use, together with the duplications of these machines. If this assumption is correct there can be no question, but what the McGiffert log loader takes foremost place among loading devices. Anyone who has traversed the timber sections of North America and seen the large number of these machines operating successfully, under all conditions, and handling all kinds of timber, will admit this to be the case.

To appreciate more clearly the manifold advantages possessed by this machine, a brief enumeration of the requisites necessary for a successful log loading device together with a short description of the McGiffert design, and its method of operating will be of assistance. In the first place to load logs most economically on cars the loading device must be self-propelling, able to move itself or its cars to any point and at any time. It must also be capable of permitting both cars and loader to pass each other on the same track. It must be able to load under all track conditions as well as all conditions of the territory immediately surrounding. It must be of powerful construction, to guard against all possible breakdowns, as it frequently is a long way from its base of supplies. It must have ample power to handle rapidly any log required of it as well as propel a loaded train when the occasion demands. It must



Fig. 3.—A wet spot in the South.



Skidding from both sides of the track.

the machine supported by the four curved legs, leaving the rails clear to permit the passage of cars under it for the purpose of loading. By running a spotting line over a forward sheave, then under and back to the empty cars in the rear, they may thus quickly be brought forward into position under the boom to receive their load. When in this position the loader rests solidly with a wide base and with stability to skid and load from any reasonable distance. It is thus evident that an entire train may be loaded at one setting or each car in the train may be



Fig. 4.—A McGiffert handling some of the "questionable" kind in California.

loaded at separate points along the track and all without the aid of a switch engine.

Fig. 3 clearly indicates its advantages in wet and swampy country where the use of horses would be impossible. It is at once apparent that with its peculiar construction it is equal to any ground or track condition where logging could be carried on with cars, and figs. 4 and 5 afford proof

as to its power to handle any size logs that could be gotten to it fast enough to keep it busy.

While McGiffert loaders have been, for a few years past, in general use in all other parts of the United States, it was not until early in 1907 that the first machine of this type was installed in the heavy timber region of the Pacific coast. So gratifying, however, were the results following its installation that a second and third machine were immediately ordered by the same people. Prior to the introduction of this loader, all the lumber in that territory was being handled either by the old horse and man method, by donkey engine, or by roll-ways, simply because no better means had thus far proven successful.

The actual accomplishments of these machines, their ability to handle logs advantageously, up to and over six feet in diameter and scaling as high as 3,946 feet, were soon learned in other sections on the coast, until at the present time about 20 McGiffert loaders, besides other special steam logging machines, have supplanted former methods and by their results are opening the eyes of the skeptic and disproving the conclusions of theorists. In this connection it should be stated that while the McGiffert, self-propelling, steam log loader and skidder has made good under conditions previously considered impossible, there is a certain class of timber which can never be handled by any lifting device or moved to mill on wheels. If a machine could load such logs it would not prove profitable, for with such a loading capacity it could load more timber in a day than any logging road or mill capacity could take care of.

As further evidence that the efficiency of this type of machine is not confined to only certain localities in the West, they are distributed in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana. To show what they are doing and how they are valued by their



Fig. 5.—Large Logs in Northern California. Largest Logs scaled 3,946 ft. Total scale 23,330 ft. loaded with McGiffert Self Propelling Steam Log Loader

owners, the following extracts from testimonials should afford food for thought.

The McCloud River Lumber Company, of McCloud, California, who are operating three McGifferts, say in part:

"We will admit that we were somewhat sceptical as to the machines being able to load and handle the extremely heavy timber which we have, but we have picked up with your machine and placed on the cars logs scaling thirty-nine hundred and some odd feet so far, and with no apparent effort for the machine; so far as the ability of the machine to handle the size timber that we have, or I might say almost any one else, has been thoroughly demonstrated to us, and I feel confident that the machine will load any log that we have in our woods.

"Upon the first day, and when the first machine was worked for the first time, we loaded 73,000 feet of logs scattered along the right of way in one hour and twenty minutes, the machine moving and placing its own empties at seven different landings.

"I might add that every statement made by your representative has been fulfilled in every respect, and in most cases more than what was promised, and our every expectation has been gratified.

"We have already wired an order for the third machine and we hope to be able to do more business with you in the future."

In a later letter from the same people is the following:

"We would say that our three log loaders purchased from you last spring have given entire satisfaction and we have not been disappointed in them in any particular."

The Weed Lumber Company, Weed, California, say:

"We are using two McGiffert loaders, purchased during the year of 1907, and consider them very efficient machines. Up to the present time they have loaded all the logs they have been called on to load. We are operating two shifts and cutting about 200,000 feet per day.

"If we purchase further loaders, without doubt they will be McGiffert's."

From Washington, the Lamb Davis Lumber Company write:

"We used your McGiffert for about ten days working off a trestle about twenty feet high across the Wenatchee River. We took out about half a million feet across a dried river bed, then hoisting them onto the cars on the trestle. We found it necessary to move the loader several times during this operation, and found that this could be done in a very few minutes. We are very much pleased at losing so little time moving. The machine was not situ-

ated so that we could put out a guy line, except to attach it to the trestle itself, but we were enabled to haul these logs, some of them as large as 3½ feet in diameter and 18 feet in length, with no trouble at all. We are very much impressed with the operation of this machine, and feel convinced we have made the best choice on the market."

The George Palmer Lumber Company, of LaGrande, Oregon, say:

"We have had one of your McGiffert loaders at work in our logging camps since last November, and are pleased to state that it has fully met our greatest expectation in every way, handling the logs quickly, safely, and economically.

"Our company completed the construction of its sawmill plant and commenced active operations only last fall, but for a few weeks previous to having our McGiffert loader set up, we used horse teams to load our logging cars. In this connection will state that those few weeks will always stand out as a mountain on our cost record, as compared with the present cost of logging operations."

Another McGiffert at Loyalton, California, operated by the Marsh Lumber Company, is spoken of as follows:

"We cannot speak too highly of your McGiffert loader because it has done and is doing such excellent work in about half the time, or less, than the former way of log loading. It has saved us money from the start. The self-propelling feature and method of spotting the cars makes it the ideal outfit for anyone who has many logs to handle and wants it done the cheapest way. It handles any timber and is as near indestructible as such a machine could be. If we needed another machine we would not hesitate to duplicate our order to you. We cannot speak too well of it."

The Arrow Lake Lumber Company, British Columbia, shortly after receiving the loader, say:

"We do not for a moment doubt that we will be entirely pleased with the McGiffert."

The Northern California Lumber Company, Silt, Washington, say:

"We believe that the machine is going to be everything that you claim for it and, as far as we can see, it is built along lines which should give it a long life."

If what the McGiffert log loader has actually accomplished under varying conditions and at widely separated points is not positive proof of what it can do elsewhere under similar conditions, then facts mean nothing and theorists will not be convinced.

A Good Outlook in the Prairies.

The situation in the lumber business in central and western Canada is improving. Indications are for a good season, with probably better prices.

Everyone connected with the lumber business at the present time is waiting and hoping for an early spring. If the spring opens out early the building trades will go forward with a rush. At present writing, the architects in Winnipeg and at most points throughout the West are very busy with plans and preliminary sketches for buildings of all classes. There seems to be a change this year in the class of buildings to be erected, and very few apartment houses are projected at the present time. The plans seem to run more into business buildings and stores, with a few residences scattered here and there.

The price of material has not gone up to any great extent and the chances are very favorable for a splendid year from the builders' point of view. Lumber is plentiful and can be obtained anywhere at a reasonable price. Money is easier and the loan companies have already indicated a desire to advance same at a favorable rate of interest upon legitimate propositions.

Taking everything into consideration the year is progressing just as was expected by those who looked forward to a prosperous year.

The building totals for 1908 show that Western Canada was not only ahead of the United States, but also ahead of Eastern Canada in the pro-rata amount of actual building accomplished. This, in the face of many obstacles, shows that the march of progress in Western Canada has not been changed to the degree it has obtained in the older settled districts. The building totals show that as a whole, the reduction was comparatively small, while in some districts the increase was far in advance over 1907.

The year has started off with a splendid record for the first two months, and it is really wonderful the number of permits and building projects that have been taken out and gone ahead with during the cold weather which we have experienced. Up to the present writing, however, there has been no general resumption of building activity, such as we saw in 1905 and 1906, but we expect it, nevertheless, and the next two or three months ought to tell the tale.

The retail lumbermen are able and willing to supply material at the lowest possible rate and they are looking forward confidently to a good year's business.

If the architect is busy, the builder is likely to be busy later on. The lumber and supply trades will be made busy, and everything will be prosperous.

This year ought to mean better average profits to the builder, who will be able to figure work on a fair percentage on each work, rather than be striving on some work to make up for the obvious under-calculations of the predecessors.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

An Automatic Woodworkers' Grinder for General Grinding Purposes.

A. J. Lindsay, 55 Gould street, Toronto, has just placed on the market "The Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworkers' Grinder," for all grinding purposes in woodworking establishments, such as sharpening saws, knives, etc. The machine is built either in a combination for

ball bearings, and by the use of a sliding weight the knives can be balanced without removing them from the grinder. As is shown by Fig. I, the machine contains adjustable cushion guards, which may be placed in any desired position. These guards fill two important functions, preventing the flying of grit in the operator's face, and protecting his life in case of a bursting wheel.

The table of the saw sharpener moves automatically by an eccentric



Fig. 1—The Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder.

general grinding of both saws and knives, or independent machines are supplied, one for planer knife grinding, another for saw sharpening, and a third for moulding and sticker knives and the general grinding of light tools.

The Universay machine, as shown in Fig. 1, illustrates the grinding of a planer knife at one end of the machine, and saw sharpener at the other. Both of these can be operated automatically at the same time,

motion at right angles to the knife bar, which carries the saw with it, as shown in illustration. The machine can be adjusted to suit any size of saw, or any pitch of tooth, and tilted to suit any bevel for cross cut saws, or arranged to sharpen band resaws.

Figure II. shows the knife bar and saw sharpening device with carriage of knife bar turned down and a steady rest bolted on where the knife comes off. Fig. II. also shows the knife wheel removed and



Fig. 2—The Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder.

or independent of each other, as desired. The carriage travels automatically on a square steel bar driven from reversing belt in rear of machine. The knife bar on the left end of the machine, as shown in Fig. 1, contains a water jacket, which, when the knife is bolted on, renders it impossible to burn the knife and draw the temper. This is an entirely new feature in the grinding of knives, and Mr. Lindsay claims that it has never before been adopted by any makers of grinders. At a public demonstration recently, given at the works of the Martin Pump & Machine Company, Toronto, this feature was clearly demonstrated to be practical. The knife bar also swings on centre at the end brackets on

wheels for moulding and sticker knives substituted. This does not require any removing of parts excepting the wheels to convert it into this class of machine, which can be done instantly. Fig. 11. also shows the cooling tank placed in the shelf at the centre of the machine for dipping knives.

A practical demonstration of this machine was given on Feb. 17th at the works of the Martin Pump & Machine Company, Toronto, where it was seen by a number of practical mill men, and a machine was at once bought by the Toronto Junction Lumber Company, who recently equipped large planing mills. It is now in daily use there.

Notes of the Machinery Trade

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of their 1909 calendar, which is one of the most attractive calendars that has reached us. It is handsomely designed in a rich deep brown color and contains a large calendar block, making it serviceable for office use. It is decorated with a cleverly conceived and well executed picture in colors, entitled "The First Engineers." The picture portrays several beavers felling trees and piloting logs across stream for the purpose of building a dam. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, manufacture all kinds of hydro-electric power machinery as well as electric motors, transformers, dynamos, switchboards, steam turbines, gas engines, Corliss engines, water wheels, mining, crushing, cement, flour mill and sawmill machinery, hoisting engines, turbine pumps, etc. The painting on the calendar is from the brush of Mr. Arthur H. Hider, a well known Canadian artist, and was designed especially for Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited.

The Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., whose Canadian plant is at Hamilton, Ont., have issued one of the finest and handsomest catalogues which have reached the "Canada Lumberman" for some time. The catalogue deals with the Berlin woodworking machinery, and by means of numerous excellent illustrations and carefully prepared descriptions, gives one a splendid idea of the Berlin sanders, sizers, planers, moulders, surfacers, band resaws, pony band-mills, edgers, rip-saws, cut-off saws, glue jointers, shapers, knife grinders and other tools. The catalogue is published upon fine glazed paper and bound in a stiff cloth cover which makes it a much more substantial publication than the usual class of catalogue. All who are interested in woodworking machinery should send for a copy, and at the same time mention the "Canada Lumberman."

The Georgian Bay Engineering Works, Midland, Ont., have published an attractive catalogue of their hoisting machinery. This company has become well known for its endeavor to produce substantial and practical machinery. Its designs have met with the approval of many of the largest users in Canada, as evidenced by the large number of repeat orders received. The company devote their entire time and

attention to the manufacture of hoisting machines and accessories. A copy of this catalogue will be of much interest to those who make use of this class of machinery and they will be able to obtain it by writing to the company.

Jeffrey conveying machinery for sawmills, pulp mills and wood-working plants, is attractively described in a special catalogue, No. 57E, which has been issued by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. The catalogue is extensively illustrated and attractively gotten up. It will prove interesting to all who are concerned with this class of machinery.

Mr. Donald M. Silass, of Eel River, N.B., has recently ordered from the Robb Engineering Company a stationary sawmill, consisting of: A 70 horse-power return tubular boiler with Dutch oven setting, a 70 horse-power Robb-Armstrong stationary engine, a No. 4 rotary mill, etc.

Mr. Joseph Moulton, of Burin, Nfld., has recently ordered a 35 horse-power Robb-Armstrong engine, 35 horse-power Robb-Mumford Brady portable boiler, and a No. 4 rotary mill, trimmer, etc., from the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S.

An amusing mistake was made by John Oliver, M.L.A., in his arraignment of the British Columbia Government's policy in the House at Victoria recently. He attacked the Government for parting with land at a nominal rental, the timber on which was worth \$100,000 an acre, and quoted a Mr. Sutton as his authority. Mr. Sutton, in explanation, said that what he did say was that the land referred to carried 100,000 superficial feet to the acre. Mr. Oliver himself later explained, according to the "Victoria Colonist," that the timber was worth \$100,000 a square mile. The truth is that timber in British Columbia under license will not run on an average more than from 30,000 feet to 40,000 feet on acre, although there might be choice sections here or there which would contain 100,000 feet to the acre. A square mile of timber land often contains a large proportion of rock and barren land. Timber near the water and easily logged would be worth as high as \$1 a thousand, but timber generally would not average more than from twenty-five to fifty cents a thousand. Out of curiosity a timber broker's list was recently studied to get the average price of timber for sale. It was found that a fair average would be from \$5 to \$8 an acre, but in special cases as high as from \$15 to \$35 has been paid. At \$8 an acre a mile of timber would be worth \$5,280.

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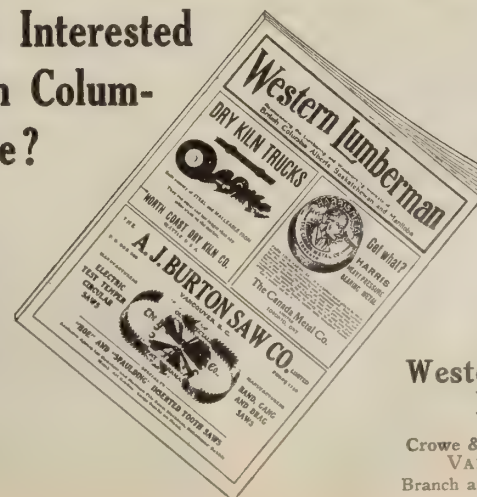
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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

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Wanted

BASSWOOD, BLACK ASH, SOFT ELM, Chesnut, Oak, Birch and Maple, sawn to our sizes, log run, for Spring or Summer delivery. Box 679 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Basswood Wanted

500,000 FT. 4/4 WINTER CUT, LOG run, dead culls out. State amount you have and lowest price. Box 694 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Wanted

YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH US, IF you have any kind of dry lumber for sale, or stock of hardwood or basswood logs to saw to order. **THE R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED,** Hamilton. 7

Wanted

1 1/2" Dry Soft Elm
1 1/2" Dry Beech
1 1/2" Winter Sawn White Basswood New Cut.
Log run, mill culls out. Box 680 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Lumber and Shingles

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT TO handle the cut of a Spruce Mill, of from 10 to 20 million capacity per annum, rail shipment, providing same is located so that quick shipments on frames can be made. Guarantee deliveries to be 10 days to 2 weeks from dates of orders.

We are also open to contract to handle the upper grades of White Cedar Shingles. Quality must be A1 and shipments prompt.

We will buy Spruce, random; Hemlock Boards, P.I.S. and clipped 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. lengths, or random; (a limited quantity of rough), Shingles and Laths, for water shipments.

We give special attention to consignments. Write us. We may be able to do business.

THE KNOTT-SAMPSON LUMBER CO.,
20 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building, Ottawa Ont.

Wanted

1" Coffin Elm 12" and up wide
1" Soft Elm common and better
1" Hard Maple common and better
1 1/2" Soft Elm common and better
1 1/2" Basswood, winter cut
1 1/2" Hard Maple, plain, white and quartered
Write us for prices. We can use one million feet MILL CULL Birch, Maple, Beech, Soft Elm and Basswood. Apply to **KEARNAN BROS., LIMITED,** Owen Sound, Ont. 8

Wanted

BIRCH LOGS, 16" AND UP IN DIAMETER. **BUEFALO VENEER CO.,** Buffalo, N.Y. 6

WANTED—PUMP SQUARES

up to 200,000 ft. White Pine, Quarter cut.
Lengths—9-18 ft. Size—5 x 5 to 8 x 8.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont. 7

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

HEMLOCK, OAK, BASSWOOD AND some pine. Apply to **C. M. WALLBRIDGE,** Esq., Madoc, Ont. 7

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO.,** Huntsville, Ont. tt

CEDAR FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS AND SIZES CEDAR POLES, Piles and Posts—Immediate delivery—Cedar Ties, Squares and Shingles. Write **TOM A. WILSON,** Cannington. 7

For Sale

100 M. 3" Log run, Cedar.
80 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.

All 1907 Cut **H. BOURGOUIN,** Montreal. tt

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, situated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B. C. estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill.

Apply to
Mrs. E. H. HUSBAND,
129 Main St., Hamilton Ontario

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B. Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clears, " "
3 " 2nd Clears, " "
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. c

For Sale

24 M. ft. 2" Cedar log run d.c. out
100 M. ft. 1" Birch mill cull d.c. out
300 M. ft. 2, 2 1/2, 3" Birch mill cull d.c. out
17 M. ft. 1" Maple log run d.c. out
50 M. ft. 2" Maple 1st and 2nds
65 M. ft. 2" Maple 1 and a common
60 M. ft. 1" Ash log run d.c. out
200 M. ft. 3x5x6"x16" Merch Spruce
200 M. ft. 3x5x10"x15" " "
200 M. ft. 3x6x10"x15" " "

HORACE HARTLEY,
54 Guardian Bldg., Montreal

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1"x4/6"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1"x7, & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2"x4"x10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2"x8"x10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2"x10"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2"x12"x10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2"x5", 7", 9", 11"x10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating

We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.

PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury)

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO. LIMITED, tt

For Immediate Sale

1 200 H. P. AUTOMATIC McEWEEN ENGINE, 18 x 18 centre crank (with heavy extra iron bed in first class running order.) Apply to **KEARNEY TIMBER MFG. CO.,** Kearney, Ont. tt

For Sale

ONE 50 H. P. AUTOMATIC CUT OFF EN- gine in good running order. Will exchange for lumber. **D. AITCHISON & Co.,** Main St., Hamilton. 8

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL, ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h. p., belts, etc. Apply to **Box 52 Chappleau, Ont.** 9

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to **TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY,** Chatham, N.B. tt

For Sale at Your Own Price

COMPLETE SAW AND STAVE MILL practically new, with iron steam boxes. Will sell any part separately if desired. Reply **Box 686,** CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale

THE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS,
Brantford, Ont. tt

SITUATED AT KALADAR, ONT.—SECOND- hand sawmill, consisting of 16 h.p. portable engine, No. 0 saw frame, No. 0 right-hand log carriage, 48" solid saw, slab saw mandrel, upright swing shingle machine, saw jointer, shingle packer, etc. **WATEROUS, Brantford.** 7

FOR SALE CHEAP, A LARGE RIGHT Hand Saw Mill Engine, weight about 8 000 lbs. Cylinder is 13" x 18"; Shaft 7" x 7" diam.; Fly wheel 7' diam. and 15" face. The engine has been thoroughly overhauled at an expense of \$180,000, and not used since. Apply **C. NORSEWORTHY & Co.,** St. Thomas, Ont. 6

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B. 8

For Sale

1 54" iron pulley, 20" face with 24" dodge clutch (new)
2 54" iron clutch pulleys, 20" face.
1 sand sucker—8" suction.
1 pair horizontal twin engines.
1 three block saw carriage.

Address **EDDY BROTHERS & COMP. NY, LIMITED,** Blind River, Ont. 9

Boilers for Sale

WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER OR SHIN- gles, twin engines, cylinders 16 x 24, speed 115 revolutions, plain slide valve, developing 250 to 300 h.p., American system rope drive, Judson Governor, piped for indicator, Wainwright water heater, will heat water to 210 degrees, engine now running. Also four 20 ft. boilers, equipped with Crosby pop safety valves, equipped with Jenkins blow off valve, Dean pump 8 x 10, single action. Reason for selling must have larger equipment. Address **DOCK & MILL CO.** North Tonawanda. 7

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand beaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 72" x 18', 36 6" tubes
4 72" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 72" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 72" x 16', 64 4" tubes
5 66" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 66" x 16', 36 2" tubes, plug hat dome
4 66" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 60" x 17', 30 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" & 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangle frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" centre crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L. H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" centre crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 30" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 42" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed Fulton
15" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" centre crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED SECOND HAND MACHINERY to be used in Canada. One log nigger, 300 ft. slab and refuse conveyor chain, Jeffries make preferred. 200 boom chains. Apply to **W. L. CHANDLER,** Ogdensburg, N.Y. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Position Wanted

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. **W. L. MAGUIRE,** Delhi, Ont. 6

Wanted

TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR NEXT SEAS- on's cut of slabs. Write us. **LEVEILLE & MARION,** Wholesale Lumber, 1541 St. Catharine St. East, Montreal, Que. 9

Position Wanted

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN. SIX- teen years' experience. Good recommend- ations. Box 696, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 9

Position Wanted

AS SETTER, BAND OR CIRCULAR; Twelve years' experience. Apply **Box 699** CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Position Wanted

AS BAND SAW FILER FOR COMING season can furnish best of reference and guar- antee satisfaction. Address **J. S. BURTON,** Bucking- ham, Que. 8

Position Wanted

WANTED SITUATION AS BAND SAW filer, 18 years' experience in cutting all kinds of timber. Can send good references. Address **FIFER P. O. Box 215** Midland, Ont. 6

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detail- ed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lum- ber business, wishes to buy working interest in saw- mill operation where his services can be used. Prefer **B. C. Box 682** CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Position Wanted

MILLWRIGHT AND BLACKSMITH, ALSO round saw filer and hammerer. Box 698 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

POSITION, AS SALESMAN BY EXPERIENCED man, good connection Toronto and West. Box 704 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

Wanted

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL SAW MILL Superintendent wishes to secure sawing contract in large mode. n mill with good future assured. Address "Results" Box 703 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted May 1st, 1909

POSITION EITHER BOOKKEEPER, SALESMAN, Yard Manager, Foreman or Sup't of woods operations. Sixteen years experience from stump to consumer, past three years Ass't Manager of lumber firm, organized same. Evolved accounting and report system. Any intelligent proposition considered. Record will bear strict investigation. Box 700 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED-EMPLOYEES**Wanted**

LUMBER SALESMAN AND SHIPPER. State experience and salary expected. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. 9

Wanted

FOUR STRICTLY HIGH CLASS SHINGLE sawyers for Dunbar machines. Steady work the year around. Mill heated during winter. Commence in May. NEPISIGUIT LUMBER CO. LTD., Bathurst, N.B.

Wanted

FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE of taking charge of large lumber manufacturing office. One thoroughly conversant with cost systems preferred. Address drawer "D" Cranbrook, B.C. 7

Wanted

BY WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD TORONTO, a smart young man who has a knowledge of hardwood culling. Salary \$2.00 per day, steady employment with excellent chance for advancement. Box 683 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Cordwood Contractor Wanted

WANTED-CONTRACTOR TO GET OUT from 40 to 50 thousand cords hardwood annually for charcoal plant. Must have previous experience in operating on large scale with modern appliances. Address "Cordwood Contractor", Box 697 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

STRICTLY at MILLWRIGHT, WHO CAN take complete charge of moving and enlarging large sawmill and take charge of same when finished. Must have gilt edge references. Location on Lake Huron. Apply Box 701 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Wanted Wordworking Shop Foreman

EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of New General Woodworking Factory and Yard. Do not apply unless comp tent and acquainted with best modern shop practice. D. G. LOOMIS & SONS, Montreal. 7

Wanted

MAN WITH PORTABLE SAW MILL TO saw about 250M of mixed hardwood and pine in the township of Grimsby. Apply Box 702 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**Selling Agency Wanted**

ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER SALESMAN wishes to secure a selling connection on commission basis for Montreal and vicinity, of a large mill manufacturing spruce or pine, must be of capacity to assure grades and fill orders promptly. "ADDRESS AGENT" B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 7

Splendid Opportunity for Lumber Business

FOR SALE. SAWMILL, COMPLETE also Planing Mill, Lumber Yards, General Store and Post Office, Timber Limits, (Log Camp in operation) improved Streams and Booming Grounds situated on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry. Store doing good cash business and no opposition. Retail lumber business, (through yards, already established in nearest towns). This is a rare chance to get into the lumber business in New Ontario. \$15,000 cash, balance easy terms. Apply "New Ontario", care of Box 691 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

MISCELLANEOUS

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 11

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

PLANING MILL AND RETAIL LUMBER Business in best locality in Ontario. Everything complete and a bargain. Apply 681, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT ON LAKE HURON, CONTAINS 1,700 acres mixed timber, sawmill, dock, etc. Plenty more timber can be bought. Will be sold cheap as proprietors have other business. Box 47, Hepworth, Ont. 8

Wanted

TO PURCHASE A BAND SAW MILL capacity 30,000 feet per day or would let contract to saw pile and ship saw from three to five million feet lumber per season for a term of years. We have good mill site near town of Pembroke. Address Box No. 9, Westneath, Ont. 6

For Sale

OVER 1000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, with about 100 acres of clearing on all lots, and some buildings, and lots of cedar, hemlock, birch, maple, oak, pine, and other merchantable timber, including a good mill site on Thessalon river close to a railway with good shipping facilities. Lots all patented and most cover the mining rights. Splendid chance to move a good saw mill, as other timber can be had also. Price only \$3,000. Apply to P.O. Box 100 Bruce Mines, Ont. 7

Saw Mill and Billion and a Half Feet Timber Limits For Sale

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE A COMPLETE sawmill plant and timber limits are offered for sale. Situated on Pacific Coast, British Columbia. Limits estimated to contain one and a half billion feet of red and yellow cedar, spruce, fir, larch and hemlock, all within 3 miles of tide water. Plant consists of saw and planing mills, dry kilns, box and sash and door factories, etc., large vessels can load direct from yard. For price and terms address —F. E. LEUSHNER, 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario. 6

Important Sale of Valuable Timber Limits, Saw Mills, Logs, etc.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to and including TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, 1909, for:

1. The timber berths comprising the township of Roberts and all of the township of Kitchener, with the exception of three square miles thereof, in the district of Algoma. These berths also are virgin limits of excellent white and red pine very convenient to operate and close to the railway and will be sold together or separately.

2. Timber berth known as "107" on the Spanish river in said district, the license therefor including all woods. This is an excellent berth convenient both to railway and the Spanish River.

Tenders will also be received up to and including THURSDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1909, for:

3. The saw mill property at Brennen Harbour near Spanish Station on the C.P.R. The mill is equipped with one double cutting band saw, circular saw and gang edger, lath mill, etc., and has a daily capacity of about 80,000 feet (10 hours). There are excellent booming facilities for logs at the mill, the harbour being well sheltered from storms and also very convenient to the mouth of the Spanish River. Vessels of deep draught can be loaded at docks of mill where lumber is piled. There are all necessary boarding houses cottages for men, and other outbuildings on the property.

4. The Tug "Hazard".

5. About 42,000 pieces of red and white pine saw logs at the Brennen Harbour Mill and in Spanish River.

6. The saw mill property at Cache Bay at the mouth of the Sturgeon River near Cache Bay on the C.P.R. The mill is equipped with a circular saw, lath mill and other necessary machinery and has a daily capacity of about 40,000 feet (10 hours). Good booming facilities for logs, and railway siding on the property.

7. Stock of logs now being put in territory tributary to Cache Bay Mill.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For terms and further particulars, including estimates, apply to:

LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS
Vendor's Solicitors,
Hamilton

Sale of Valuable Timber Limit

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Town Hall, Berlin, Ontario, on TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1909, at one o'clock p.m., Timber Berth Number Ninety on the North Shore of Lake Huron. The Berth contains about thirty-six square miles.

The sale will be subject to a reserve bid.

Terms:—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and the balance in ten days thereafter.

For further particulars and terms apply to James C. Haight, Solicitor, Waterloo, Ontario.

JAMES C. HAIGHT,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated this 3rd day of March,
A. D., 1909



IF YOUR BUSINESS ISN'T WORTH ADVERTISING, ADVERTISE IT FOR SALE

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore

58 Front St. W., TORONTO



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PRESTON, ONT.
FINE BANK OFFICE, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS
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Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
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Make a Specialty of
Boiler Work, Stacks, Smoke Boxes, Tanks, Flumes, etc.
WRITE FOR PRICES

R. SPENCE & CO.

BEECH FILE WORKS
HAMILTON, ONT.

File and Rasp Manufacturers and Re-Cutters

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor



LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

J. C. McCORMACK

DEER AND CARIBOU MITTS AND MOOSE MOCCASINS

Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides

PEMBROKE - - ONTARIO



MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The same conditions prevail throughout the lumber trade in Ontario as have been prevalent for several months past. Dulness and listlessness are the characteristic of the trade. Small orders are going through all the time, but none are of sufficient volume to warrant manufacturers in looking forward to anything of an improvement. The situation is rendered still less promising by the extensive competition of southern pine, the price of which is expected to go even lower. The cause of this, is the fact that a great many mills in the Southern States are in the hands of receivers, and many of those which are in operation are under a bond of debt to the bank whereby they must move a certain amount of lumber to pay off the bonds. This condition of affairs, together with the present market demand, are such that it is useless to force anything on the market unless at reduced prices. There are practically no price changes to report in western and central Ontario markets. At Ottawa, prices are generally about steady, with a slight decline in good pine sidings, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch x 8-inch and up, which are selling now from \$48 to \$54, a decline of from \$1 to \$2 from the last quotations. A decline of from \$2 to \$4 has occurred in 2 x 7-inch and up, which is also selling at \$48 to \$54. Trade in the Ottawa valley is experiencing a dull spell similar to that which is reported from other parts of Ontario. It is expected, however, that there will be more extensive shipments by the end of March. The railway companies are expecting this and are making preparations for it. Lumbermen, however, do not look for much improvement, at least until early in April. In spite of the weakening for the better grades of pine, manufacturers believe that pine and spruce are generally firm. Shingles are quite dull. Lath have been only in slight demand, but it is expected that the building season will soon improve conditions in these lines.

Eastern Canada.

The dulness which seems to be prevalent in the lumber trade throughout Canada is strongly noticeable in the Eastern Provinces. Spruce lumber is quite inactive, although there are a few enquiries coming from United States points. Some of these are from Boston, where it is reported that prices are a little firmer with a steady market and a tendency towards higher prices. Some of the larger manufacturers will not accept frame orders for Boston delivery within a few months at less than \$26 base. Random is also showing more firmness in Boston in spite of the fact that demand is inaccurate. There is not much demand for boards at Boston. New York and Boston report a better demand for lath. Prices for $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch are still at \$3.90 to \$4, and shingles, though inactive, are firm at \$3.85 to \$3.90 for the best cedar extras. Reports from St. John show that the customary quiet condition at this time of year is in force. Shipments are smaller than usual and manufacturing has scarcely commenced. It is noticeable, however, that local stocks are disappearing, especially cedar shingles. "American" spruce deals have ceased offering and spruce lath are quite scarce. "English" spruce deals are also hard to find. This condition is leading to a general belief that a better condition will prevail shortly. This is based largely upon reports that the English markets show a decidedly upward movement. As high as \$16 per thousand superficial feet f.o.b. steamer has been received on some parcels of an ordinary specification. Spruce lath at St. John are selling at about \$2.75 for dutiable.

Great Britain.

Advices from London show that the lumber business is still very dull. Deliveries are small and trade suspensions are making operators

careful. Liverpool reports a slight improvement, though it is questionable whether it will be permanent. Brokers and merchants alike are suffering from a pessimistic conception of affairs. The spruce deal market at Liverpool remains unchanged. Small parcels of about 100 to 200 standards which recently arrived by regular liners from St. John and Halifax, with the ordinary specification of 60 per cent. of 3 x 7 and 3 x 8, balance wider, sold on the basis of £7 15s. per standard c.i.f. to the wholesale houses. They were rapidly disposed of from the steamers' side. Manufacturers of spruce deals in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are reported on the Liverpool market to be holding out for high prices for the coming season. Canadian pine deals in Liverpool are still firm. Stocks are in the hands of strong importing firms, who show no tendency to reduce prices, in the face of the strong attitude of the Ottawa district producers. At Manchester, depression is still the order of the day. Prices, however, are keeping up very well. The Manchester liner vessels from St. John and Halifax are taking very little spruce this season. Stock deliveries continue very light as a result of the depression in trade and the financial trouble. No immediate revival is expected at present. Glasgow reports a lull in business. Prices are, however, fairly steady and anything in the way of a fair demand would cause a sharp rise in prices. Shipbuilding requirements are improving. The actual business transacted at London from day to day continues to be rather less than a year ago. More forward selling, however, is taking place. Prices are firmly maintained for spot goods in London and this is causing shippers to hold firm ideas as to future prices.

United States.

The approaching opening of spring trade is having the effect of settling the trade conditions to some extent. The expectation that 1909 would be a record year is giving way somewhat to a feeling that a fair average season is in store. Building permits throughout the United States show an increase during January and February of 118 per cent. over previous year, and retail yards are led to expect an active demand for building materials, as soon as weather conditions are settled enough to permit of active building. Stocks in the country yards are not large. The impassable condition of the country roads is doing much to reduce the demand in retail yards. At Chicago, stocks of white pine are broken, especially in dimension sizes. No. 3 and poorer are in plentiful supply and are only selling slowly. White pine lath are in good demand and 4-foot No. 1 are very scarce. Buying of white cedar on a large scale is not expected in Chicago until spring opens in earnest. The demand for fir in Chicago remains quiet. The railroads and car builders are making very little enquiry; prices, however, are showing a tendency to firmness. Dealers do not look for much change for several months to come. The demand for red cedar shingles at Chicago has been light for some time. White pine and hemlock are scarce and good prices are being asked with a tendency to advance. At New York there is practically no demand for Northern pine and the indications are rather poor for an early resumption of orders. At Buffalo white pine dealers still report a quiet trade, but it is expected that when the bad March weather has passed, plenty of business will be offered. Cooperage stock at Buffalo is passing through the duller part of its year so far as slack cooperage is concerned. It is even a little worse than usual on account of the dulness in demand for the flour trade. Prices, however, are reported firm, although some consumers claim that they can buy practically at their own prices. In Chicago cooperage stocks are large and demand is light. Manufacturers expect a declining market.

New Brunswick White Cedar

Shingles

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



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Ontario

Market Correspondence

The Usual March Dulness in Eastern Trade.

St. John, N.B., March 10.—The industry and trade in this direction is experiencing the quietest month in a year. This condition of quiet usually prevails at this time of year and is due to the fact that, while manufacturing has not begun to any extent, shipments are fewer than at any other time, as stocks of all kinds of long and short lumber are lighter than at any other time. The lightness of local stocks is becoming more and more noticeable week by week; cedar shingles are practically cleaned up; there are no "American" spruce deals offering; the available quantities of spruce lath are by no means heavy; and the holdings of "English" spruce deals are dwindling rapidly.

Great activity still reigns in logging circles. Conditions continue remarkably favorable and the work of hauling from off the yards is progressing rapidly. Along the head of the St. John River there is from two and one-half to three and one-half feet of snow, the depth varying somewhat in different sections. On the Miramichi and Restigouche rivers somewhat similar conditions prevail and, speaking generally of the whole province, it may be said that the present is quite as favorable as any logging season of the past twenty years, both as regards the volume of logging operations and conditions bearing upon the getting of logs.

In the markets there is little activity and the attention of local interested people is devoted chiefly to the future. The general feeling in regard to the most important lines seems to be of an optimistic nature. Particularly is this true of "English" spruce deals. It is an accepted fact that the next two months will bring important changes in the trade in this line. Local manufacturers are looking forward to a much better year than was experienced in 1908. This means, of course, better prices and a steadier demand. Locally there is little trading in "English" spruce deals, but a careful review of the local situation leads to the conclusion that local dealers will be forced to pay considerably higher prices during the late spring than has been the case for two years past. During the month of February transactions in "English" spruce were few and of an unimportant nature. Reports from English agents of local dealers would seem to justify the pronounced feeling of optimism which is prevalent among local lumber trade people. These reports state that a somewhat similar spirit is uppermost in that direction and that the markets have a decided upward trend.

Quotations on "English" spruce deals show considerable variety, depending upon the quantity involved, the specification and the time of delivery. Some parcels of an ordinary specification which have been shipped by the winter liners have brought as high as \$16 per thousand superficial feet f.o.b. steamer.

While it is difficult to name a price that will apply generally, it would be safe to say that an enquirer would receive no lower quotation than \$15 on a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. steamer here, for delivery during the present month or during the month of April.

The spruce lath trade has shown little activity during the past month. Nearly all the local stocks in this line have been disposed of, and there are not more than two millions to be found on the local wharves or at local yards. All of these are slab-lath and the much greater part are dutiable. The local value to the seller of the dutiable goods in this line is very close to \$2.75 per thousand.

Shanty Operations Ending on the Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 11.—Lumber manufacturers of Ottawa and district are giving most of their attention to the closing of shanty operations. The log hauling will be about completed this week. On the Coulange River, where James Davidson took out some 10,000,000 feet of lumber this winter, the logs have all been delivered to the edge of the stream and will be floated down to his mill at Davidson, near Fort Coulange. He expects a favorable drive. About 30 teams per day are coming down from the Rouge and Dumoine rivers, chiefly from the E. B. Eddy Company limits. The shanties of J. R. Booth, W. C. Edwards Company, and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company are all in the process of breaking up. J. R. Booth has brought down 1,400 carloads of pine logs by the G.T.R. from Madawaska, and with the logs already in the Ottawa River he will be able to operate the coming summer practically independent of the season's drive. He expects to get 400 or 500 more carloads by the end of spring. To mill owners dependent to a great extent on the 1909 cut of logs, the driving outlook was never more favorable. The swamps in the Upper Ottawa district are full of water from recent rains, and all the homecoming shanty men confirm the statements already given in the "Canada Lumberman" that the whole Temiskaming district is under the heaviest blanket of snow it has known for many years. The work

has just commenced on conserving dams in that region, which will prevent the usual immense waste of water of the spring freshets.

As the season advances lumbermen will derive benefit from numerous improvements they have made for holding logs in bays along the Ottawa River. It is expected that the owners of big quantities of logs will be able to keep their property from blocking the passage of the smaller drives, by means of the newly made storage places. The work of conserving the Upper Ottawa waters, although begun, is not proceeding fast enough to satisfy lumbermen and factory owners dependent on water power. The Ottawa Board of Trade, under the new presidency of Mr. Peter Whelen, manager of the Sheppard and Morse Lumber Company, is forcing the matter on the attention of the Dominion Government on every possible occasion.

The announcement that the reduction of the American tariff on Canadian lumber is to be only 50 cents off the existing \$2 per thousand is not regarded in the same light by all Ottawa valley producers. One of the largest exporters of Ottawa told the "Canada Lumberman" that a 50-cent modification would practically mean no stimulation to trade. There had been more advantage, he believed, from the mere suggestion of wiping out the whole \$2 duty. The Canadian manufacturer figured that he would at least get one dollar more in his sale, but when there is only fifty cents of a margin to be apportioned between seller and buyer the encouragement to trade will be scarcely perceptible. A smaller shipper takes a more hopeful view of the tariff reform. It will simply mean, he says, that a man can accept fifty cents less on a thousand feet of lumber than before. Frequently, he added, an order of box lumber, shipping culls or other common variety was cancelled for no greater difference than fifty cents. Even a half-dollar additional profit, he maintained, would add considerably to receipts of local dealers or manufacturers during a season of active business. A representative of the J. R. Booth firm expressed a good deal more satisfaction in the removal of the lumber duty than the proposed cut of from six to two dollars per ton in paper, of which the firm is an equally large producer. In respect to the changes recommended in pulp and paper, Ottawa valley manufacturers are all suspicious that the United States will insist on a counteracting concession by Canada that will be hurtful in the end.

The trade is passing through a dull spell. Railway companies are preparing for more shipping about the middle of March. Lumbermen drawing their conclusion from the dearth of enquiries, believe there will be no large movement of lumber, at least until April sets in. There has been a weakening in quotations for the upper grades of pine, but large manufacturers maintain that the market for pine and spruce, generally speaking, is firm. The present quietness in outdoor building makes the shingle market extremely dull. There have been few sales of lath in the last fortnight, but manufacturers are not discouraged because the season promises to be very brisk in building. Some large contracts have recently been closed for 12-inch lumber at last year's prices. The transactions are not regarded as significant of any particular turn in the trade, as the purchasers were the same as last year and bought as a matter of necessity in order not to let the supply get into other hands.

Exports from Eastern Provinces to Liverpool.

H. W. Lightburne & Company, Liverpool, Eng., report that their shipments from St. John and other ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were as follows:

	1905	1906	1907	1908
St. John .....square feet	44,640,316	71,827,340	70,294,047	43,727,541
Other ports	23,548,675	50,693,435	25,093,782	43,750,449
	68,188,991	122,520,775	95,387,829	87,477,990

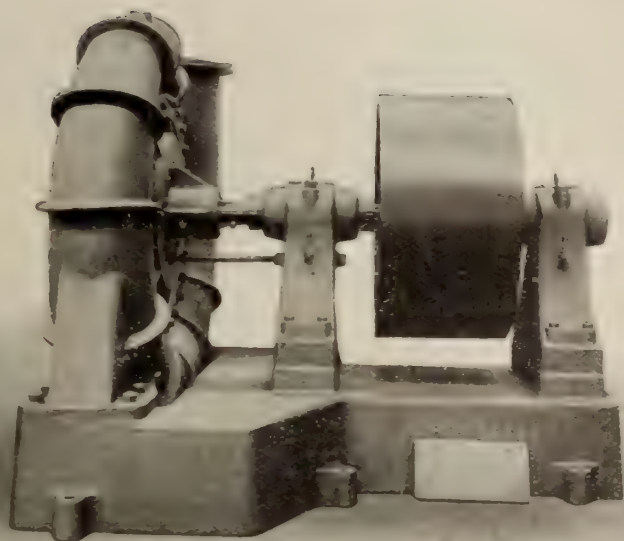
The diminution shown on the 1907 aggregate is, they believe, fairly representative of the total shipments from all sources in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The importance of this diminution lies in the fact that while 1908, owing to the financial collapse, and consequent stagnation in the United States, might have been expected to have been a year of large exports to the United Kingdom, it, on the contrary, resulted otherwise. It is now confidently predicted that a still further reduction in the export to Great Britain will be experienced in the ensuing season, attributable mainly to the revival of business in the United States and to the rapidly increasing demand in Canada for local consumption.

New Officers for Forestry Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in Ottawa on Thursday, March 11. On account of the recent special convention held in Toronto no set papers or addresses were presented. The meeting was devoted solely to the transaction of general business. Mr. Thomas Southworth, of Toronto, was elected president, and Senator Edwards, vice-president. Hon. Frank Cochrane was elected provincial vice-president for Ontario, and Mr. J. B. Miller, Toronto, was elected one of the vice-presidents. The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers re-elected Dr. Fernow, of Toronto, president.

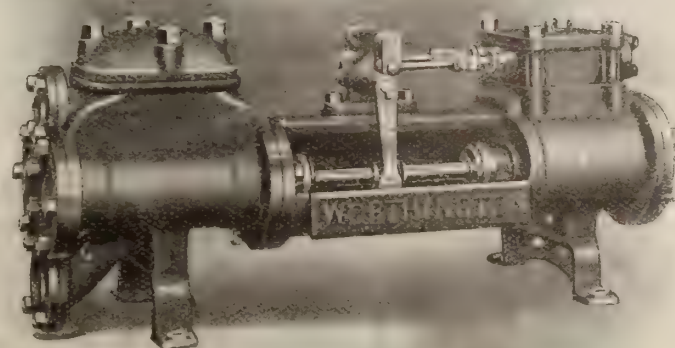
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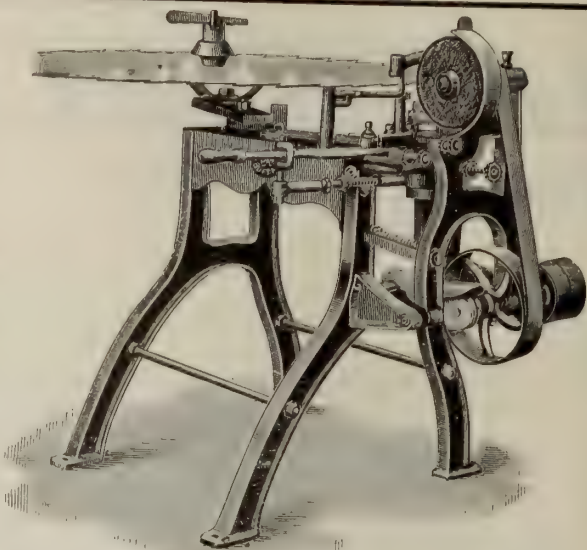
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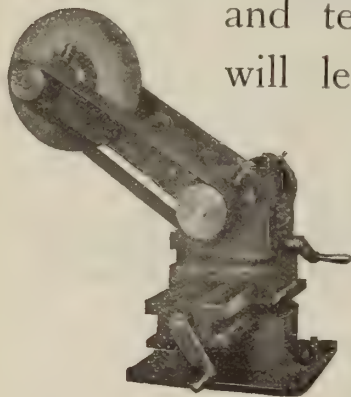
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Donald Duff, of Esquesing, Ont., will remove his sawmill to Erin, near New Liskeard, Ont.

Heintzman & Company will shortly erect an extension of their piano factory at West Toronto.

The North American Bent Chair Company are making extensive additions to their buildings at Owen Sound.

Hart & Carlaw, who recently took over the old Scott planing mill at Galt, are equipping it with modern machinery.

Tickell & Sons' furniture factory at Belleville, Ont., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000. Covered by insurance.

The Brantford Carriage Company, Limited, have been authorized to increase their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Ridout & Company, furniture dealers, Kenora, Ont., will shortly commence the erection of a large addition to their premises in that town.

The Erie Basket Company, of Leamington, have recently added to their plant by installing machinery for the manufacture of all classes of handles.

Tomiko Mills, Limited, have been incorporated to operate a sawmill on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. G. B. Ferguson, of Renfrew, Ont., is president.

The Durham Furniture Company have purchased the Rockvale sawmill and veneer mill, and timber limits near Flesherton, Ont. The price is said to have been \$28,000.

E. J. Taylor, a member of West, Taylor, Bickle Company, Norwich, manufacturers of brooms, has withdrawn from the partnership and will manufacture these articles in Montreal.

The Victoriaville Furniture Company have had to run overtime three days per week to keep up with orders. They have just added a two-storey wing, and are installing additional machinery.

The Mitchell Cooperage Company, of Chelsea Green, a suburb of London, the directors of which control a large basket factory in Ridgetown, intends establishing a basket industry on a large scale.

It is stated that Hon. W. A. Charlton and a party of Toronto capitalists are closing a deal for a tract containing something like 500,000,000 feet of mahogany and cedar, situated in Chiapas, Mexico.

The Toronto Show Case Company are preparing plans for the erection of a large factory on Carlaw avenue. They now employ about fifty hands on Derfries street, but will employ 200 when the new factory is completed.

The McLeod Pulp & Paper Mills have started to manufacture boxboard at Milton, Ont., and intend to manufacture paper in the near future. The pulp mills of this company are turning out about 80 tons of pulp per day.

The Kaufman Lumber Company are erecting a sawmill at Shawanaga, in the Parry Sound District, where they have a quantity of birch and hemlock to cut. The company is composed of Louis and John Kaufman, of Cassels, Ont., and Wm. Swan, lumber dealer, Bright, Ont.

Among recent incorporations is that of the Hespeler Machinery Company, Limited, Hespeler, Ont., capital \$100,000. To manufacture and sell wood-working machinery and tools, etc. The incorporators include: W. G. Charter, of Hespeler; T. F. Campbell, and M. A. Secord, of Galt, Ont.

The Durango Land & Timber Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on a manufacturing business in lumber and all articles made of wood. J. S. Lovell, 119 Madison avenue, and S. G. Crowell, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, are among the incorporators.

Prohibiting the cutting of lumber on the Ontario Government forestry reserve at Gow Ganda results in the miners of that settlement paying \$90 a thousand for lumber formerly bought at \$40. There are 5,500 people in the district and the nearest railway is forty miles distant. The lumber has to be hauled from that point over very bad roads.

January and February are reported by Edwards & Company, middlemen of Ottawa, to be much better for trade than the corresponding months last year. The volume of business does not come up to 1907 and they, like other traders, look for larger shipments to the United States. The Canadian branch of the Shepard & Morse Company, Boston, is shipping considerably across the border.

Recent Ontario incorporations include: Sanders & Bell, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont., incorporated as carpenters, contractors, and builders, and to manufacture and deal in woodenware, building materials and lumber, capital \$40,000, incorporators, A. R. Sanders, F. C. Bell, E. C. Sanders and others, all of St. Thomas, Ont.; Perfect Skewer Company, Limited, West Toronto, Ont., incorporated to manufacture lumber and builders' supplies, capital \$40,000, incorporators, S. W. Hopper, D. Kennedy, R. E. Black, G. D. Kemp, C. E. Proctor and A. J. Anderson, all of West Toronto; Rixon, Ainslie, Stoddart Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., lumber manufacturers, capital \$200,000, incorporators, H. Rixon, J. G. Ainslie and W. Stoddart, Owen Sound; McBurney Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital \$50,000, incorporators, J. McBurney, C. H. Edwards, R. C. Davidson and others, all of Toronto.

Eastern Provinces

The Canada Paper Company may rebuild their plant at Windsor Mills, Quebec.

William H. White, Lachine, Que., has established a plant for the manufacture of bungs, taps and spiles.

Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, N.S., are now turning out about ten box cars per day and are also at work upon passenger cars. Their men are working full hours for the first time this winter.

Recent Quebec incorporations include: Montreal Wire Bound Box Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., capitalized \$100,000, incorporators, A. J. Brown, K.C., R. O. McMurty and F. C. Bush, all of Montreal; Hull Wooden Ware Company, Limited, Hull, Que., capital \$40,000, incorporators, E. J. Taber, A.

McConnell, W. C. Wainwright, all of Hull, Que., D. Diver, of Deerfield, Mich., and others; G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que., incorporated to acquire the lumber manufacturing business of G. A. Grier & Sons, capital \$500,000, incorporators, G. A. Grier, G. W. Grier, D. G. Wardrope, A. H. Grier and others, all of Montreal.

The Roxton Wood Manufacturing Company, Roxton Falls, Que., capital \$20,000, have been incorporated to manufacture chairs and other articles of wood. F. Brais, of Roxton Falls, Que., and E. Paquet, Waterloo, Que., are among the incorporators.

A Fredericton, N.B., dispatch states that the lumbering and milling property on the Pokiok River, belonging to Gilman Bros. & Burden, has been disposed of to a New York syndicate. The property consists of a large sawmill fully equipped with modern machinery and 18,000 acres of splendid timber land. There is also the Pokiok Falls, one of the most valuable water-powers in the province.

Western Canada

The Sayward mills, at Victoria, B.C., are running again with a complete outfit of new machinery.

The Davidson-Ward Lumber Company are erecting a 20-machine shingle mill at Loughborough Inlet, B.C.

S. Hill & Son, lumber manufacturers, Saskatoon, Sask., have been succeeded by the Hill Manufacturing Company.

The Kelowna Sawmill Company, Kelowna, B.C., are putting in machinery for making fruit boxes; also a planer and conveyor.

The Home Stores, Limited, capitalized at \$200,000, have been incorporated to carry on a general lumber business in British Columbia.

Gray & Shields, Vancouver, B.C., have bought the Pitt River shingle mill from Thomas Kerr, who, a few months ago, bought the plant from Mr. Gray.

Flewir & Sons, Limited, Vancouver, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to erect and operate sawmills, build steamboats and barges, etc.

A wealthy syndicate, whose personnel has not yet been divulged, plans to build large sawmills at Esquimalt Harbor, B.C., at an expenditure of over \$300,000.

March 23rd is the date set for the conference at Calgary of all who are interested in the lumber business, especially those west of Winnipeg. Many topics of interest will be discussed.

The Edinborough Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, capital \$200,000, have been granted a British Columbia charter to manufacture lumber, run sawmills, make sashes and doors, etc.

The Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Company have let the contract for five miles of railway, to be built from the Gordon Pasha Lakes, connecting with tide-water near Jervis Inlet. The company owns a large area of timber in the district tributary to the lakes.

The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, has completed its first consignment of twenty Johnston shingle machines which were ordered by the Davidson Ward Lumber Company for their mill at Loughborough Inlet. The machines will be installed under the superintendence of Mr. Whitney, of the Whitney Engineering Company, of Tacoma, Wash.

The annual meeting of directors of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held at Winnipeg. The following are the officers for the current year: President, A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg; Vice-President, A. W. Jones, Moose Jaw; Secretary-Treasurer, Alan Stewart; Assistant Secretary, S. H. Hamilton.

Much greater activity is reported in the British Columbia lumber trade, especially for export. The French sailing vessel "Champigny" is loading at the Hastings sawmill, Vancouver, for New Caledonia, and the steamer "Kish" at the same mill for China. The Norwegian barque "Euphrosyne," which was in this port last year, is expected in by April to take a shipment for South Africa.

J. M. Tuller, British Columbia manager for Pendleton, Gilkie & Company, an American timber company, recently bought 20,000 acres of timber lands from a Vancouver syndicate. These lands are located 200 miles north of Vancouver, and include a valuable tract of cedar. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect shingle and lumber mills. Pendleton & Gilkie acquired another large tract several months ago about 70 miles north of Vancouver.

Peter Morgensen, consulting and architectural engineer, recently arrived in Victoria to take charge of the erection of the proposed new buildings for the Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Limited. The company has recently acquired 55,669 acres of pulp limits on Quatsino Sound, representing some of the choicest standing timber of British Columbia. It is proposed to erect one of the most modern plants such as will be able to turn out the finished product more cheaply and at greater speed than any at present in operation. The Orient consumes \$10,000,000 worth of paper every year, and this market is nearer British Columbia than any other source of supply. There is also a large market in Australia. The company are now shipping a sawmill, which will be in operation in a few months, and the pulp mill will follow in a very short time.

Comprehensive plans of development to be carried out during the next few years will be submitted at the annual meeting of the Northern British Columbia Exploration Company, to be held shortly in Victoria. The company's holdings are principally in timber. It owns sixty square miles of limits located on and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Fort George. Along the Fraser River and its northern tributaries this timber is estimated to exceed two and a quarter billion feet. Mr. Thomas Black, a wealthy Winnipeg manufacturer, and one of the shareholders in the company, states that it is proposed to erect a number of large sawmills at various points in these limits as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific afford facilities for bringing in the machinery by rail. A market for the lumber is assured along the line as well as at Prince Rupert, and in the prairie country. The limits are said to constitute the greatest portion of the timber in the Fort George district. The company owns five hundred million feet of timber on Bidwell Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. This asset may be disposed of as the shareholders seemingly prefer to concentrate efforts on the milling proposition along the line of the new Transcontinental Railway. Included in the number are R. A. Mather, of Vancouver; Arthur Stewart, R. C. McDonald, George W. Walker, George Skinner, John Erzinger, James Turnbull, C. H. Enderton and W. A. Morkill, all of Winnipeg, and H. Percy Simpson, of Victoria.

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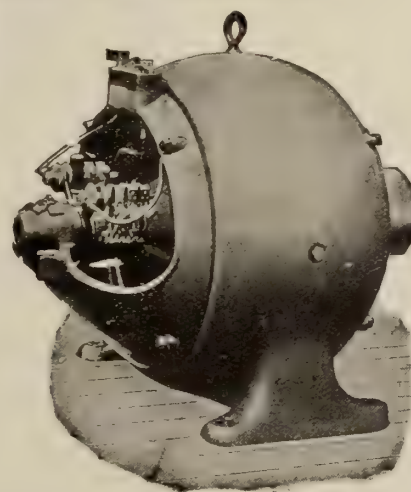
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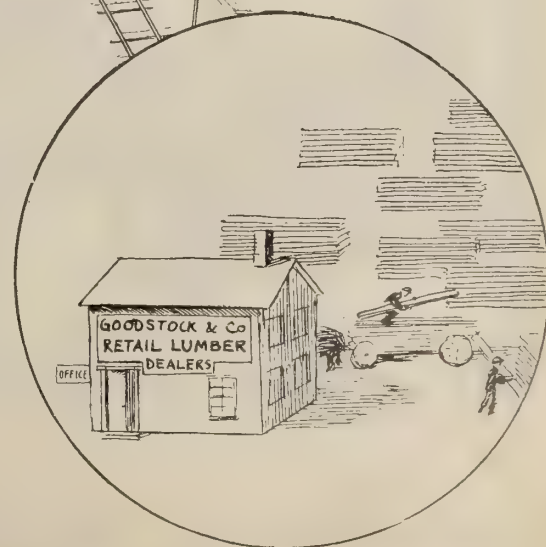
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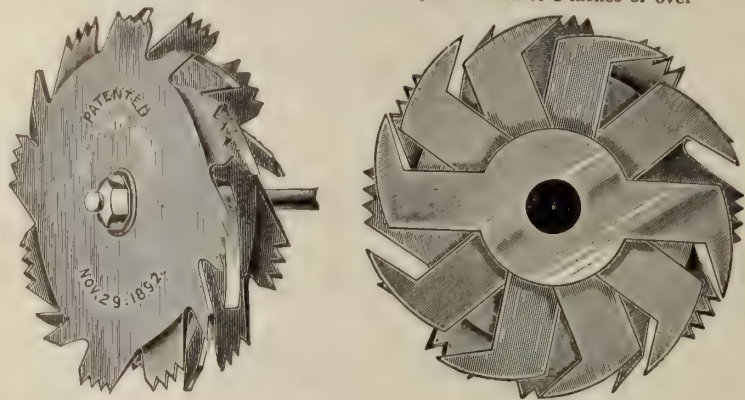
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of woodworking machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.

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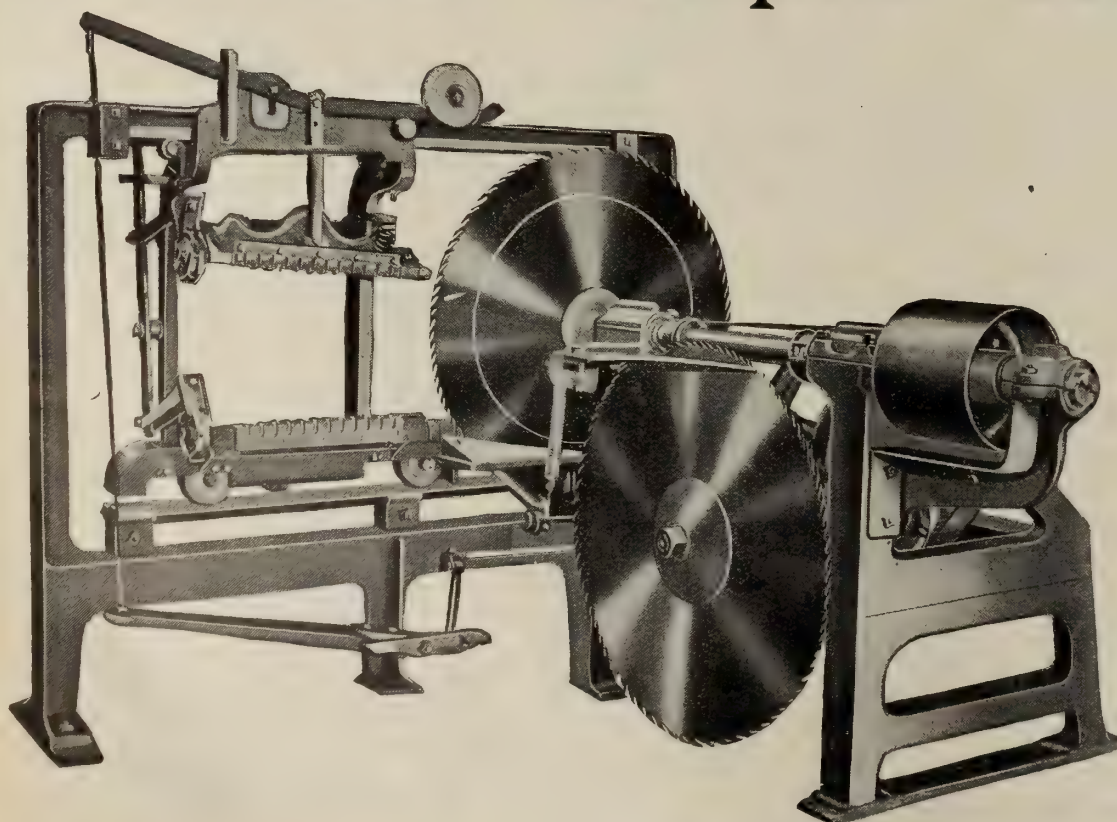
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In this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

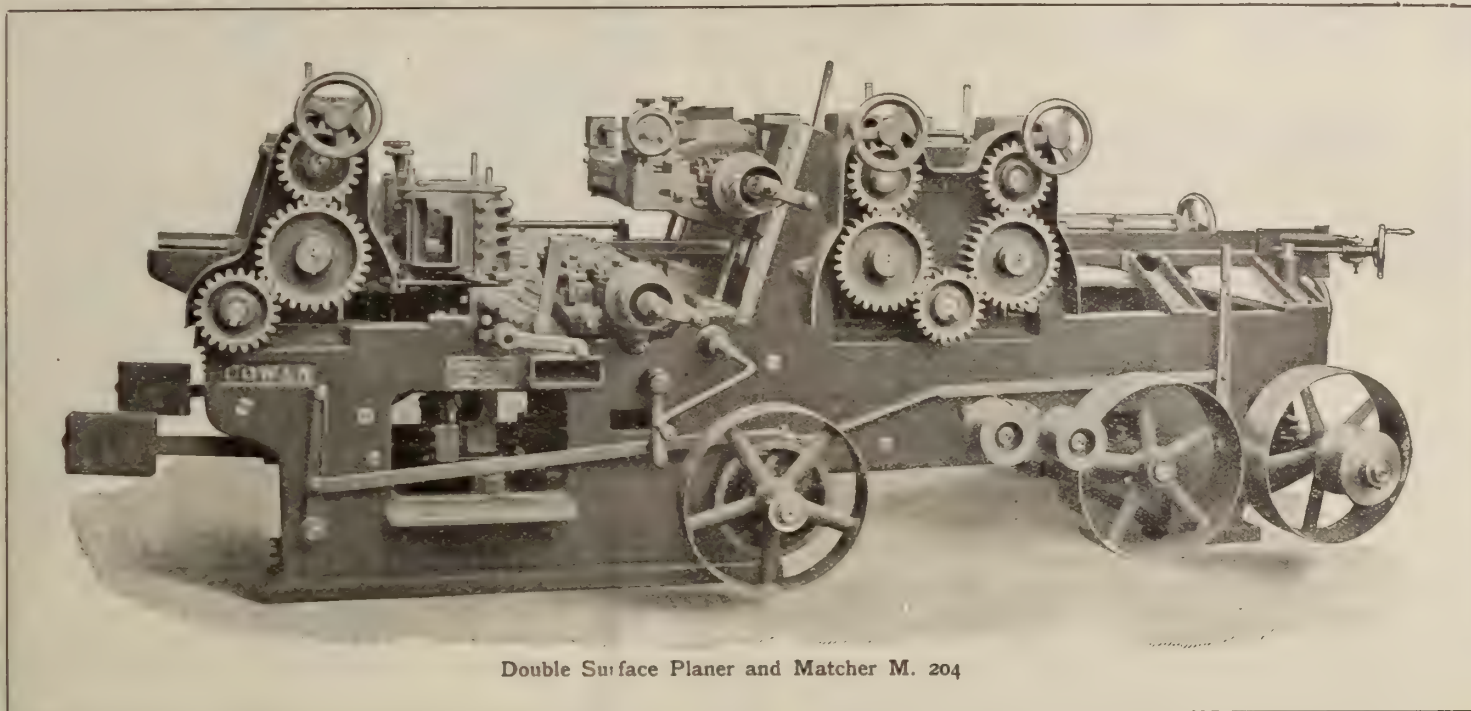
An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

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For Every Requirement

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

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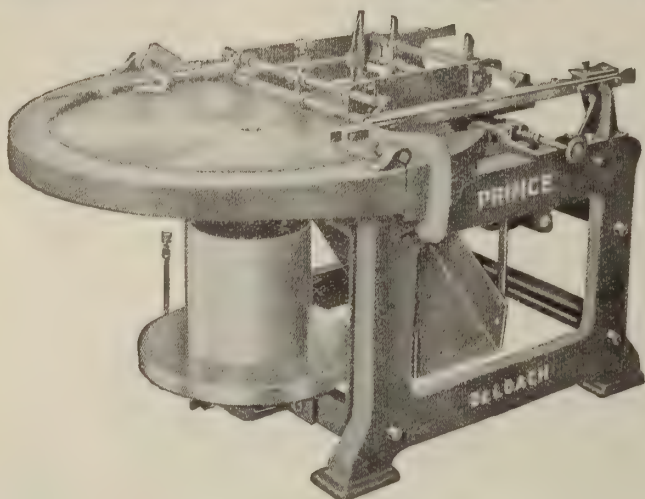
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DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



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Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles
DELOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
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It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

May we send our catalogue?

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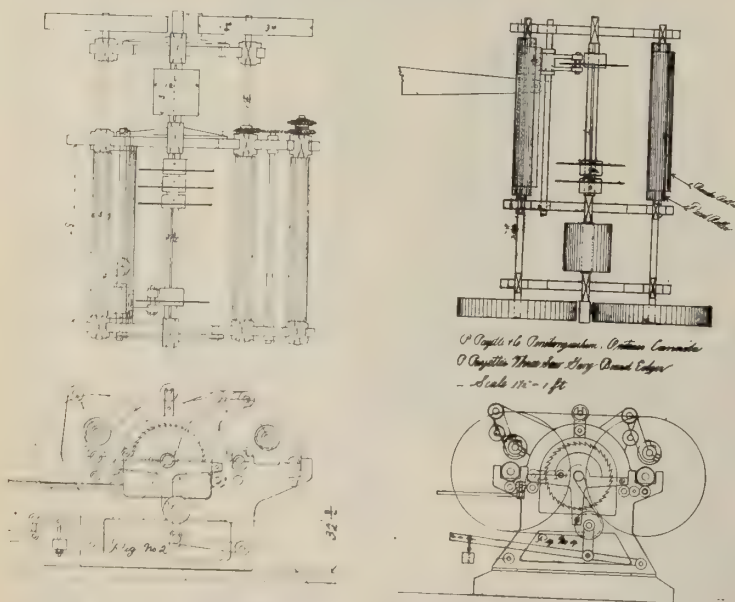
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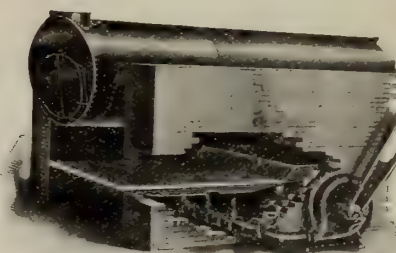


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SOLD ON APPROVAL, subject to 30 days' exhaustive test, WE TO PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS in case of rejection.

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Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

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TOUGHNESS.
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**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

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Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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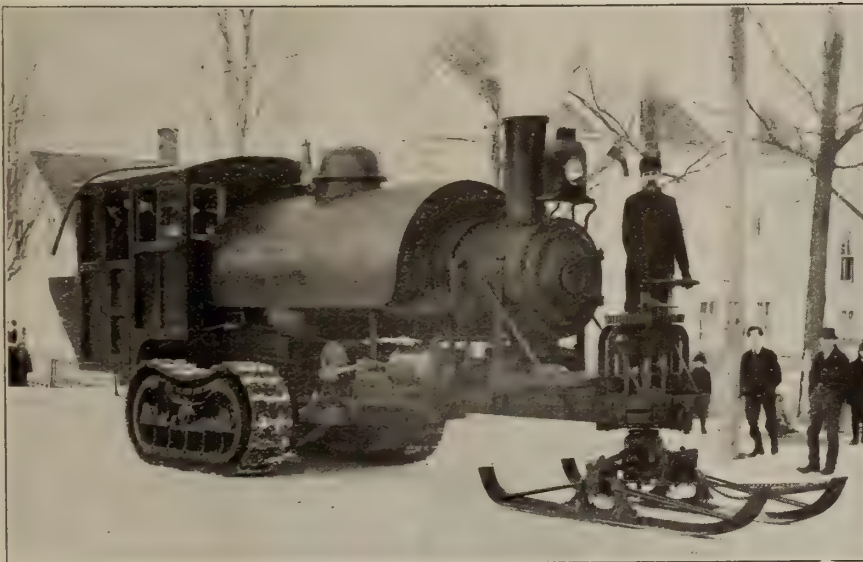


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Best on the Market



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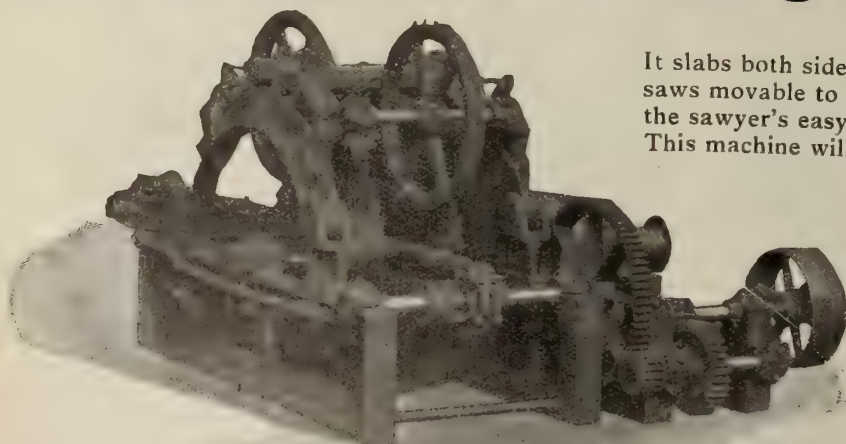
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INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

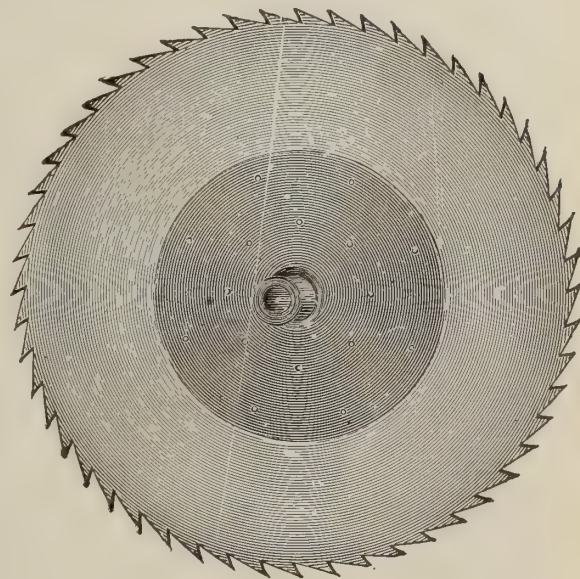
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Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



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"GOLD COIN"

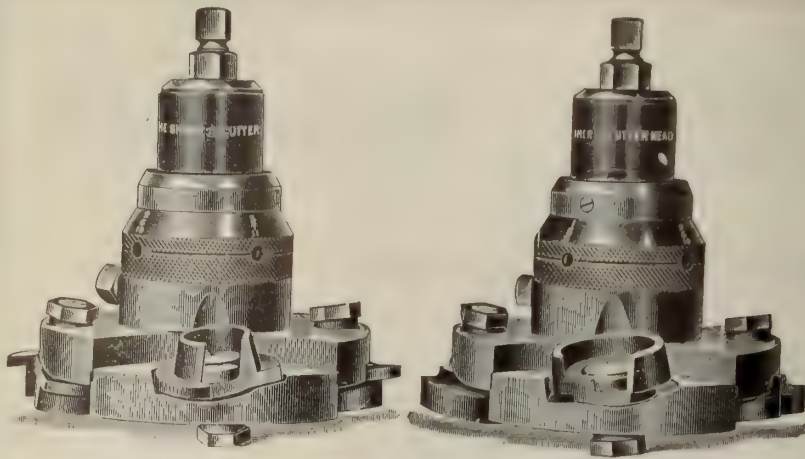
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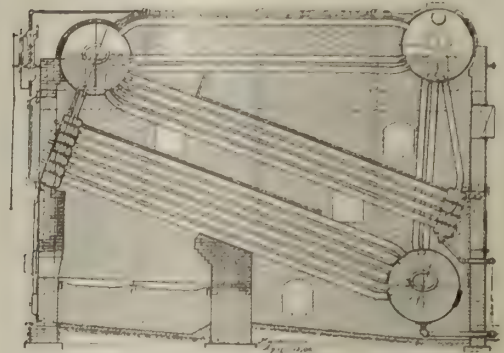
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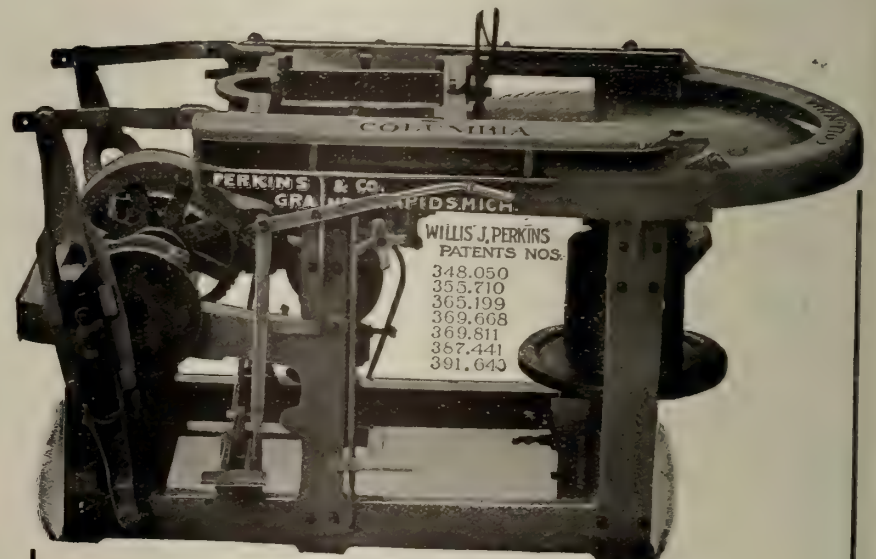
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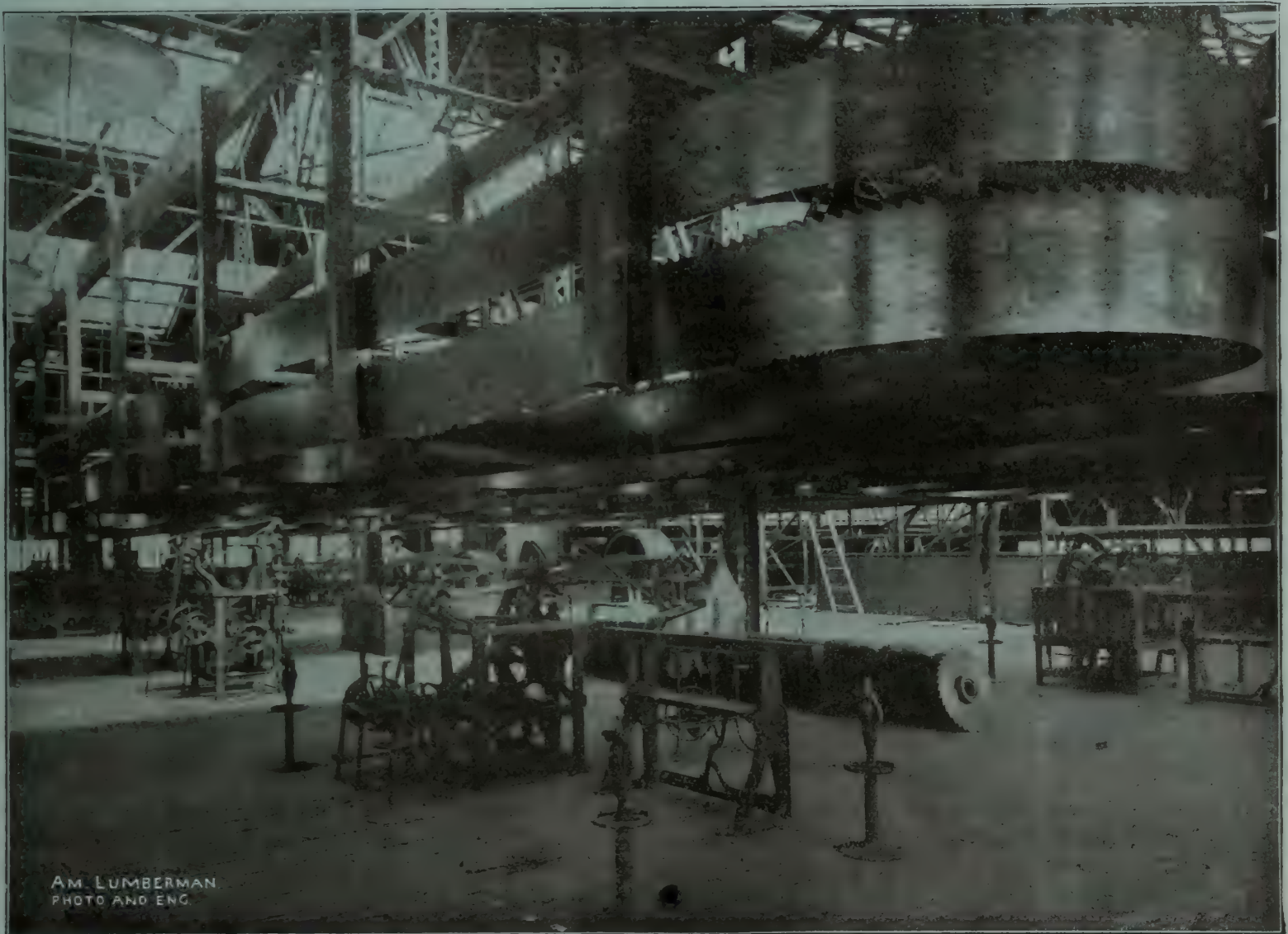
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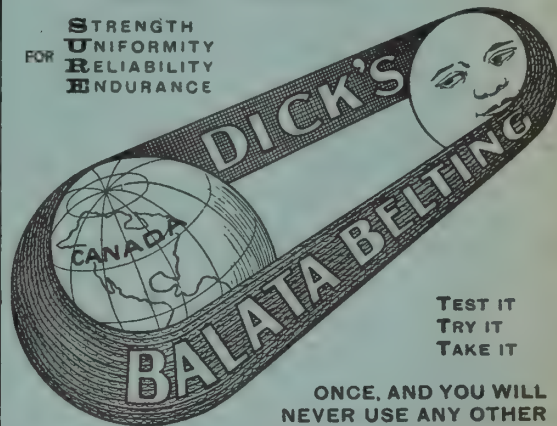
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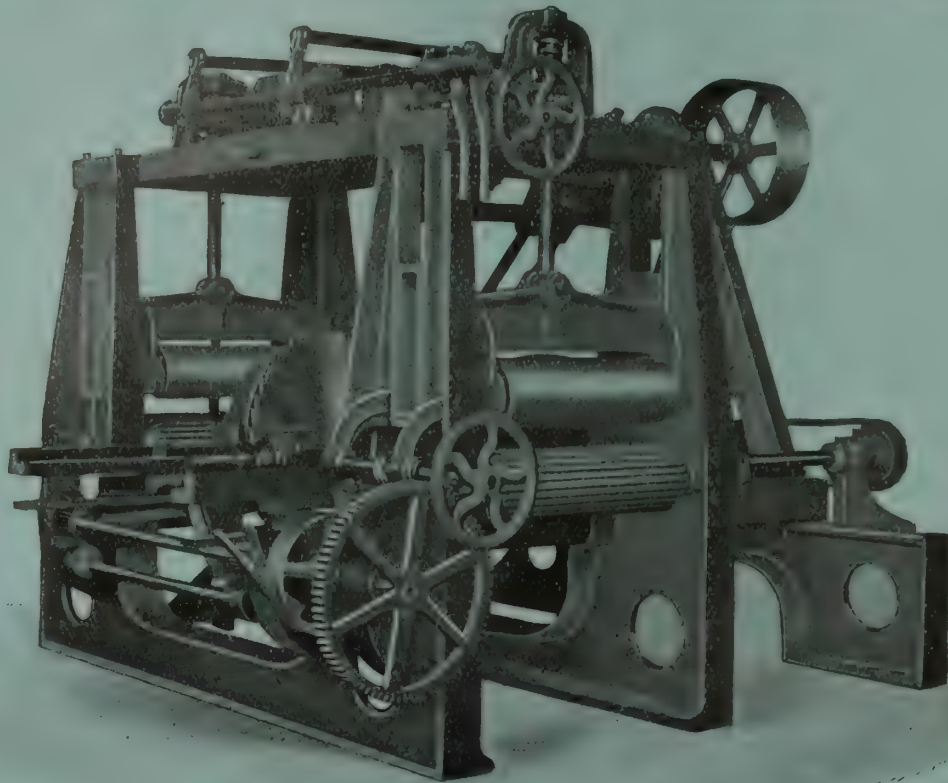
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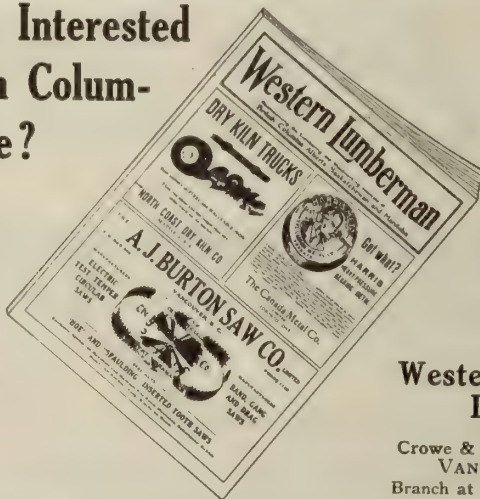
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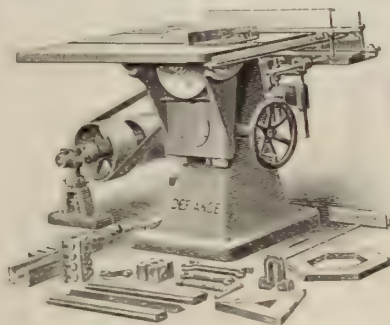
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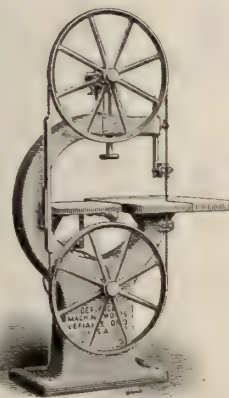
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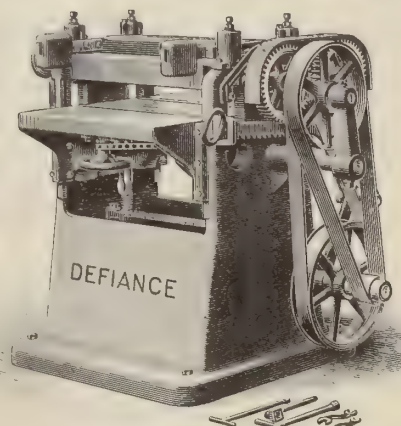
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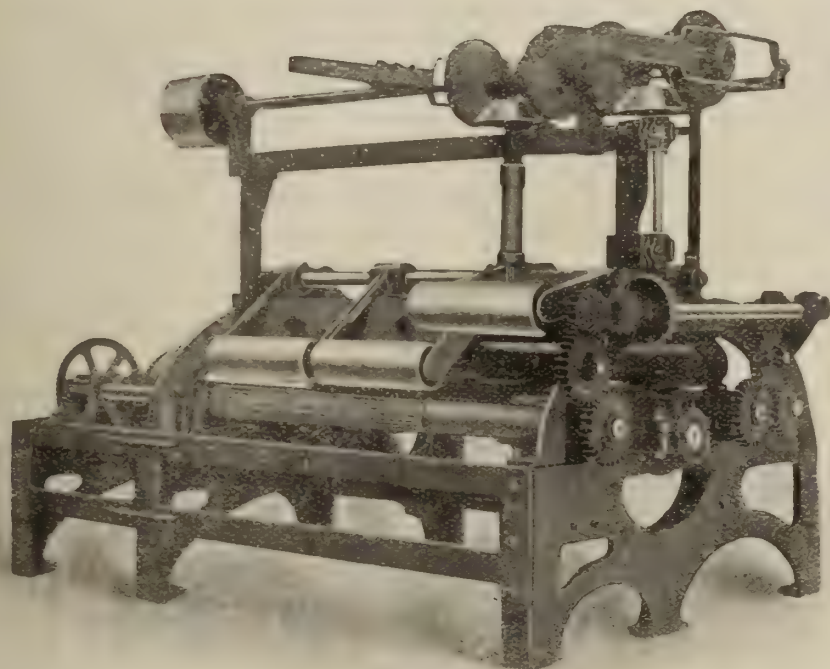
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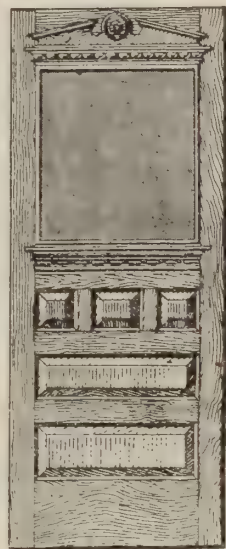
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The B. Greening Wire Company

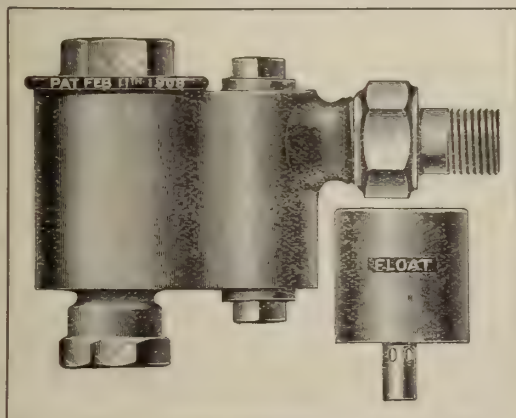
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, April 1, 1909

No. 7

The Tariff Struggle in the States

The tariff revision proposals in the United States have reached another mile-post in their progress and Canadians are able to form a more definite idea of what the final result is apt to be. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has prepared a bill which shows that the campaign in favor of lower duties on lumber has convinced the committee of the necessity for a reduction of this nature. Reports from Washington state that this bill proposes a reduction of the duty on lumber from \$2 per thousand feet to \$1 per thousand feet, a reduction of the duty on laths from 25 cents per thousand to 12½ cents per thousand, and a reduction in the duty on shingles from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.

In Canada and in the United States, there have been expressions of opinion as to the effect of such a change, which vary as widely as the two poles. If all that the lumber manufacturers of Michigan and the Northwestern States have said is true, the bill will mean ruin to them, and if all that some of the manufacturers of the Southern States have admitted is also true, the bill will mean nothing of the sort, but will simply involve a little livelier competition and possibly more favorable terms for the consumers. If there is any result which can be foreseen with certainty it is that there will be lower prices for the consumers in the United States, wherever Canadian lumber will enter into competition with the home product. But that this will mean lower profits for manufacturers is by no means likely. The difference to the consumer will be some portion of the reduction in the duty. It is not likely that the consumer will receive the whole of the \$1 reduction. When business has accommodated itself to the change, it is not probable that there will be any difference worth bothering about so far as the manufacturers of the United States are concerned.

What the effect will be in Canada is as yet somewhat of a problem.

Many Canadian manufacturers and dealers are inclined to the belief that there will not be much of a change on this side of the line. In fact, the prevailing opinion in Canada is that Canadians do not need to concern themselves at all, and above all that they need not look for any extensive benefit from the change. So far as Canadian lumber is concerned it is a product which, especially in the upper grades, Americans must have. In the nature of things, there being a continually increasing shortage of supply on the other side of the line, Canadian lumber must grow in demand in the United States. Canadians might perhaps have to wait a little longer under a high tariff than under a low one, but in the long run the result will be the same.

There will be some small effects in the way of readjustments of trade. A few of the lower grades of lumber will begin to find sale in the United States, and manufacturers of low grades in the United States will have this new competition to face. If they did not have this prospect in view they would probably be able to make their own prices before long and secure enormous profits. In this way an important result of the reduction in the duty will be to put off an increase in the prices, at least until Canadian timber resources commence to feel the result of the increased amount of cutting which will follow. It is improbable, however, that the competition of Canadian lower grades will affect prices in the United States. The necessity for lumber is imperative and there is every reason to believe that under normal conditions there will be trade for everybody at prices which will mean a good profit. If the demand for lumber were on the decline and there was a prospect of over-production for a long period to come, it would not be unreasonable to look for something in the way of a depression of prices in the United States. But conditions are all the other way. The United States manufacturer, therefore, will probably find in a short time that he has nothing to worry about in the reduction of the duty, and, inasmuch as the increased consumption of lumber is concerned which may come from Canadian competition, its result in a short time will probably be to make lumber more popular than before and increase the demand. Taking everything into consideration, the United States producer has little to lose and possibly something to gain by the change, whereas the United States consumer has everything to gain.

If it be true that the United States manufacturer has little to lose, the converse also is probably true, that the Canadian manufacturer has little to gain. This, at least, is the view which seems to prevail at present. The only question which is raising any serious question in Canada is as to the effect upon the Canadian timber resources. Opinions upon this point are much divided. Some believe firmly that the result will be a serious depletion of the Canadian timber resources and others are equally convinced that the result will be nothing of the sort. Those who have made a study of the resources are inclined to the former belief and to fear that Canadian forests will suffer. In the older parts of Canada, Ontario for instance, the timber at present under license is in the hands of strong operators, who have been cutting for many years and understand pretty well how to make the best of their limits. It is not considered probable that Americans will be able to deplete these districts to any dangerous extent, but in British Columbia there is a different condition of affairs. Speculators find it a fairly easy matter to obtain large tracts of timber there. With the prospect of easier access to the United States markets, a movement has already commenced towards securing control of much of the most valuable timber in the province. In conjunction with the proposal on the part of the McBride Government to make the timber licenses renewable it is held by some that a serious menace is threatened to the timber resources of British Columbia. The claim is that either the industry will be controlled by great corporations having their headquarters mostly in the United States, or that the timber resources will be ruthlessly depleted. These views are held by men who have given the question a great deal of study.

The whole situation, therefore, so far as it concerns the effect upon the timber resources of the country, is doubtful. It will behoove Canadians to watch events closely and to forestall any movement which will tend towards destruction of their resources or the concentration of them in the hands of large companies of Americans. It is conceivable that the results will be beneficial all round and that the result of the action of the British Columbia Government in making the licenses renewable will also be to place the lumber industry in that province on a far surer basis, but there is need for much caution on the part of all concerned.

The Fraser River Lumber Company's Plant

Description of One of the Finest Mills in the World—
Splendid Machinery and Equipment—A Fine Office Building

The site of the Fraser River Lumber Company's new mill, near New Westminster, B.C., was occupied for sixteen years by the Ross-McLaren Lumber Company's sawmill plant. In 1905 it was acquired from the Ross-McLaren interests by the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, owned by Lester W. David, of Seattle, and business associates, who in turn disposed of it to the present owners, in August, 1907. The original sawmill building was completely torn down and construction started on the

smith's shop, 144 feet long by 40 feet wide, fully equipped with modern tools. The sawmill has a cutting capacity of 700,000 feet per day double shift, and is equipped with bull chain 600 feet long made of 1¾-inch



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—Office Building and Part of Staff.

present plant on Jan. 1, 1908, the work being under the general supervision of Mr. W. S. Rogers.

The mill site and adjoining property consist of 380 acres of level prairie country, extending from the river fully a mile back to the foothills. The mill proper is 500 feet long by 76 feet wide, with an "L" shaped wing 250 feet by 50 feet.

The boiler house is 74 feet x 18 feet, constructed of concrete, brick and steel, containing sixteen 72-inch x 18-foot return tubular boilers set in four batteries; four boilers to a battery. The two fans used for the induced draft are 144 inches in diameter. The shaving vault is 40 feet x 79 feet. The boilers carry 125 pounds working pressure. There is also in the main boiler house a 72-inches 14-foot auxiliary boiler.

The engine room is 81 x 44 feet, being constructed of brick, concrete



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—View of Upper Part of Jack Ladder, Brick Engine Room, Boiler House and Machine Shop.

iron with steel saddles every ten feet, and steam log kickers for kicking logs from the chain to Kline log loaders. The head rig is a new 11-foot Allis-Chalmers single cutting band mill, the saws for which are 16 inches



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—View of Transfer Tables leading from Sawmill to Planing Mill.

wide and depth of cutting up to 96 inches. The carriage is a four block 72-inch carriage and two block trailer. The carriage runs on 90-pound rails, two "V" shaped and two flat. A Simondson log turner, with 14-inch cylinders, is used. This rig will cut up to 120 feet in length. The



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—Ocean Carriers at Loading Dock, Planing Mill at Left of Background and Sawmill on the right.

and steel and equipped with one pair of Reliance Twin Corliss engines 22x42-inch, and one pair 18x42-inch, and one Hamilton slide valve 24x30-inch with combined nominal horse power of 2,400 horse power. The fly wheel on the large engines is 62-inch x 14 feet, and one the small twin engines 43-inch x 18 feet. The foundation of the power house contains 800 piles and 700 yards of concrete. The refuse burner is of steel and brick, 33 feet in diameter by 122 feet high.

In connection with the sawmill plant there is a machine and black-



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—View of Jack Ladder and Mill Pond.

centre rig is a new 9-foot Allis-Chalmers, double cutting band, with four block 48-inch opening, Reliance carriage. This carriage is built of white oak and cast steel throughout. The third rig is also a new 9-foot Allis-



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited View of Filing Room.

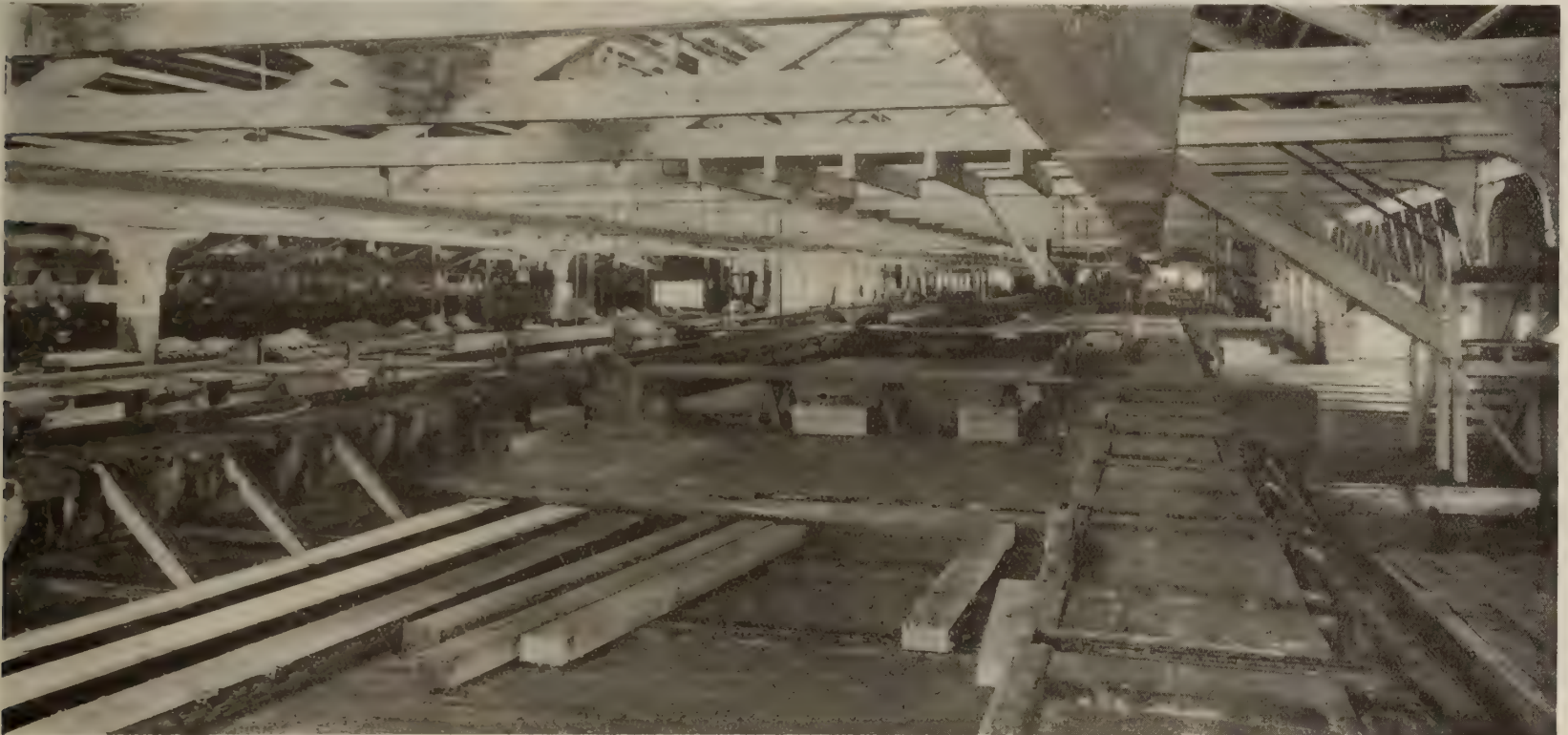
Chalmers double cutting band with 60-inch four block three track carriage. The two double cutting band mills have "Hill" niggers. The edger capacity consists of one 60x10 six saw edger, and one 84x10 ten saw broken roll double edger, both Allis-Chalmers make.

The slasher is 50-foot long and built to cut either 4 or 4½-foot slabs. This slasher was built by the Sumner Iron Works, of Everett,

The sorting chain tables are 750 feet long and on them is located a 72-inch Mershon band re-saw and two Stetson-Ross "ready sizers." The chain is in eight sections, any section of which can be stopped instantaneously, when necessary for removing lumber. The transmission machinery was all furnished by the Sumner Iron Works. The mill was designed by Mr. Arthur B. Pracna, of Everett, Wash., and Mr. L. S. Tucker, of Everett, was superintendent of mill construction.

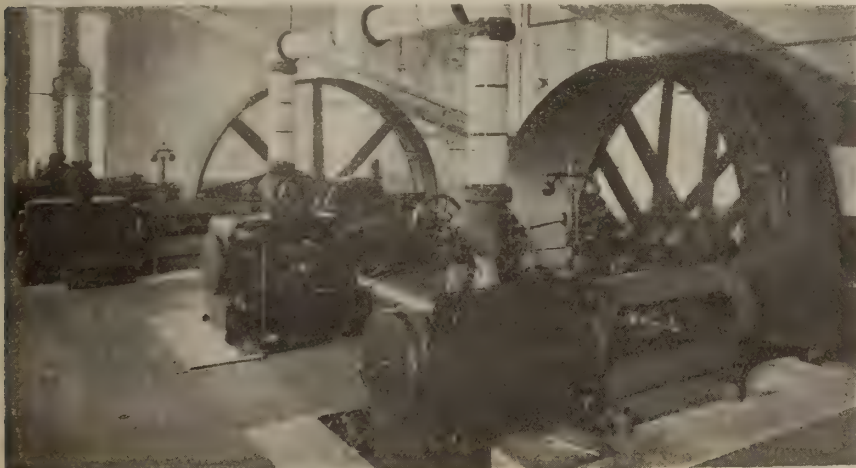
All lumber for cargo shipment is handled on cars, each car carrying from two to three thousand feet of lumber. The wharf is 1,200 feet long and 112 feet deep, with a minimum depth of 31 feet of water, low tide, the entire length. The dry kiln capacity consists of six standard dry kilns 20 x 120 feet, capable of drying 150,000 feet of lumber per day. The shed for storing dry lumber is under construction at the time of writing, and is 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide. This should have a capacity of between fifteen and twenty million feet. At present in the yard there are tramways and pile bottoms with a capacity of twenty million feet and available piling ground to increase this capacity to fifty million. The planing mill at present has seven matchers, a band re-saw and sizer. It is operated by a 22x42-inch Corliss engine, steam for which is taken from the sawmill boilers.

For fire protection, a private water system has been installed, connecting with Como Lake, which derives its supply of water from mountain springs. The capacity of the lake is 30,000,000 gallons. There is a 14-inch intake pipe 12 feet below the surface of the lake, giving a drop of 467 feet to the level of the mill site. The water pressure is reduced to 130 pounds at the mill. A 10-inch supply pipe connects the lake and



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—Interior of Sawmill, looking from Trimmer Tables to Bandsaws and Jack Ladder end.

Washington. The automatic trimmers, of which there are two, were also made by the Sumner Iron Works. The No. 1 trimmer is 40 feet, set with 20 saws. No. 2 is 44 feet, with 22 saws. There is a 60-inch diameter steam jump saw on each line of rolls from band saws. There is also a 60-inch Wickes gang driven by separate engine, 24 x 30-inch. All the three rigs cant for this gang.



Fraser River Lumber Co., Limited—Interior of Engine Room Showing two of three Engines Installed.

mill site, while throughout the yards, mill and sheds are 6-inch and 8-inch laterals.

The log storage boom is four miles above the mill on the Pitt River, and has pockets with a capacity to hold 30,000,000 feet of logs at one time. The company does all its own towing, having just finished the construction of a stern wheel steamer, "Senator Jansen," named after the vice-president of the company, the Hon. Senator Jansen, of Jansen, Neb. This steamer is 110 feet long, 24 feet beam and 24 feet draught. It is equipped with two 12 x 60-inch engines. The boiler is of locomotive type, 25 feet long, with 60-inch shell and carries 200 pounds working pressure. The steamer is also equipped with a 10,000-gallon Worthington pump, to be used in case of fire along the water front.

Fraser, Mills, which is the name of the post office and C.P.R. station, is about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Fraser River and about three miles east of the city of New Westminster. The Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads have spur lines into the mill, affording an outlet for rail shipments over both systems. The mill site is an ideal one, there being ample water in the Fraser River to take care of the largest lumber carrying vessels afloat, as well as having the advantage of being able to ship by rail over competitive railroads.

Exactly one year after the construction of the plant was started the first foreign cargo of lumber left the wharf, aboard the Chilean barque "Ivanhoe," bound for Valparaiso, S.A.

The Fraser River Lumber Company are the proud possessors of the finest office building in the Dominion of Canada, which was recently erected at a cost of \$15,000. The rooms of the building are finished in

(Concluded on page 21.)

Officials of the Fraser River Lumber Company



R. L. Craig, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. A. D. McRae, president and general manager of the Fraser River Lumber Company, was born in Ontario 34 years ago. Mr. McRae is a self-made man, and a practical lumberman, being interested in several large mills in the mountains of British Columbia, as well as other places throughout Canada. He is also heavily interested in the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, one of the largest land companies in the world, and vice-president of the Winni-

peg Insurance and Vessel Agency and the Saskatchewan Elevator Company. He is also vice-president of the firm of Davidson & McRae, land agents of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Mr. McRae is also president of the British Columbia Lumber, Logging and Forestry Association.

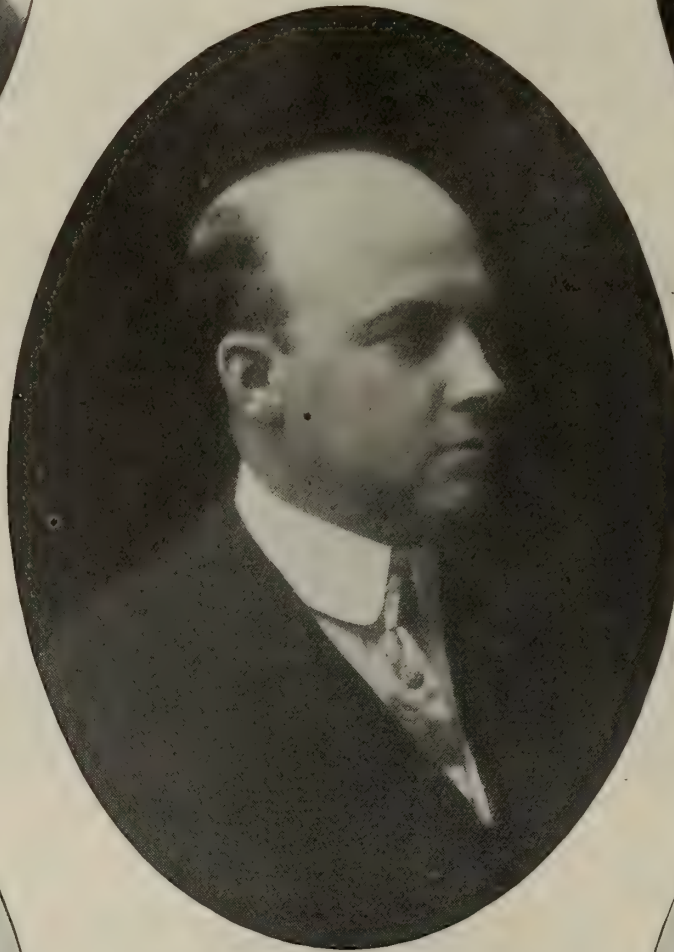
Hon. Peter Jansen, vice-president of the company, is a Senator of the State of Nebraska, and one of the largest ranch owners in the middle west. Senator Jansen was one of the twelve United States commissioners at the Paris Exposition, and also served as an ambassador to Russia during the administration of the late President McKinley. He has written several instructive articles for popular magazines with reference to his travels, etc., and articles on farming life. He is also interested in several elevator companies in Western



H. J. Mackin, Sales Manager.

of shipping clerk, salesman, and later became sales manager. Mr. Mackin, although a very young man, has an extensive and practical knowledge of the lumber business in all its phases.

Mr. W. S. Rogers, manager of manufacturing, is a practical lumberman, who received his first lessons in the sawmill business in the employ of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, in Minnesota, and has been on the coast in charge of the Weyer-



A. D. McRae, President, Fraser River Lumber Co.

Canada and is well known for his philanthropic interests.

Mr. R. L. Craig, secretary-treasurer of the company, is a native of Missouri, where he was born 32 years ago. His first experience in the saw milling business was in the State of Arkansas, where he was connected with one of the largest mills. Mr. Craig came to the coast in July, 1908, to accept the post of secretary, later being made secretary-treasurer of the company.

Mr. H. J. Mackin, sales manager, is a native of New York State. He went to the West as a youth, the past ten years of his life having been spent in the saw-milling and box factory experience. He was connected first with the Standard Box & Lumber Company, Portland, Ore., in various capacities around the plant, and went thence to the Tongue Point Lumber Company, of Astoria, Ore., in the capacity



Thos. McLarty, Logging Manager.



W. S. Rogers, Manager of Manufacturing.

hauser Lumber Company's plant at Everett, Wash., for the past six years, before engaging with the Fraser River Lumber Company. Mr. Rogers has general supervision of the manufacturing and operating departments.

Mr. Thomas McLarty, manager of the logging department, was born in Ontario, Can., 47 years ago, and has resided in the State of Washington for the past 22 years, joining the Fraser River Lumber Company from the Mason County Logging Company, who have large logging operations both at Olympia and Shelton, Washington.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, maintains selling offices in Regina, Sask., with Mr. C. Bruce in charge; in Winnipeg, Man., with Mr. Fred A. Shore in charge, and in Toronto, Ont., where Mr. Hugh A. Rose is located.

The Fraser River Lumber Company's Plant.

(Continued from page 19.)

the different woods, such as fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar, and stained in different colors, showing the beautiful and artistic finish that can be derived from these various kinds of wood. The second floor contains the living quarters of the sales manager, assistant to the logging manager, assistant sales manager and the treasurer. These quarters are also furnished comfortably for the convenience of the occupants. The office is also equipped with private switchboard, telephone exchange, and telegraph wires.

Lumber Company's "Deer" Mascot.

A mascot is usually part of the crew of a ship or company of theatricals, and sometimes large industrial plants have some pet animal, either a dog or cat or a bird, which is supposed to bring good fortune to the establishment, but few are fortunate enough to have so unique a mascot as that which is owned by the Fraser River Lumber Company, at Fraser Mill, B.C.

While booming logs early in February, one of the men employed at the mill noticed a young deer swimming rapidly down the Fraser River past the mill, and one of the men, who had been a cowboy in other days, undertook to lasso the animal, which feat was successfully accomplished. Supt. W. S. Rogers took possession of the deer and enclosed a tract several acres in extent, adjoining his house property, in which the deer was turned loose. Since its capture the deer has grown very tame and affectionate and will readily feed out of the hand of those whom it knows. Not only is it a source of great attraction to the youth of the community, but few visitors to Fraser Mills leave without paying their respects to its "deer" mascot.

A proposal from the shingle manufacturers of the State of Washington to the shingle operators of British Columbia to enter an agreement to control the combined trade, has been made. It was briefly discussed at a meeting recently, when representatives were present from both British Columbia and Washington. Unless the output of Canadian mills as well as American plants is limited, it is claimed there can be no control of prices. Vancouver mills are getting from \$1.80 to \$1.90 for shingles, but such is the control of the American market on the Canadian output that were the Washington mills forced to sell for \$1.50 the price in Vancouver would in a very short time fall to the same figure. As the American market governs the Canadian shingle trade it is urged by the Washington shinglemen that the mills on both sides of the line should combine to save themselves from financial ruin at the hands of the brokers, they accuse of playing one side against the other in order that they may buy in advance of the heavy spring demand and pocket the profits of the rise themselves.

Dauphin's Cut a Record One.

A report from Dauphin, Man., states that the lumber cut this winter in that part of the country will be the largest in its history. The winter has been favorable for work in the woods and the various mill owners having camps have taken advantage of it to operate their limits to the fullest extent. It is estimated that at least 25,000,000 feet more than last year will be cut.

The cordwood cut has also been one of the largest on record. The records show that fully 3,000 men have found employment in the woods this winter, which gives some idea of the industry. The cut by mills is reported as follows: Tisdale Lumber Co., Murphy's Siding, 3,000,000 feet; Saskatchewan Lumber Co., Crooked River, 4,000,000 feet; Cowan Construction Co., Mistatim, 10,000,000 feet; Shaw Bros., Prairie River, 6,000,000; the Great West Lumber Co., Greenbush, 5,000,000; Red Deer Lumber Co., Barrows, 18,000,000; Ruby Lake Lumber Co., Ruby Lake, 5,000,000; Dart Lumber Co., Erwood, 3,000,000; T. A. Burrows, Grandview, 10,000,000; the Standard Lumber Co., Winnipegosis, 3,000,000; Muchenbacher Bros., Mafeking, 1,500,000; Caverley & Sons, Bowsman, 2,000,000; John Sinnot, Shortdale, 1,000,000; Durban Lumber Co., Durban, 1,000,000; John Hanbury Lumber Co., Kamsack, 1,000,000; portable mills, 5,000,000; total, 78,500,000.

Legal Decisions Affecting Lumbermen

Change of Venue in Lumber Case.—In the case of Gorman v. Hope Lumber Company, the Master in Chambers at Toronto granted a change of venue from Perth to Sault Ste. Marie, on motion of the defendants, who showed that it would be impossible for them to get their witnesses out of the lumber camps and be at Perth in time for trial, owing to the breaking up of winter just about that time. The defendants swore to having 16 witnesses and the plaintiffs to only 4. The trial will be at Sault Ste. Marie on May 15. The defendants are to furnish the plaintiff with \$100, or whatever lesser sum is reasonable to take his witnesses to trial.

Disagreement Regarding Timber Licenses.—An interesting judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Martin, at Vancouver, in the case of Topping v. Marling. This action arose over a dispute as to payment for timber licenses in which Col. Topping was concerned. The case was tried some weeks ago, and in his judgment Mr. Justice Martin decides in favor of Col. Topping, the plaintiff. The judgment is as follows:

This is an action upon a promissory note, given under contract for the purchase of certain timber licenses. The note is admitted, but in answer to the demand for the payment of the balance due thereon, the defendant sets up a new agreement between the parties which is stated to be "partly in writing and partly verbal," and the effect of the same is alleged to be shortly that the defendant was to receive 14 licenses for the price of 12 only, subject to certain additional payment in the event of a specified sale "and if such sale did not take place as aforesaid the defendant was to pay to the Government of the Province of British Columbia the license fees for the said licenses."

In support of this contention a conflict of evidence arose between the defendant and the plaintiff, who gave their respective accounts of what was said at the time of the execution of the later writings, and the defendant put forward one Charles Goss in corroboration of his story, and in his evidence in chief Goss testified in a manner which told against the plaintiff, but in cross-examination he broke down and gave such an unsatisfactory and uncertain account of the transaction that I cannot accept him as a safe guide to my conclusions. He does not seem to have any reliable recollection of what was said, apart from his lack of frankness about the payment of the commission. It is clear that there never was any agreement by the plaintiff to pay the license fees either under the original contract of the 31st July, 1907, or subsequently.

In my opinion the defendant has no meritorious defence legally equitable, though he appears to have entertained the genuine belief that the plaintiff was liable to repay him the amount he paid for the licenses under part of said contract. Though in one sense it is not strictly necessary to decide that point, yet in view of the subsequent disagreement between the parties, I think it is not out of place to say that there was under said contract clearly no obligation upon the plaintiff to recoup the defendant for the amount he "advanced" to pay for the license. It seems unfortunate that the defendant did not apparently take legal advice upon this point before requiring the plaintiff to do something he was not lawfully called upon to do, thereby bringing about this litigation. The only obligation upon the plaintiff under the contract was to sell so much timber land for a specified price and to execute the necessary transfer thereof. I am happy to be able to say that in putting forward this untenable contention I feel satisfied the defendant did not seek to take undue advantage of the plaintiff's anxiety for a settlement, though it had that result. On the whole evidence I am of the opinion that the defence to the payment of the note has not been established, and therefore judgment must be entered in favor of the plaintiff.

Let Well Enough Alone.

Wm. Tytler, a prominent shingle man of Vancouver, states that British Columbia shinglemen, as a whole, prefer that the 30 per cent. duty on shingles shall remain. He said the British Columbia mills were all doing fairly well. They had established a reputation for good shingles, while if the duty comes off and the market for the British Columbia mills is made so much larger, hundreds of inexperienced men will enter the business, as they did when the industry was first opened in Washington. This would have a tendency to lower the standard of the product and would force prices down. Last year British Columbia mills shipped one billion shingles into the United States in spite of the duty, and this was one-sixth of all the shingles used on the other side of the line.

The concatenation of Hoo-Hoo which it was expected would be held shortly at Haileybury, Ont., has been postponed and will not take place at Haileybury. The probability is that Toronto will be the scene of the gathering and there are good prospects for quite a number of new kittens being rounded up. The date has not yet been selected but will probably be early in May.



Mr. A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg,
President of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.



Mr. Geo. H. Wall, Winnipeg,
Vice-President of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

Western Retail Lumbermen's Convention

The Western Canada Retail Lumbermen's Association held its annual convention in the Commercial Travelers' Building, Winnipeg, recently. There was an excellent attendance of members from all parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and a number of visitors attended from British Columbia, New Ontario and the United States. The sessions were of much value to those who attended. The addresses delivered were remarkable for the quantity of valuable information they contained. There were a number of other attractions at Winnipeg at the same time, which added to the interest of those who attended the convention.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of a strong board. The new president, Mr. A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg, is a man of unusual ability, who may be depended upon to fill the office creditably and to make the association of increasing importance and value. Mr. Alan M. Stewart, secretary, who was reappointed, has filled the office so acceptably in the past that no better choice would be possible. He has performed splendid service, and is not only able and painstaking but courteous and affable.

The following amongst others were in attendance:

A. H. Foulds, Carnduff, Sask.
G. F. Robertson, Crystal City, Man.
T. Millard & Son, Holland and Cypress River.
W. R. Foulds, Carnduff, Sask.
Geo. G. Earle, Elkhorn, Man.
M. Craig, Foam Lake, Sask.
L. Leadbetter, Semans, Sask.
W. A. Smith, Ninga, Man.
J. A. Taylor, Boissevain, Man.
J. A. Decosse, Somerset, Man.
W. D. B. Boyd, Roseisle, Man.
W. E. Moore, Regina, Sask.
J. Playfair, Baldur, Man.
J. H. Meilicke, Dundurn, Sask.
J. Meilicke, Jr., Dundurn, Sask.
C. A. Meilicke, Hanley, Sask.
L. H. Mosthop, Humboldt, Sask.
C. J. Buchard, Saskatoon, Sask.
K. B. Birkeland, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. E. Davidson, Manitou, Man.
Wankel & Barr, Oak River, Man.
A. M. High, Killarney, Man.
W. J. Robertson, Cartwright, Man.

Alfred B. Estlin, Melita, Man.
James Thomas, Killarney, Man.
John J. Moon, Russell, Man.
A. Donnelly, Maidstone, Sask.
F. McPherson, Binscarth, Man.
Thos. Adair, Treherne, Man.
W. F. Watson, Virden, Man.
A. N. Shaw, Stoughton, Sask.
A. R. Stevens, Elm Creek, Man.
Geo. Barr, Gladstone, Man.
Jas. K. Robson, Treherne, Man.
C. H. Wentz, Saskatoon, Sask.
T. E. Maxwell, Grand Coulee, Sask.
E. M. Williams, Russell, Man.
E. Baril, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Marks & Co., Plum Coulee, Man.
J. J. Heaslip, Alameda, Sask.
H. W. Robinson, Fort William, Ont.
Grest Bros., Waterous, Sask.
S. A. Hamilton, Moose Jaw, Sask.
T. B. Patton, Regina, Sask.
G. B. C. Sharpe, Moose Jaw, Sask.
E. E. Finch, Strathclair, Man.
James Sanderson, Eli, Man.
S. McClellan, Carman, Man.
A. W. Jones, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Le Roy Stolehkiss, Regina, Sask.

W. O. Turnbull, Fillmore, Sask.
R. F. Hay, Arcola, Sask.
J. A. Morton, Lauder, Man.
J. H. Jones, Rosebank, Man.
Jos. Park, Rosebank, Man.
W. W. Davidson, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Jos. Mergens, Weyburn, Sask.
A. Schambbin, Weyburn, Sask.
H. Van Tassel, Moose Jaw, Sask.
S. J. Pickel, Saskatoon, Sask.
W. M. Stewart, McAuley, Man.
J. E. Walker, Rocanville, Sask.
P. L. Summerfeld, Nutana, Sask.
F. Thorn, Maidstone, Sask.
Rat Portage Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man.
E. F. Gardiner, Quill Lake, Sask.
J. A. Ball, Quill Lake, Sask.
Theo. Sparks, Grandview, Man.
J. J. Crowe, Lemberg, Sask.
H. C. McWilliams, Winnipeg, Man.
R. F. Bingham, Winnipeg.
R. H. Catherwood, Regina, Sask.
W. F. Hanbury, Brandon, Man.
H. Springate, Rat Portage Lumber Company, Winnipeg.
Millard & Son, Holland, Man.
F. J. Carpenter, Yorkton, Sask.
W. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie, Man.
J. H. Hughes, Brandon, Man.
J. R. Hooper, Editor WESTERN LUMBERMAN, Winnipeg.
A. W. Sherwood, Indian Head, Sask.
F. H. Millard, Winnipeg, Man.
Jas. Badgley, Emerson, Man.
Fred. A. Shore, 332 Grain Ex., Winnipeg.
Chas. J. Lee, 326 Union Bank, Winnipeg.
Jos. A. Carmies, La Salle, Man.
Wm. P. Dutton, Dutton-Wall Lumber Company, Winnipeg.
A. E. Lee, Dutton-Wall Lumber Company, Winnipeg.
M. M. Stearns, Wynyard, Sask.
S. Fargey, Belmont, Man.
Peter Kleckner, Vinbank, Sask.
A. D. L. Renuart, St. Pierre, Man.
C. H. Wentz, Saskatoon, Sask.
D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg, Man.
A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg, Man.
W. J. Bettingen, Winnipeg, Man.
W. D. Galvin, Humboldt and Winnipeg.
R. A. Walston, Humboldt and Winnipeg.
J. McInnis, Winnipeg Lumber & Fuel Company, Winnipeg, Man.
G. H. Wall, Winnipeg, Man.
C. B. Little, Winnipeg, Man.
John P. Jansen, Sask. Elev. Co., Winnipeg, Man.
A. Renuart, St. Pierre, Man.

At the opening of the convention Mr. T. B. Patton, Regina, vice-president of the association, presided, in the absence of President Houser. The president's address was read by the secretary. It drew attention to the fact that the association had been formed eighteen years ago. Reference was made to the recent Trades Congress held at Minneapolis, and the hope was expressed that it would be discussed thoroughly at the convention. Mr. Houser expressed his regret at being unable to attend the convention. The most important portion of the address dealt with the harm done by retailers shipping outside their own territory.

The Secretary's Report.

The secretary in his annual report stated that the members were to be congratulated on the result of the last year's business. In spite of the many adverse circumstances which had prevailed throughout the year, the retail lumbermen had come through it unscathed and were

now prepared to reap the benefit of better times. There had been less pirating done by the manufacturer and wholesaler than ever before. This he knew had been the case in Manitoba and he believed that the same could be said of Saskatchewan. The association was to be congratulated also upon the good feeling which had prevailed throughout the year.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the practice of dealers who had sold out their retail business, commencing a few years later to ship car lots direct to customers. This practice had been decreasing of late, but had only been carried on by small mills and commission men, not by the majority of wholesalers. Retailers ought to appreciate fully the benefit resulting from wholesalers doing business with regular dealers only. Wholesalers had their share of the troubles of the trade and unless the loyalty of the one branch to the other was reciprocated trouble would be sure to result. Another evil which was almost on a par with manufacturers shipping direct to the consumer, was that of retailers shipping into the territory of one another, for the sake of getting a little extra business.

Referring to his visit to Minnesota to attend a meeting of retail dealers, for the purpose of discussing the adoption of a general code of ethics, Mr. Stewart said that the meeting had been very representative, and that the system of trade ethics, as adopted by it, was one which he believed was absolutely necessary in the United States.

The association had performed work of much importance but there was still a great deal to be done in the way of making it work more smoothly and effectively. It was the duty of every member to supply all the information he could, and to act upon any which he obtained. Members should supply the secretary with all the information they obtained, whether it seemed to them important or otherwise. Everything which happened to the individual members was of interest to the association. Mr. Stewart spoke favorably of the assistance rendered to the retail trade by the "Western Lumberman," complimenting its editor, Mr. Hooper, upon his useful work.

A Good Annual Statement.

Referring to the annual statement, Mr. Stewart drew attention to the encouraging increase in insurance, which amounted to over \$1,000,000, and urged that every member of the association should carry insurance with its department.

The annual statement presented by the secretary showed receipts amounting to \$11,373.91, and expenditures amounting to the same sum, which included a balance on hand in the bank of \$2,013.68. The assets of the company were shown to amount to \$13,396.79, and the liabilities to only \$5.16, leaving a surplus of \$13,391.63.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and was unanimous in every particular, resulting as follows:

President—A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg, Man.

Vice-President—A. W. Jones, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Secretary-Treasurer—Alan M. Stewart, Winnipeg, Man.

Assistant Secretary—S. A. Hamilton, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Directors for Saskatchewan—T. B. Patton, Regina, Sask.; H. Van Tassel, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Jas. Mergens, Weyburn, Sask.; H. Meillicke, Dundurn, Sask.; C. H. Wentz, Saskatoon, Sask.; A. W. Sherwood, Indian Head, Sask.; A. H. Foulds, Carnduff, Sask.; G. J. E. Walker, Rocanville, Sask.; E. Baker, Outlook, Sask.

Directors for Manitoba—W. J. Robertson, Cartwright, Man.; J. Playfair, Baldur, Man.; J. K. Robson, Treherne, Man.; E. E. Finch, Strathclair, Man.; Geo. Barr, Gladstone, Man.; W. Armstrong, Portage la Prairie, Man.; E. Wankel, Oak River, Man.; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg, Man.; G. F. Robertson, Winnipeg, Man.

After the election of officers the Convention was adjourned until 2.30 p.m. At that hour, the new President, Mr. Godfrey, took the chair and introduced Mr. W. P. Dutton, who read a paper on "Retail Trade from a Wholesaler's Point of View." This paper was received with considerable applause, and a resolution was moved by D. E. Sprague, seconded by A. J. Gurlay, thanking Mr. Dutton and asking that the same be printed.

The question of an increase in the price of lumber produced on the coast was discussed on March 19th by the lumbermen in British Columbia in session, but no action was taken, though it was the consensus of opinion that the present market prices are too low. On April 13th the California lumbermen will meet to consider prices, and it is likely that shortly after this meeting the lumber manufacturers in British Columbia will again consider the question of raising prices.

John Hanbury, the well known lumberman of Brandon, says that in all his fourteen years on the prairies he has never seen lumber so active. He said that if conditions continue so favorable he would build another mill on False Creek, Vancouver, with a capacity of 75,000 feet a day. The demand for lumber was general, he claimed, and the visible supply would soon be exhausted. There was an estimated supply in the mountains of 180,000,000 feet, and more on the coast, but there were few plants running at full capacity. According to Mr. Hanbury, orders are pouring into the retailers as fast as they can be filled. His firm recently filled orders for fifteen large barns, and, what is better, the farmers are paying cash for their lumber.



Some of the Retail Lumbermen of Manitoba and Saskatchewan at the Winnipeg Convention.

The British Columbia Trade

Shingles and Uppers in Good Demand.

Vancouver, B.C., March 25.—Shingles are selling in the United States and Canada at a base price of \$1.85 to \$1.90. At this figure a fairly good business is being done in United States and Canadian markets. As \$1.85 can be readily secured in the States for shingles, the Prairie Provinces are compelled to pay that sum if they wish to deal in this market. The present price gives the manufacturer a fair margin of profit.

In the lumber market there is also a brisk demand for uppers, which certainly saves the situation, as the sale for rough lumber is very slow, at \$11, a price it does not pay to sell it at. There is no list price in the low grades and there have been instances during February where lumber of short length has been "put on the bargain counter" at \$9.50 for the lot, whilst other sales have been made at \$10.

Logs are scarce and dear, running from \$10 to \$12. About the middle of March the Washington shingle manufacturers sent over a strong delegation to interview the shingle manufacturers of British Columbia, with a view to getting them to close down. The meeting was attended by 75 per cent. of the manufacturers of the province. The representatives of the United States mills were heard at great length. At the present time shingles are at fair price, but this is largely due to the fact that the United States mills are shut down. For this reason shingles are sold by the British Columbia mills in the United States for a higher price than they would otherwise be, and the price is also made higher for the prairie provinces owing to the United States demand.

The Washington mills put up the argument that British Columbia is playing into the hands of the brokers, that the middlemen on both sides of the line are bearing the market in anticipation of the big spring demand, and that the only way prices can be maintained is for the mills on both sides of the line to cut off the supply. They say that the British Columbia mills are pouring 75 per cent. of their output into the United States and that, although shingles are now selling at \$1.85 to \$1.90, if the mills in Washington were forced to open in April, they would drop to \$1.50. As the United States market governs the trade, or price, the Washington men urge that the mills on both sides should combine to save themselves from "financial ruin" at the hands of the brokers, whom they accuse of playing off one side against the other.

The Lumber Trade in the Kootenays.

According to advices, lumbermen in the Kootenays and Cranbrook districts are pleased with the conditions now existing in getting out logs, and the prospect for the increased market for the manufactured product. The condition last year in the Kootenays was a matter of grave consideration. The shipments of United States lumber into Manitoba particularly affected the mountain trade, as their chief output is in the lower grades, which are not affected materially by the United States imports. On the coast the profit is chiefly made out of the higher grades, which are not imported to any extent from the other side of the line. Where the Canadian markets held for Canadians, however, there would be little trouble in disposing of the entire Kootenay product.

The opposition, of course, comes from the farmer. There may have been a reason for free lumber years ago, but there is no reason for it now. The plants established in the Kootenays, it is claimed, could supply Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan with rough lumber, to say nothing of the output from the coast. Kootenay buys grain and hay and farm produce in the prairie provinces, and it is only fair that these provinces should buy their lumber from those who consume their products.

Timber Licenses to be Made Renewable.

Premier McBride, of British Columbia, has announced in the Legislature that the Government will bring in a measure at the next session, to make for the perpetuity of timber licenses until the timber is removed. His announcement was made in the following words:

"I would like to make a statement of some importance and one that is awaited by a great many people in British Columbia at this time with considerable interest. I refer to the question of the tenure of special timber licenses, which has been a subject of some controversy of late, and the principal mission of several delegations that have waited upon the Government in the past few months in regard to the timber industry in British Columbia, and I beg to announce to the House that the Government has come to the determination that the tenure of these licenses will, at the next session of this Legislature, receive the attention of the administration in the way of some provision that will make for the perpetuity of the licenses until the timber is removed, on such terms and conditions as the Government then may deem prudent in the best interests of the Province of British Columbia.

"It is considered wise in our judgment to defer this matter until

we shall have had the advantage of the advice of the Commission on Forestry presently to be appointed, and until we have had the advantage of perusing the conclusions to which that commission may come. So when I make this announcement this afternoon, while the matter is to receive attention next session, it must be on such terms and conditions as will, at that time, in the opinion of the Government be wise and prudent in the interests of the province."

This announcement will be received as good news by those who have invested in British Columbia timber. It will mean that the tenure will be something which can be depended upon. There will be no necessity for fearing that a limit will have to be lumbered hastily in order to obtain value for the price of the license. A limit holder under a permanent license will be able to take his time about the cutting. There will be danger of fostering speculation, and the consequent delay in the cutting of timber which is ready for cutting, but it should not be difficult for the Government to devise a means for preventing this, at least to a large extent. Timber limits will be worth a great deal more under the new arrangements and the whole lumber industry will benefit by the stability which will result.

In announcing the intention to bring about this change at the next session the Government has also been wise, as it has thereby removed any doubt as to what is to the future, and the effect will be almost as beneficial as if it were immediately done. The Government in the meantime, will have plenty of opportunity to study the situation closely and devise the best method for obtaining the object which they have in view.

Permanence of Licenses will have Good Effect.

Now that the British Columbia Government has signified its intention of doing something in the way of increasing the tenure of licenses next session, it is quite right that it should wait for another session to deliberate on the important regulations which would be necessitated by such a change. The fact that the Government has promised a favorable consideration of the request of timber holders to extend the tenure of a license will, no doubt, encourage the timber holders to adopt more approved forestry methods.

It would not be proper to enforce any particular forestry scheme on the license holder, by making it compulsory for him to follow any particular rule, but rather would it be more satisfactory to trust to the business sagacity of the license holder, to manage the matter to suit himself; for in doing this he would naturally cut his timber so as to get the most out of it, and not to waste it.

At present, wasteful methods exist. Under new conditions this waste would soon cease. To properly conserve the forests, the Government should, while lowering the license fee, increase the royalty proportionately, while extending the term of the license. Of course, the policy of high license fees and short tenure of license, meant that the license holder would get off his timber as quickly as possible.

It is now confidently expected that the Government will deal with the matter in a businesslike way, appointing a royal commission to go into the whole matter. A commission is to be appointed to regulate all questions relating to our forests, and it will be instructed to make recommendations for the regulation of lumbering operations on Crown lands.

Experts of repute from other parts of the continent will be asked to act upon the commission. It is very clear that regulations for British Columbia must be very different from those which would be satisfactory in Eastern Canada, or in the Middle States. The forest conditions are different in this province. Therefore there should be men of local knowledge and experience on this commission.

Do Shingle Brokers Bear the Market?

The following paragraph, in a local paper, was read by a representative of the *Canada Lumberman* to Mr. C. H. Gillis, of C. H. Gillis & Company, Limited, wholesale shingle and general building supply merchants: "Shingle men on both sides of the line sell, as a general rule, through the brokers, and the latter have for some time been industriously engaged in bearing the market, against the big spring demand."

Mr. Gillis, in regard to this, said that if the actual truth were known it would be found that the manufacturers themselves were selling, very often, less than the wholesalers. Speaking for the Canadian side of the line, he said that he had received a number of letters complaining that the manufacturers were quoting at lower prices than the wholesalers. He had sold to one broker, in the east, at a certain figure recently, and had been informed that a manufacturer had quoted, direct to the trade, at a less price than he had sold to the broker, who had to make his profit out of the trader.

Mr. Gillis had just come from Seattle and stated that he had called on four wholesale firms there. He was convinced that, in each instance,

these firms were endeavoring to get the highest possible price. He was certain that there was no attempt to bear the market. Whatever might be said of the control of prices by wholesalers on the United States side of the line, wholesalers did not control prices on the Canadian side, and they were in no way a menace to the business. Thus, from his own knowledge, he could unhesitatingly say that the statement quoted was incorrect as far as Canada was concerned; further, he did not believe it was true of the Washington State wholesale shingle merchants.

Being anxious to find out what could be said on both sides of the question regarding the shingle brokers bearing the market, the *Canada Lumberman* interviewed a well known shingle man, who said that, while he did not attend the joint meeting between the Washington shingle men and the Vancouver manufacturers, and consequently did not hear the remarks made about wholesalers, he knew from what wholesalers had told him that their plan of doing business was to get an order placed below the market and then go to another mill and declare the fact, showing the contract that had been arranged at the lower price.

This plan invariably led to the market being demoralized if enough mills could be induced to break away from going prices. This informant stated that he was quite of the opinion that wholesalers and brokers pretty well controlled prices. Through the efforts of the brokers the entire cut for the next three or four months had been placed. The big mills had their cut spoken for and the small mills had sold out to the brokers.

Further, he said that the Washington men had simply come over here to get the British Columbia mills to close down so as to help them out, and it was a fact that the prices ruling in Washington were the prices ruling on this side of the line, the United States market controlling the Canadian market. It was a vexed question whether the British Columbia mills should or should not comply with the request of the Washington mills in this respect.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths.

Hon. Mr. Fulton has been instrumental in passing legislation granting licenses to hand loggers in certain sections of the province.

The Fraser River Lumber Company have opened an office at Regina. One day, recently, they cut 343,000 feet of lumber in ten hours.

The Timber Manufacturing Bill, with a clause giving the Government power to allow the exportation of poles and piles, has become law.

R. J. Watson, formerly of Northern Ontario, has been appointed to take charge of all the Dominion timber in British Columbia, says a Revelstoke despatch. In the Dominion election of 1904, Mr. Watson was elected to represent the district of Parry Sound.

Judge Howey, of New Westminster, B.C., has handed down a decision that every member of the logging camp has a right to take out a lien on logs for wages. Hitherto, this right was supposed only to be exercised by loggers. It appears, however, that cooks, boom men, and roustabouts have the same privileges.

The ship "Boadicea" left the Hastings sawmill in February with big timbers for Southampton; the steamer "Kish" also left for China with lumber about the same time. At this writing the French bark "Champigney," the British bark "Rowena" and the American schooner "David Evans" are loading at Hastings.

The "West Coast Timberman," of Tacoma, says that "85 per cent. of the standing timber in the eastern part of British Columbia, is said to be controlled or owned by citizens of the United States. Naturally all these gentlemen could easily argue themselves into believing that the tariff should be taken off timber and shingles."

The Fraser River Lumber Company, at New Westminster, has orders for the delivery by September next of 12,000,000 feet of lumber and timber. Of this amount 7,500,000 feet is for the Grand Trunk Pacific; the Rhodes, Curry Company, car builders, of Amherst, N.S., have placed orders for 1,500,000 feet; the Ottawa Car Company wants 750,000 feet, and orders to the extent of 3,500,000 feet are to be filled in the prairie district.

The Trustee Company, of Vancouver, has introduced a new plan of financing a building. That is the "Community of Interests" plan. This company will erect improved property in the business district of Vancouver, in such a way that a man with \$500 can invest that sum, or a man with \$5,000 to spare can invest that sum and become part owner of the property in question. The first building to be erected under this plan is now in course of construction at the south-east corner of Homer and Cordova streets.

According to provincial government estimates, the largest source of revenue for the coming year will be from timber licenses, which are expected to bring in \$2,000,000, while timber royalties are put down at a quarter of a million. The total estimated revenue is placed at \$5,948,626, and it is expected that the lumber industry will produce over one-sixth of it. The Government should be careful not to kill "The goose that lays this golden egg." As the mill men contribute so large a part of the revenue of the country they should be treated with more consideration by the Government.

What is the Matter in British Columbia?

The unsatisfactory condition of the lumber industry in British Columbia has called forth a forcible letter from Mr. E. H. Newton, of Vancouver, who expresses himself as follows:

The Editor of the *Canada Lumberman*—

Did it ever occur to you what a strange lot of people we are? Of course I know it has; but wherein have we ever had a picture before us to exemplify this peculiar feature of ourselves more plainly than the self-supplied, or otherwise taken picture of the mill men of British Columbia, taken either individually or collectively at the present time, and what are we going to do to improve this picture? Here is one of the greatest industries of which this province can ever hope to be possessed—an industry which, if properly handled, should bring returns worthy of the enterprise and energy put into it. But has it done so? If not, why not? Here is an industry which those interested should have entirely in hand, and be able to direct to the mutual advantage of all concerned, and without inflicting hardships on any one; but have they done so? They have done nothing of the kind. The past two years' operations have been the most disappointing that could be imagined to the mills of the Pacific coast, as well as to the mills of the interior of British Columbia, and yet who have we to blame but ourselves?

I am glad to know that the summing up of the past year's operations has at last roused some of the aggressors to sensibility, so that they have decided on a saner course in future. I do not uphold prohibitive prices in lumber any more than in any other line, but just why the mills of British Columbia should have been operated for the past two years without a profit, and some of them at a loss is more than I can understand. One thing I know though, and that is that most of the mill owners are onto their jobs, so to speak, this year, and are only accepting business that will give them a profit. There are still some "suckers" who are ready and willing to grab everything that is offered them, but let them have it. Better no business than that which is unprofitable—so the saner ones say. If we are conducting a legitimate business, and of this there can be no question, then why are we not entitled to a legitimate profit? If we are entitled to such profit, then why in the name of common sense do we not claim it? The situation is ours. All we have to do is to decide that we are tired of working for nothing; decide what prices will give us a fair profit, and then sell at those prices. Nothing could be simpler or easier than that, and yet it is humiliating to think that for the past two years we have not had the gumption to do this, but have thrown away our natural resources together with our energy. Ye Gods! was ever such a band of fools known before?

That there is an over-production by the natural operation of the mills may be, but of this there is some question in my mind; but that there would be less lumber used if a fair price which would give the manufacturer a profit were asked, I very much doubt. We often hear of bulls and bears on the market, but it is seldom that we hear anything about the hog; and yet this animal is met more often than either of the others. Just wait a little and you will see him on every side of you, and he is not hard to discern, and if you are not a very sound sleeper he will disturb your rest all through the night with his grunts, for just as soon as there are the least signs of reaction in the over-fed market these creatures want to keep their (usually little) plants running 24 hours a day, and thus they are endeavoring to keep glutted an otherwise healthy market.

That the mill owner has himself to blame for things as they exist, to a very large extent, must be admitted, and were they all equally responsible for the existing conditions, and equally ignorant of this responsibility, or the conditions either for that matter, then I would say let them take their punishment to a finish. But when we understand the truth of the matter—that there are many capable, honest, and reasonable men, who are compelled to suffer on account of a few of the more ignorant, who have missed their rut, and are lost in the depths of incapability to conduct a reputable business, and have grappled hold of the lumber business in a kind of way, and are trying to hold it down to their level, though they will fall off in time; then I say the situation is, well, er ("Here 'Bill,' finish this letter for me—'Bill.'") "damnable"!

White Labor Cheaper than Chinese.

An astonishing statement was made by another of the visiting Washington shingle manufacturers, who said that white men were cutting shingle bolts in the woods in Washington for 90 cents a cord. In British Columbia the Chinese and Japs are charging \$7.50 a cord. This authority said that in Seattle they paid 50 cents a cord less for bolts than is paid in Vancouver and that the Washington bolts were obtained under very much more difficult conditions than in British Columbia, many of them being secured from cut-over ground. He further stated that if assured of a large enough business he would import the white bolt cutters into this province and thus replace the Chinese. It would be interesting to know just how the unions would view this breach of the Alien Labor Law, when it meant driving out the Chinese with white labor.

As the Wholesaler Sees the Retailer

Interesting Address By W. P. Dutton Before Recent Convention of Western Retail Lumbermen at Winnipeg.

One of the most interesting events at the recent convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association which was held at Winnipeg was an address given by Mr. Wm. P. Dutton, president of the Dutton-Wall Lumber Company, upon the subject of the retailer as seen by the wholesaler. Mr. Dutton said:

The "point of view" of a wholesaler in looking at the business of a retail lumberman cannot be said to be different in any marked degree from the view point of any other business man, except in that the wholesaler comes in close contact with the retail lumber trade and may, therefore, have better opportunities to know whereof he speaks. The policies of business men, however, in all lines are the same, and those common business principles which apply in all lines are applicable also to that in which you gentlemen are engaged. This being the case, the observations and criticisms of the business men engaged in the hardware, dry goods, grocery or any other trade would not differ in any material degree to the criticisms and observations of one engaged in the pleasant, but not always highly remunerative, occupation of supplying lumber to the retail trade.

It would be a mighty interesting thing, I think, to hear what a good live man engaged in any of these other occupations would say, if we could get him to make a little study of the way those engaged in the handling of the lumber products of the country handle their businesses. He would not limit his remarks to the methods of the retail trade, either, but would include the manufacturers as well as the list of men who could with advantage absorb some of the common axioms of business policy. He would have a hard time finding another class of manufacturers who would insist upon manufacturing and selling their product, regardless of their balance sheets, sacrificing their raw material and selling the manufactured article for a price actually less than it has cost them to produce it.

In looking over the reports of the various meetings of both manufacturers' and retailers' associations, of which there have been dozens within the last two or three weeks, it appears that the members of these bodies come to their meetings for a purpose and that that purpose is to hear criticisms on their manner of doing business, and I notice also that there is never a dearth of men who are perfectly willing to do the criticizing. After a flattering reception and a talk or two from the officers of the Association, telling the members what a fine lot they are and how the Association is prospering, and in divers ways having lulled the innocent member into a contented and salubrious state, those same officers proceed to lock the doors and fasten the windows and then deliberately "sick" two or three unrelenting critics onto the comfortably dozing members. They call this proceeding, "stirring them up a little bit," and from the complacent way in which the members take it, I gather that, after they once get broken in a little, they do not mind it so much after all, and get after awhile so that they rather enjoy the excitement,—and in that they are right, for if we do not meet together to get a little plain talking and a shaking up, then what are we here for? The man who thinks that he is just about the best lumberman who ever hoisted a two by four and who knows all there is to know about the business had better save his car fare and stay at home, for he has no business here. If, on the other hand, he does not think that he knows it all, but, nevertheless, always goes away the same man as before, and what little he gathers he tucks away in his brain just to think about, but not to put in practice, God help him, for he is beyond redemption. But if, after having seen where you can make an improvement or two you go about trying, only TRYING to put those improvements in practice, then rejoice for you will be saved.

Now, gentlemen, it would come with poor grace from me to lay much stress on any shortcomings which a portion of the retail trade may have in its relation with the wholesaler, but I cannot pass to other and more vital matters without first mentioning to you the injustices

which the wholesaler, through no fault of his own, often suffers from some of your hands.

First and foremost among these is the slipshod fashion in which many retailers attend to their financial matters. It is a practice in this country to make collections by draft and a mighty poor practice it is, but one which has been made necessary by the easy-going dealer who will never send in a remittance of his own volition, but has to be shaken into it by means of drawing upon him. In the United States the last resort is the draft, but here it is a common practice for the seller to make draft immediately upon shipment of the goods, and such a proceeding is not regarded as any reflection whatever upon the credit or the integrity of the buyer. It is considered a convenient way in which to be reminded that he has to pay for the goods—otherwise he might forget it. This system of making collections has no particular disapproval of the seller if it could end there, but to have this draft come back a few days after it is due, with absolutely no word from the drawee, is not only mighty exasperating to the drawer, but is a distinct injury to the drawee as well. I hope that none of the members present are addicted to this custom, but if there should be

one here, I say to him, for his own good, do not let a note or draft go back without first writing to the drawer advising him of the fact and asking him for further accommodation, or, at least, write him at the time the final presentation is made, advising him that the draft is being returned and the reasons why. Do this to protect your own credit and not for the sake of the man who sold you the goods. He will think more of you as a business man, and, believe me, when I say you will benefit in dollars and cents by following this policy, as well as have the business respect of those with whom you do business. In this connection, I might refer also to the man who does not answer his correspondence and lets letter after letter come to him without so much as an acknowledgement, and what I have just said applies to such a dealer, tenfold, for it is impossible to attribute business ability in any degree to a dealer who is so devoid of the first principles of business dealings and, we might also say, personal courtesy—and yet, it would surprise you to know how many of them there are.

A second injustice to the wholesaler is the custom which we might say exists in cancelling orders already placed, because of an anticipated drop in prices. This peculiar interpretation of a contract of sale was conspicuous a year ago last fall and last winter, when the panic and the poor crop gave evidence of lower prices. I do not believe that this custom will be

defended by anybody as a just one, nor do I believe that the retail dealer would stand for a cancellation of an order because the market had strengthened and the wholesaler thought he could make a few dollars by refusing to ship the order. I recognize the fact that there are cases in which the manufacturer will delay and put off time and again the shipment of an order because he thinks it has been sold too cheaply, but this fact just goes to show that some men in any line of business will take an unfair advantage of others if they get the chance, and if I was sure that a manufacturer had done that to me, I would not buy another stick from him again as long as I lived. On the other hand, those of you who may have had such an experience may from it gather some idea of how the manufacturer feels when a cancellation comes in for the same reason. I do not refer now to those dealers who, on account of crop failure, were obliged to cancel orders which they found could not be used owing to changed conditions, but to those who, immediately upon finding out that the order had not been shipped before the cancellation, went out into the market to find out how much cheaper they could buy. I have in mind a concern who last summer placed an order with us for twenty-five cars, because they



Wm. P. Dutton, Winnipeg,
President Dutton-Wall Lumber Company and Great West Lumber Company.

thought they saw signs of the market strengthening and then refused to send us specifications because prices had gone into pieces at the coast and they found they could do better. A month or so later we received an enquiry from them asking us for prices on five cars, just as though they had never placed an order with us at all, which we refused to quote upon. I confess that this was extreme, but it shows to what lengths some men will go, sacrificing what they know to be their best business instincts and jeopardizing their position with their business associates for the sake of a temporary gain, small in comparison with the business standing which they have lost.

It is sometimes a difficult thing to tell just the line where good, clean, but wide-awake, business policy stops, and where the sharp and questionable practice begins. I am willing to give the buyer the benefit of the doubt and attribute what I might consider questionable practice to an honest difference of opinion between him and myself. It is the desire of all of us to buy as cheaply as we can and in order to do this we have to be awake and know where we can get the best prices. If you send out enquiries to several wholesalers, asking for prices on one or five cars of timber and you get their prices as requested, I want to ask you to answer in your own minds, whether or not the lower price (assuming that the quality is the same), should get the business, without further negotiation, or whether you are, in justice to that wholesaler and to your own better nature, justified in advising one of the other concerns that you can buy for such and such a price and will give them the business if they will meet it? In other words, have you the moral right to use bad faith with one concern, thus getting it to quote their lowest price on your requirements, so as to use it as a battering ram against the concern which finally gets the order. This is quite a common practice and it seems to me to be in the same category with the practice sometimes used of trying to get better prices from one traveller or wholesaler by misrepresenting alleged prices which have never been quoted you.

These are some of the things which naturally come into the mind of one who considers the relations of the wholesaler with the retail dealer. But the scope of vision of one engaged in the wholesale trade does not end with those things so closely gathered under his nose. His horizon would be wide enough that he can see other aspects of the retail trade—aspects which reveal conditions and practises which do not concern him in the least as a wholesaler, but are of vital importance to the retailer himself. A birdseye view of the retail lumber trade of Western Canada reveals the same unpleasant features which accompany the lumber business over the entire continent. It is a matter of surprise that the shortcomings of the trade should be so general, and it can only be explained by the fact that these shortcomings must be a part of the business itself and cannot be laid at the door of the dealer. Nevertheless, the lumber lying inert in the yard cannot shake itself loose of the barnacles which seem to pursue it into each and every corner of the continent, and it lies with the men who own the lumber to free it from its leech-like companions. Is it possible, I ask you, in all earnestness, to find any other business in which the chief delight of those who run it seems to be in carrying it on at a variance with all the business principles recognized by those engaged in other occupations? Can you find any other business where those engaged in it are constantly in danger of having a fight precipitated on their hands, because of the avarice of its members or because of the flagrant violation of the common amenities which should exist between those members? Can you find any other business in which the largest part of the capital invested is in the hands of the customers who have bought goods and who have not paid for them? Can you find any other business on this green earth where the manufacturer and wholesaler dares, with impunity, to sell his product piecemeal to the consumer? I answer "No" to all these questions, and now why is it that the lumber business should occupy such a conspicuously unique position at the head of all the trades? Why do you have trade fights which only stop when one or the other of you is down and out? Is it because you like to fight? Is it because you do not want to get a profit on the lumber you are selling? Is it because you are any different in any other way from other men?

The way the consumer treats you on his accounts is enough to make a preacher swear, and you dealers are so blamed afraid that you won't get your share or more than your share that you will do almost anything (if you have to) to gain your purpose and do a lot of business—even if you bust trying to do it. "The competition is so blamed keen" you say. Yes, competition is blamed keen, that's the fact—so keen that the consumer has got you all down, and every once in a while he rubs your nose in the dirt and you don't yell, because you are afraid you will lose his business. And then along comes some wholesaler, and he sells a car of lumber at wholesale to this same customer who has had the satisfaction of maltreating you all these years because you were a poor devil of a lumber dealer. You kick and swear around like four of a kind when you see that car of lumber being unloaded next to your yard and carted away, and you make up your mind the wholesaler will hear from you, when you get at him. Your neighbors will hear of it up and down the line, and sympathize with you and tell around how such practises ought to be stopped. After a while the wholesaler or his

salesman, or a commission man selling his goods comes along, and, if he will shade the price 5 cents a thousand less than you can buy for elsewhere, you and all the other fellows, up and down the line and every other place, fall all over yourselves to buy, because you can save \$1 on the car. You will all of you sit back and let the other fellow do the refusing and let him lose the dollar, or the \$5 or the \$20, whatever it may be.

Why do you buy of the man who has sold to the consumer in your town or at some other place you know about, showing conclusively that he is not disposed to protect the trade, to which he sells 95 per cent. of his lumber? You don't buy because you like his methods any better than you did before, but because you want to save the few dollars by buying his cheap lumber, and you will usually find it is cheap enough too, when you come to unload it. Do you suppose that you can go into any wholesale house in this city and buy a pair of shoes, an overcoat, a bag of sugar, a stove, some patent medicine, tobacco, or anything else, I do not care what it is? Of course, you can't. Why? Because the wholesaler will not sell it to you. He is afraid of his trade and wants to protect his and his competitor's customers. But the lumber manufacturer does not hesitate when the trade is dull to dump some of his product into the retailer's territory at wholesale prices; and, let me tell you, that the example is one not difficult to follow, and it is up to you and your co-dealers as to whether or not the practice shall become more and more common. If you want it to increase, maintain the same indifferent attitude and it will increase fast enough.

Now, I am not saying all these things just to criticize and stop there, but to see if we cannot find the cause and the remedy. It is not difficult to find. This price cutting, these long, never-ending open accounts, these fights and scraps, sometimes taking in a whole district, this trembling fear of the customer and a delivery of body and soul to him if he will only buy a few boards from you. This buying where you can get a shade the best price, regardless of your feelings and convictions. This cancellation of orders when you know it isn't right, and these questionable practices to get your material just a little cheaper. All these instances are the result of the same cause, and what is this cause? I will tell you. It is the nature of the "business" and nothing else. I know of no other commodity in the world which so stimulates competition beyond all reason as that of lumber. If there were dealers who handled nothing but sugar and the prices and terms of discount and of sale were not dictated by a trust, you would find much the same condition of affairs, for sugar is sugar the same as lumber is lumber. The dealer in sugar is protected by the fact that he sells other goods also and the amount of sugar sold at a time is so small that the customer does not care to make much trouble getting prices and "jeweling" all the other dealers in town. The dealer in almost any other commodity than lumber has the advantage of makes, qualities, styles and a dozen other characteristics which distinguish his particular line from that of the other dealers so that a true comparison of values and prices cannot be made by the prospective customer. But the poor lumber dealer—his lumber is just lumber, and that's all. Here is the chance for the consumer to get in some of his "fine" work. He doesn't give a hang who made the stuff and whether the cut and dressing is 1907 or 1908 style. What he wants is "price" and a good fat "discount" and to pay for it "if we get a crop year after next." He gets your lowest price on his bill and then chases over to the other yard or the other two or five yards and shows them what "you" can do for him. Then he comes back to you again and makes the second round and before long he has you all backed up against the wall shouting for help while he carries off the lumber at barely cost price and pays for it when he gets good and ready. You are all so afraid of each other when the customer begins his little game that you are ready to fight your own shadows, and honestly it is a wonder you are able to keep things in as decent shape as you do. You have a condition of competitive strife to deal with more fierce than any other class of tradesmen, and in order to win out, in face of it, you are obliged to carry on your business in a way which is the wonder of those engaged in other trades.

It is useless to point out to you that two-thirds of your business is a banking business and one-third lumber business, for you already know it from bitter experience. It does no good to point out to you that after deducting a reasonable salary for your own time and labor and interest on the amount which you have invested and on what you owe, that the actual profits from the "business" are little or nothing, for you already know it is a fact. You know as well as anybody that you could effect a big saving if you could make your collections. Yet, the remedy is in your own hands and nobody else can help you. The issues are distinctly local in every case and lie between you and your local competitor. If the law does "not" allow you to arrange matters of price, it at least will not hinder you from making every effort to have the competition one of friendliness and not one of rancor. An understanding and a carrying out of "some" system of credits is perfectly within the law and perfectly justifiable from even the customer's point of view. A friendly intercourse and feeling can be as easily developed as an unfriendly one if you both but think so. A decent and legitimate profit and the payment of your accounts in reasonable time is your due as well as the due of other men. A great help lies in the realization that we are all much

alike and want our share of the business that is going. The new dealer in a town should not expect half the business in a two-yard town with an old dealer thoroughly established, but other things being equal, he will get it in time and the old dealer may as well make up his mind to it first as last. If you know each other pretty well and drop around on the other fellow once in awhile, half the battle is won, so far as ruinous price cutting is concerned. The more prompt payment of accounts is simply a matter of adjustment. It would seem to me that an attractive discount for cash in 30 or even 60 days would be an inducement and not mean any great loss if you are getting your price.

In the past, gentlemen, the sailing has been comparatively easy. Your competitive troubles have been confined to your other local dealer, who is at least always available. Before closing I wish to say just a few words on the retail lumber business of the future as seen through the eyes of one wholesaler. There are breakers ahead, and some of the craft which precede us are beginning to enter the rough waters already. I refer to wholesale dealers who cater direct to the consumer who has money and who are already making their presence felt in the communities south of the boundary line. The immutable law of the survival of the fittest applies to the business world as to no other. For reasons I have already rehearsed, the retail lumber business has always been in a bad way. To recoup losses suffered in a war of price cutting the surviving dealers often have to get more than legitimate profits. The carrying of outstanding accounts with the loss of many has to be paid for by somebody, sometime, and if the dealer survives the solvent and reliable consumers of the community have to make up the loss. Incompetency and carelessness are easy prey for competition. Met L. Saley is probably the best informed man on the retail trade of the United States living, and he declares that the lumber trade has the largest percentage of incompetent, unbusiness-like and short-sighted men of any other retail business. If you will take a trip down to Minnesota, through Iowa and into Nebraska, you will not need to go further to see the signs of the times. A few years ago you heard complaints of manufacturers shipping direct to the consumers in car lots. Then you began to hear about the catalogue houses, and now if you go there you will find enterprising men settling themselves down at good central points and shipping not only sash and doors and blinds and mill work but lumber in small lots right into towns where lumber dealers are and have been firmly fixed for years. This is only a natural result of the unsatisfactory state into which the trade has allowed the lumber business to drift. It is the same old story of loose credit system, mainly coupled with other competency. It is only a question of time, gentlemen, when you will have to face much the same circumstances. If you could only forestall the arrival by reforming your own faulty system "now," how much trouble you would save yourselves and your successors later on.

Let me read you a letter I received the other day from a farmer's publication devoted to the interests of a class of men who can show any of us a trick or two in the art of co-operation:

"Dear Sirs:—

"At a recent convention held by the Grain Grower's Association the lumber question was very much in prominence.

"A number of delegates discussed the matter of purchasing lumber in car-load lots, and requested the Association to take the matter up and see if they could not facilitate matters by supplying lumber to the farmers direct, and thus secure for them wholesale prices.

"If you will glance through our latest issue, which we are mailing you under separate cover, you will find one or two half-page lumber advertisements.

"As this business was unsolicited, it occurred to us that you might be interested in placing your product before the farmers in a similar way.

"The writer would be pleased to take the matter of advertising up with you.

"Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, we remain,
"Yours truly "

You see the time is coming, and who can expect it to be otherwise? It is all right from the point of view of the consumer, and if you cannot deserve to hold your place in the scheme of things by proving your usefulness, then you will have to retire. It was always supposed until recent years that the retailer was a necessary factor in the carrying out of the economic system, but if he can be dispensed with it will be an economic gain and economic laws will not be turned aside. It is up to the retailer in any and every line to show his usefulness as a cog in the distribution of commodities from the manufacturer to the consumer. In many of our towns, both here and in the United States, the mail order houses are giving him a hard tussle to prove that he is a necessity. The lumber merchant is in the most favorable position of all to hold his position, owing to the extreme difficulty with which his community can be provided with lumber direct. As an economist I would say "go it, both of you, and may the best man win," but as an interested and prejudiced party, I say, "Fight this tendency to supply the consumer direct, as you would fight death. Do not let it get a foothold, and if you stand together, let it be in this above all others." Remember, however, that the struggle is still in front of you, however much you may

fight to postpone it, and it is not to be half won when you realize once and for all that unlimited time in your credits, ruinous price cutting, neglect of stock in your yards and lack of diligence in your collections are besetting sins which will have to be atoned for in the end when the day of judgment finally comes.

I have tried to tell you frankly, gentlemen, how the retail lumber trade looks through at least one wholesaler's spectacles, and I thank you. (Applause.)

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

134. Soft birch.—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of soft birch.

140. Veneer.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of 3-ply wood veneer from Canadian manufacturers.

143. Pine deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine deals from Canadian exporters of same.

147.—Pine doors.—A Manchester firm now obtaining supply from United States asks for description and prices of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

153.—A London, Eng., manufacturing enterprise which uses large requires logs with the bark on, in birch, ash, elm, white oak, beech, quantities of timber, and has in the past been obtaining shipments from other sources, would like to contract for regular supplies of logs from Canada, if favorable conditions can be arranged. With that object in view the company would be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian shippers, if possible c.i.f., London f.o.b., Canadian seaport. The company requires logs with the bark on, in birch, ash, elm, white oak, beech, bird's-eye maple and ordinary maple, and these are wanted in lengths of 6 and 7, or 12 and 14 feet, with about 18 inches diameter inside the bark. The logs must be good, sound and straight ones, and free from knots and strakes. Shipments would have to be about 100 logs at a time.

187. Yellow pine.—A manufacturer of picture frames wants to get into touch with dealers in pine suitable for picture frames.

183. Representation.—A Glasgow firm of commission merchants desires Canadian supplies of pulp for manufacture of paper.

259. Wood candy pails.—A North of England firm largely importing all kinds of woodenware, would be interested in hearing from Canadian manufacturers of wood candy pails.

A correspondent of the *Canada Lumberman* wishes to obtain the address of manufacturers of automatic shim machines with boring machines, for shimming railroad tracks.

An Average Cut for the Miramichi.

A recent despatch from Chatham, N.B., says that conservative estimates of the lumber shipments from the Miramichi during the coming summer season place the amount at 65,000,000 superficial feet. Of this amount probably 20,000,000 will be stored or wintered lumber, so that the cut for the present season on the Miramichi and its tributaries will be about 45,000,000.

An average cut, however, is anticipated, although nearly all lumbermen announced that they would curtail this winter's cut owing to the bad state of the lumber market, yet the season was such an exceptionally good one for operation that there is little doubt but that the cut is much larger than at first contemplated. The firms operating this year are: J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, Miramichi Lumber Company, who also operate on the Hutchison properties, Timothy Lynch, John O'Brien, James Robinson, John P. Burchill, D. & J. Ritchie, Michael Welch, Damery & McDonald, J. D. & D. J. Buckley, John Maloney and numerous other smaller operators.

Cutting has been finished and logs are now on the banks ready for stream driving as soon as the river opens. From present indications the early opening of navigation is expected and the mills will be running full blast early in May.

The price at present is a good one, being about \$14.50 per thousand, the usual run of the mill gang sawing, and is as high as it was in 1907 before the slump occurred. Few sales have been made, however, as lumbermen are holding for an advance. Timber trade journals incline to the belief that prices will be a little stronger, but several state that the New Brunswick deal producers should take into consideration the present unsatisfactory position of the market in England and modify their present inflated notions of their f.o.b. values.

The Snowball concern has sold its entire cut of Miramichi pine deals, ends and scantlings to Robert Cox & Company, Liverpool. Miramichi shipments a few years ago averaged one hundred millions. The yearly decrease at present is due to the fact that the Miramichi Lumber Company now turns its logs largely into pulpwood and ships to the States what formerly went to England. Their average cut is about 30,000,000.

The next annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in Hamilton on September 14th, 15th and 16th, 1909.

The Hoo-Hoo Meeting at Winnipeg

A splendid concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo of Central Canada was held in the Commercial Traveller's Building, Winnipeg, during the recent convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association. The large attendance of lumbermen in Winnipeg, for the convention, resulted in the concatenation being one of the most successful ever recorded. Much of the credit for the success of the event is due to Mr. George H. Wall, the new Vice-Gerent Snark. Mr. Wall was fortunate in possessing the services of an able staff of assistants. The officers appointed for the concatenation were all well posted on their work, so that the affair was managed throughout without a hitch. Mr. W. B. Tomlinson, who acted as Junior Hoo-Hoo, also deserved particular mention for his splendid floor work. The officers who had charge of the concatenation were as follows:

Vice-Gerent Snark, G. H. Wall; Senior Hoo-Hoo, E. D. Tennant; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. B. Tomlinson; Scrivenoter, J. Spencer; Custocation, J. J. Shotwell; Arcanoper, A. K. Godfrey; Jabberwock, S. L. Raymond; Gurdon, D. J. McDonald; Bojum, Fred. A. Shore.

The candidates, fifteen in number, who were elected by ballot, were as follows: John Adam Taylor, manager of T. Taylor Lumber Company, Boissevain, Man.; Thos. MacKenzie Ralston, editor "Herald," Fort William, Ont.; Ernest Franklin Gardiner, retail lumberman, Quill Lake, Sask.; Roy "Maple Leaf" Bullen, general agent Chicago, Great Western Railway, Winnipeg; John "Sault" Peterson, general agent Soo Line, Winnipeg; Edward Harold Stemshorn, Empire Sash & Door Company, Winnipeg; Harry De Wolfe Krebs, travelling salesman, A. R. Rogers Lumber Company, Enderby, B.C.; Chas. John Lee, manager of the North American Lumber & Supply Company, Winnipeg, Man.; August "Duluth" Brostedt, district agent Northern Railway, Winnipeg; Charles Bertram Little, lumber traveller, Winnipeg; Paul Ludwic Somerfeld, partner, Irwin & Company, Saskatoon, Sask.; Nicolaus "Tanbark" Grest, of Grest Bros., lumber dealers, Waterous, Sask.; M. G. Smith, of Kilgour & Smith, lumber dealers, Ninga, Man.; Arthur Charles McElroy, salesman North Pacific Lumber Company, Barnet, B.C.; Henry Cecil McWilliams, lumber buyer, Monarch Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man.

The initiatory proceedings were carried out with great success and when they were completed, a number of interesting entertainment features were introduced, among them being a clever boxing bout. This was followed by a banquet at which there were 175 guests present. Music and special entertainment were provided during the banquet, which included a number of characteristic sketches, vaudeville, sleight of hand turns, etc. Several interesting addresses were delivered and the banquet came to an end at 3 a.m.

Caterwaulings.

According to the editor of the "Western Lumberman," the caterwaulings, which occurred during the initiation, were numerous and interesting. He describes a few of them as follows:

The way Springgate lived up to his name was a surprise to the uninitiated Kittens.

Birnie was on deck as usual. Jim Suttie says he and Birnie are going to run for the Senate.

Tommy Dunn "done" all he could to make the boys feel at home.

Bill Tomlinson has been nominated for centre rush for the Hoo-Hoo football team. He will have Roy Bullen and Stan Raymond for right and left guards. Louey Palmetier is in training for quarter back, dieting heavily on doughnuts.

A. Brostedt—Jim Hill's personal representative in Canada—came from Duluth to join the Hoo-Hoo at Winnipeg.

John Peterson, general agent of the Soo Line, claimed that the late Thomas Lowery was the entire thing, but now is willing to admit that while Mr. Tom. Shaughnessy is King of the Canadian Railways, he stands a good show to rival Hill and Harriman.

Ralston broke into Hoo-Hoo, and broke his sox doing so. The newspaper business is a hard one to be in and keep socks darned.

Lee says he likes Duck stew better than dancing.

Roy "Maple Leaf" Bullen says he never was a Highlander before.

Mr. Tomlinson makes one of the best Junior Hoo-Hoo we have ever seen and we have seen them at Toronto, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis during the past seven years.

What is the matter with starting the concatenation in future at 9.09 a.m., in order that the boys get to the "session on the roof" before midnight of the same day.

Stan. Raymond was greatly perturbed because someone did not turn in a Kitten's application. A vigilant search was made for the paper and after roaming the gardens east and west, it was found in Raymond's southwest pocket.

Jim Ovas says the goat never had a decent feed since he owned it.

Chandler will have his hair cut on the Queen's birthday. Free drinks.

Sam Hamilton says the Winnipeg girls are not as courteous as those in Saskatoon.

Jay Spencer raked in the shekels at the rate of \$9.99 per nine minutes.

Roy was too large to get through "the tunnel," but he put in a couple of extra stunts. His Highland costume was "a bird." By the way, Roy never told us he was Highland Scotch. We thought his acquaintance was limited strictly to "hot Scotch."

Supreme Scrivenoter Baird sent us a letter. We tried to induce our friend Jim to come up here, but he said he "was unable to purchase a buffalo robe in Nashville." What d'ye think of that?

Winnipeg expects to have the big annual Hoo-Hoo conclave up here some year. Let it be 1910, or during our World's Fair—the Selkirk Centennial. Who will push it?

The dreadful cannon, the frisky goat, the darksome tunnel and electrocution by the death-chair-route cannot scare a Hoo-Hoo.

Birnie had the nerve to challenge the editor of this Journal to a 5-round contest. We accept gladly, provided Birnie weighs in the feather-weight class, ties one hand behind his back and lets it run to a finish.

Mutual Fire Insurance a Success.

The annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held during the recent convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Winnipeg.

On Thursday, February 11th, the annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held and the statement published in our last issue was read to the members.

President J. A. Thompson being absent in California, his address was read by the Secretary. The Secretary's report was also read and adopted. This report showed that the company was in a splendid financial condition and considerable progress had been made during the past year.

The election of officers for the insurance branch then took place, and resulted as follows:

President—J. A. Thompson, Winnipeg.

Vice-President—J. B. Sinclair, Winnipeg.

Treasurer—A. K. Godfrey, Winnipeg.

Secretary—Alan M. Stewart, Winnipeg.

Directors—T. B. Patton, Regina, Sask.; J. C. Graham, Winnipeg, Man.; T. L. Arnett, Souris, Man.; H. Meilickem, Dundurn, Sask.; F. McPherson, Binscarth, Man.

The insurance reports referred to the splendid progress that had been made during the past year, enabling the cost of insurance to lumbermen to be reduced lower than it had ever been before in the history of Canada.

After the Convention proceedings a large number of the lumbermen took occasion to visit various points of interest in the city, and some of the members were also connected with curling rinks which were taking part in the bonspiel, and stayed over for the various events.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Isaac Baker, of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, visited Toronto recently. He reports a great revival of business in Chicago. His company's business for January and February was greater than during any previous January and February. The building trade has picked up greatly and the demand for lumber in Chicago is expanding rapidly. In the country also, although not so lively as in Chicago, business has improved extensively.

A. J. De Laplante, of the De Laplante Lumber Company, Toronto, Ont., spent several days in New York recently, looking over the general trade situation, and reported there that conditions in Canada favored a very satisfactory year in the lumber business.

J. M. Diver, manager of the Cleveland Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, of Sarnia, Ont., visited New York recently and attended the annual convention of the N.W.L.D.A. He also devoted some time to looking over the general market situation.

Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, favored the *Canada Lumberman* with a call last week. Mr. Hawkins reports that the work of the association is meeting with encouraging support and is increasing rapidly in volume.

S. M. Carrier, of Buffalo, N.Y., expects to go to Bathurst, N.B., about the middle of April, to start the new mill of the Bathurst Lumber Company, in which he is interested.

A Pittsburg, Pa., report says that Robert McDonald, president of the McDonald Lumber Company, has become interested in a Canadian proposition which promises to occupy a prominent place in the lumber business.

The death of Mr. H. D. Warren, president and treasurer of the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, will be a cause of deep regret to all who came into touch with Mr. Warren. Mr. Warren's death occurred on March 5th at his residence, "Red Gables," Toronto.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. **tt**

Basswood Wanted

500,000 FT. 4/4 WINTER CUT, LOG run, dead culls out. State amount you have and lowest price. Box 694 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **8**

Wanted

YOU TO CORRESPOND WITH US, IF you have any kind of dry lumber for sale, or stock of hardwood or basswood logs to saw to order. THE R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton. **7**

Wanted

TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR NEXT SEASON'S CUT OF SLABS. Write us. LEVEILLE & MARION, Wholesale Lumber, 1541 St. Catharine St. East, Montreal, Que. **9**

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. **12**

Lumber and Shingles

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT TO handle the cut of a Spruce Mill, of from 10 to 20 million capacity per annum, rail shipment, providing same is located so that quick shipments on frames can be made. Guarantee deliveries to be 10 days to 2 weeks from dates of orders.

We are also open to contract to handle the upper grades of White Cedar Shingles. Quality must be A1 and shipments prompt.

We will buy Spruce, random; Hemlock Boards, P.I.S. and clipped 10, 12, 14 and 16 ft. lengths, or random; (a limited quantity of rough), Shingles and Laths, for water shipments.

We give special attention to consignments. Write us. We may be able to do business.

THE KNOTT SAMPSON LUMBER CO.,
20 Central Street, Boston, Mass.

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Wanted

1" Coffin Elm 12" and up wide
1" Soft Elm common and better
1" Hard Maple common and better
1 1/2" Soft Elm common and better
1 1/2" Basswood, winter cut
1 1/2" Hard Maple, plain, white and quartered
Write us for prices. We can use one million feet MILL CULL Birch, Maple, Beech, Soft Elm and Basswood. Apply to KEENAN BROS., LIMITED, Owen Sound, Ont.

WANTED—20,000 FT. 3" SOUND CEDAR plank. Quote price. W. P. PLANT, Hastings, Ont.

Hemlock Lath Wanted

10 CARS 1 3/4" x 4" NO. 1. QUOTE BEST price on car, naming shipping point on R. R. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N. Y. **9**

Wanted

TWO MILLION 4' WHITE PINE LATH; Must be dry. Also some 1" and 1 1/2" white pine strips and 12/4 and 8/4 tamarack plank. J. D. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N. Y. **10**

Wanted

200,000 ft. 1" and 1 1/2" Beech
300,000 ft. 1" winter cut Basswood
500,000 ft. 1" Black Ash
Apply Box 706 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—PUMP SQUARES

up to 200,000 ft. White Pine, Quarter cut.
Lengths—9-18 ft. Size—5 x 5 to 8 x 8.
ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont. **7**

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. **tt**

British Columbia Timber

OWNERS OF LARGE TRACTS OF BRIT- ish Columbia timber wish to negotiate with buyers who can finance \$200,000 to \$1,500,000 tracts. Will not sell through brokers. Can furnish smaller tracts. PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE, Vancouver, B. C. **7**

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. **tt**

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, SITU- ated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B. C. estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill.
Apply to
Mrs. E. H. HUSBAND,
129 Main St., Hamilton Ontario **9**

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clears, " " "
3 " 2nd Clears, " " "
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade,
Montreal. **c**

For Sale

24M. ft. 2" Cedar log run d.c. out
100M. ft. 1" Birch mill cull d.c. out
300M. ft. 2 1/2, 3" Birch mill cull d.c. out
17M. ft. 1" Maple log run d.c. out
50M. ft. 2" Maple 1st and 2nds
65M. ft. 2" Maple 1 and 2 common
60M. ft. 1" Ash log run d.c. out
200M. ft. 3x5x6"x16 Merch Spruce
200M. ft. 3x5x10"x15 " "
200M. ft. 3x6x10"x15 " "
HORACE HARTLEY,
54 Guardian Bldg., Montreal

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1"x4/6"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1"x7 " & up x 10/18 ft.
62,000 " 2"x4"x10/18 ft.
23,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2"x8"x10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2"x10"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2"x12"x10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2"x5", 7", 9", 11"x10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating
We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.
PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury) **tt**

For Sale

HEMLOCK, OAK, BASSWOOD AND some pine. Apply to C. M. WALLBRIDGE Esq., Madoc, Ont.

For Sale

15,000 GOOD GREEN CEDAR POSTS 5 1/2" top end; 10', 12', 14', 16' long; water shipment only. Address TOBERMORY LUMBER CO., Tobermory, Ont. **10**

Capitalists Attention

1,000 ACRES CROWN GRANTED LAND, partly cleared, coal beneath, being Mayne Island, 30 miles from Vancouver on ocean highway, mile of deep water. \$20.00 an acre. Write —ROYAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE LTD., Vancouver. **7**

Cedar and Pine For Sale

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PINE, WILL cut to order. All lengths and sizes Cedar posts, poles and piles, immediate delivery. Also Cedar ties and squares. Write TOM A. WILSON, Cannington. **7**

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber

The property of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited)

There are large quantities of Railroad and other timber including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto **10**

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE 50 H.P. AUTOMATIC CUT OFF EN- gine in good running order. Will exchange for lumber. D. AITCHISON & Co., Main St., Hamilton. **8**

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL, ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h. p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 52 Chapleau, Ont. **9**

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. **tt**

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS,
Brantford, Ont. **tt**

SITUATED AT KALADAR, ONT.—SECOND- hand sawmill, consisting of 16 h.p. portable engine, No. 0 saw frame, No. 0 right-hand log carriage, 48" solid saw, slab saw mandrel, upright swing shingle machine, saw jointer, shingle packer, etc. WATEROUS, Brantford. **7**

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. **12**

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running.
MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B. **8**

For Sale

1 54" iron pulley, 20" face with 24" dodge clutch (new)
2 54" iron clutch pulleys, 20" face.
1 sand sucker—8" suction.
1 pair horizontal twin engines.
1 three block saw carriage.
Address EDDY BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED
Blind River, Ont. **9**

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

1 72" x 18', 26 6" tubes
4 72" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 72" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 72" x 16', 64 4" tubes
5 66" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 66" x 16', 36 4" tubes, plug hat dome
4 66" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
1 60" x 17' 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Russell
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" x 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangle frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" centre crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H., Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" centre crank, Erie City

THROTTLE COVERNOV ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 48" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
15" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" centre crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 27" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
1 26" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete
2 refitted 24" double surface planers and matchers
1 new 24" planer and matcher
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
4 refitted 24" surface planers complete
3 refitted 24" pony planers in good order
1 refitted 24" wood frame surface planer
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
2 refitted 13" lighting flooring planers
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
3 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
5 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
2 refitted 12" buzz planers with countershafts
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine
1 refitted 10" 4 side moulder complete
1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder
1 refitted 6" 4 side moulder, in good order
1 refitted graduating stroke power mortiser
2 new foot power mortises
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
1 refitted horizontal two spindle boring machine
2 new post boring machines
2 new wood post, two spindle wood shapers
1 new 32" pedestal bandsawing machine
2 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machines
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 refitted 54" band resawing machine
3 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 new wood frame cut off saw with table
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
4 new dimension saw tables with tilting attachments
1 refitted MacGregor Gourlay rip saw table
1 new No. 2 Crescent saw table with boring attachment
1 new No. 1 Crescent saw table
1 nearly new Cowan power feed rip saw table
1 refitted Cowan saw table and dado machine
1 new iron frame scroll sawing machine
2 refitted 24" single drum sanders
1 refitted 30" double drum sander with countershaft
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
1 new No. 6E Fox universal wood trimmer
1 new No. 5A Fox universal wood trimmer
1 new No. 4A Fox universal wood trimmer
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver **c**

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED, Seaford, Ont. 11

Engines for Sale

WILL TRADE FOR LUMBER OR SHINGLES, twin engines, cylinders 16 x 24, speed 115 revolutions, plain slide valve, developing 250 to 300 h.p., American system rope drive, Judson Governor, piped for indicator, Wainwright water heater, will heat water to 210 degrees, engine now running. Also four 30 ft. boilers, equipped with Crosby pop safety valves, with Jenkins blow off valve, clean pump 8 x 10, single action. Reason for selling must have larger equipment. Address Dock & Mill Co. North Tonawanda. 7

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
 One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
 Several first class second hand heaters
 One 16 x 30 right hand slide valve engine
 One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
 One 14 x 30 R. H. engine
 One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
 Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
 One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
 One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
 One No. 3 friction nigger
 One Corey and Baker steam setter
 Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
 One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
 BRANTFORD, CANADA

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED SECOND HAND MACHINERY to be used in Canada. One log nigger, 300 ft. slab and refuse conveyor chain, Jeffries make preferred. 200 boom chains. Apply to W. L. CHANDLER, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT**Position Wanted**

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN. SIXTEEN years' experience. Good recommendations. Box 696, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

POSITION AS SALESMAN BY EXPERIENCED man, good connection Toronto and West. Box 704, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Position Wanted

AS BAND SAW FILER FOR COMING season can furnish best of reference and guarantee satisfaction. Address J. S. BURTON, Buckingham, Que. 8

Position Wanted

WANTED SITUATION AS BAND SAW filer, 15 years experience in cutting all kinds of timber. Can send good references. Address HENRY ILL, Box 215, Midland, Ont. 6

WANT POSITION AS RETAIL LUMBER Yard Foreman; good at measuring, good at grading, used to planing mill work; can give the best of reference; 12 years' experience; married and sober. Box 708, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 10

Position Wanted

MILLWRIGHT AND BLACKSMITH, ALSO round saw filer and hammerer. Box 698 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL SAW MILL Superintendent wishes to secure sawing contract in large modern mill with good future assured. Address "Results" Box 703 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted Logging Contractors

GOOD RELIABLE CONTRACTORS, CAPABLE of taking contract to log part or whole townships. For particulars apply to the Woods Dept. LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. 10

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detailed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business, wishes to buy working interest in sawmill operation where his services can be used. Prefer B.C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYEES**Wanted**

LUMBER SALESMAN AND SHIPPER. State experience and salary expected. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. 9

Wanted

SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR MILL, STARTING May 1st. State experience and references. VIGARS-SHEAR LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Port Arthur, Ont. 10

Wanted

A GOOD HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR. Single man preferred. Steady position and good prospects for a worker. Apply Box CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Wanted

INSPECTOR FOR PINE AND HEMLOCK Lumber water shipment. Must be strictly sober and a hustler. Apply giving experience and wages required to Box 712, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted

FIRST CLASS ACCOUNTANT, CAPABLE of taking charge of large lumber manufacturing office. One thoroughly conversant with cost systems preferred. Address drawer "D" Cranbrook, B.C. 7

Wanted

BY WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD TORONTO, a smart young man who has a knowledge of hardwood culling. Salary \$2.00 per day, steady employment with excellent chance for advancement. Box 683, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 11

Cordwood Contractor Wanted

WANTED—CONTRACTOR TO GET OUT from 40 to 50 thousand cords hardwood annually for charcoal plant. Must have previous experience in operating on large scale with modern appliances. Address "Cordwood Contractor", Box 697 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

STRICTLY A MILLWRIGHT, WHO CAN take complete charge of moving and enlarging large sawmill and take charge of same when finished. Must have gilt edge references. Location on Lake Huron. Apply Box 701 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

Wanted Woodworking Shop Foreman

EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of New General Woodworking Factory and Yard. Do not apply unless competent and acquainted with best modern shop practice. D. G. LOOMIS & SONS, Montreal. 7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

STEAM SAW MILL TO LEASE AT Arrnprior, Ont., 30 to 40 M ft. capacity daily, in good order, good piling ground, sorting platforms, storage booms, etc. Full particulars, apply OTTAWA LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Ottawa, Ont. 8

For Sale

A 75 H.P. SAW AND SHINGLE MILL, located on the Ottawa River with supply of timber enough to last twenty years. Stock of logs for this season is ready for the mill, which may be seen running after April 1st. Easy terms for an immediate purchaser. Apply Box 707 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Selling Agency Wanted

ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER salesman wishes to secure a selling connection on commission basis for Montreal and vicinity, of a large mill manufacturing spruce or pine, must be of capacity to assure grades and fill orders promptly. "ADDRESS AGENT" B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 7

Factory For Sale

IN A BUSY TOWN FIFTY MILES WEST of Toronto; two-storey, metal clad building; suitable for woodworking business; 6,000 square feet floor space; dry kiln capacity 10,000 feet; 40 h.p. boiler; 25 h.p. engine; electric dynamo to light entire plant; about one acre of land; this property is valued at \$8,000; we are instructed to sell land, building and machinery, ready to go to work, at a sacrifice for immediate sale. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & Co., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 11

Wanted

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT. Also limits in other districts. Address Box 711, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT ON LAKE HURON, CONTAINS 1,700 acres mixed timber, sawmill, dock, etc. Plenty more timber can be bought. Will be sold cheap as proprietors have other business. Box 47, Hepworth, Ont. 8

British Columbia Lands

WE HAVE FOR SALE LARGE OR SMALL tracts of choice British Columbia Timber. Eighteen years experience enables us to select the good ones. Correspondence with investors solicited. CRUISE TIMBER EXCHANGE LTD., 615 Pender St., Vancouver. 7

For Sale

OVER 1000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, with about 100 acres of clearing on all lots, and some buildings, and lots of cedar, hemlock, birch, maple, oak, pine, and other merchantable timber, including a good mill site on Thessalon river close to a railway with good shipping facilities. Lots all patented and most cover the mining rights. Splendid chance to move a good saw mill, as other timber can be had also. Price only \$3,000. Apply to P.O. Box 100 Bruce Mines, Ont. 7

Timber Berth for Sale

CONTAINS 75,000,000 FEET OF SPRUCE, 40 miles from proposed G.T.P. divisional point on McLeod River, (210 miles west of Edmonton) and 20 miles from nearest point on river touched by railroad. River drivable, berth easily logged. Area 23 sq. miles. Timber from 12" to 35" through. Limit will produce over 2,000,000 railroad ties worth 40 cents average. Tremendous demand for ties at present time which is likely to continue for some years. Reasonable time will be allowed for examination. Price \$35,000. W. S. HEFFERMAN, 257 Jasper Ave., E., Edmonton. 8

Important Sale of Valuable Timber Limits, Saw Mills, Logs, etc.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to and including TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, 1909, for:

1. The timber berths comprising the township of Roberts and all of the township of Kitchener, with the exception of three square miles thereof, in the district of Algoma. These berths also are virgin limits of excellent white and red pine very convenient to operate and close to the railway and will be sold together or separately.

2. Timber berth known as "107" on the Spanish river in said district, the license thereof including all woods. This is an excellent berth convenient both to railway and the Spanish River.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For terms and further particulars, including estimates, apply to:

LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS
 Vendor's Solicitors,
 Hamilton 9

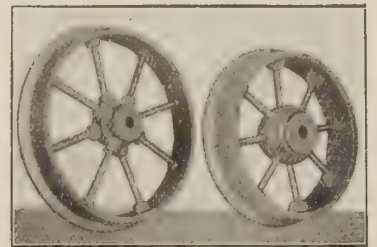
Statistics recently issued show that during the year 1908 the car building companies of the United States and Canada completed 78,271 cars, or only 27 per cent. of the number of cars built in 1907. These figures include all cars built except those for traction companies. Of the cars built in the United States last year 66,751 were freight cars for use in that country, 1,206 for export and 1,566 for passenger use. During the year Canada built 8,593 freight cars for home use, exported 5 and built 79 passenger cars for use in the various provinces. These figures do not include the output of the car shops owned and operated by the railroads.

In view of the small number of cars which were turned out last year compared with previous years, the opinion seems to be general among both railroad officials and lumbermen that car lumber will be in strong demand during

1909, and that the number of cars used will be largely increased.

The figures for car construction during the last four years, with the Canadian output included, are as follows:

Year	Freight	Pass.	Total
1908	76,555	1,716	78,271
1907	284,188	5,457	289,645
1906	240,503	3,167	243,670
1905	165,455	2,551	168,086

**Tram Car Wheels**

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
 Midland, Ont.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
 PRESTON, ONT.
 FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
 OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
 A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.
 A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon. \$3.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
 A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon. \$5.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each. \$2.25 or in 1/2 lb tins, per dozen. \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).
 Put up in bulk, per lb. 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
 Wholesale Druggist
 Collingwood, Ont.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber market throughout Ontario is generally depressed and irresponsive to the offerings made. This is partly attributable to the fact that so many large undertakings are in an embryo stage. While much is looked for, practically nothing has commenced. It is difficult to find anyone who is really anxious to place an order. Generally speaking, there has been little or no improvement in prices since the publication of our last issue. At the present level there can be little profit for anybody. Despite these considerations, however, it is felt that better conditions are in store, and manufacturers are waiting philosophically. The introduction of the tariff bill in the United States Congress will lead to little change in conditions in Ontario until it has been extensively discussed and the air has been cleared as to what the real effect will be. There is a feeling of relief, however, now that it has been settled that some kind of reduction will be made. Conditions should become more settled. Manufacturers, however, do not look for any increase in trade immediately as a result of the proposed change. In the Ottawa Valley trade, an impetus has been given by the recent sale of some three or four million feet of red pine, which brought in the neighborhood of \$19 per thousand. This is almost as good a price as that obtained in 1907, and is quite as good as the price obtained in 1908. Generally speaking, however, trade in the Ottawa Valley is quiet. Manufacturers are maintaining prices, although it is claimed by some export dealers that they are asking too much. It is probable that a number of large deals will be put through in a few days and it is asserted that purchasers will find the market generally strong.

Eastern Canada.

The optimistic outlook which is generally taken in business circles throughout the country is reflected in Eastern Canada, and lumber trade conditions are becoming firmer. In the amount of lumber gotten out this winter, the expectations of the lumbermen last fall have been fully realized at St. John. While there is little activity in local manufacturing circles at this port, it is certain that there will be a much larger volume of trade this year than last. There is no indication of more than an average season in American deals, there being at present less than 1,000,000 feet in stock at St. John. Recent consignments of spruce to Great Britain met with a good consumptive demand and very little has been put to stock there. The stocks at Liverpool and Manchester are being gradually worked down and better prices are anticipated. There is an upward tendency in yellow pine. A new schedule of prices has been agreed upon for the lower grades of cedar shingles, \$2.20 being established for "2nd clears," and \$1.20 for "Extra No. 1's." There is a better tone in the New York markets for spruce now than there has been for some time. New York wholesalers report that trade is improving, especially in the short spruce line, for which the stocks are rather light. Dealers in Boston are expecting a steady improvement. Prices have risen by at least \$1 a thousand within the last fortnight, although frames 9-inch and under may be had at \$25. With brighter conditions prevalent elsewhere, in both the home and foreign markets, and with the certainty of a good building season, continued improvement may be anticipated.

Western Canada.

While there is no marked feature in the western lumber trade there is an underlying current of recovery and a general anticipation for a good season. Manufacturers anticipate a big spring demand and from indi-

cations on both sides of the line it would seem that their hopeful views are justified. A pretty good business is being done in shingles at \$1.85, a price which allows the manufacturer a fair profit. The demand for rough lumber is not heavy; \$11, the present quoted price, is not a paying one. In the low grades of lumber there is little doing. Short length lots have been picked up at \$9.50 and \$10, these, of course, being bargain figures for the buyers. There is a paucity of logs. What can be obtained cost from \$10 to \$12. Reports from the Kootenays and Cranbrook districts indicate satisfactory conditions and a likelihood of better prices for the manufactured product at an early date.

Great Britain.

The London softwood trade, though small in volume of late, has, during the last few weeks, not been entirely unsatisfactory, although everyone would like to see a radical improvement in the consumption. Prices, notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances, have been maintained, and the prices at auction, although still below the cost of new goods, have a steady tendency to improve. At the recent public auction by Churchill & Sim, 2nd Quebec spruce was slightly easier in price, bringing £10 5s. and £10. 4ths brought £9, and unsorted £9 10s. 1½ and 2x12, 1st Montreal yellow pine, sold for £22 5s. and 4ths 2x11 at £12 10s. 9-inch brought £11, and 6-inch to 8-inch £10 5s. to £10 15s. A few lots of very large Oregon pine sold poorly, one lot bringing 96s. and the others only 71s. Prime Oregon pine was sold at £13 to £12, according to size. There has been a lull in f.o.b. buying in London and trade generally is still dull, though a trifle improved. Prices, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, have been moderate. It is said in many quarters that it is quite possible for a turn to occur very suddenly and statistics show that if this takes place importers will have to make heavy purchases, especially as there seems to be no room for doubt that the production in northern Europe will fill very many thousands of standards short of the quantity produced in Europe in former years. The reduction in the consumption in London of pine deals from the St. Lawrence during February was so great that some wholesalers reduced their prices, with the result that a little more business was done. Spruce prices were good throughout February. There is, however, very small demand at present. Liverpool reports are not bright. In spite of this, however, spruce is firm and in a stronger position than it has been for some time. 3-inch by 7-inch and 8-inch are selling readily at £8 to £8 2s. 6d. ex quay, but it is difficult to obtain 3-inch x 6-inch at anything less than 5s. reduction. This is a result of scarcity of supplies. There are no price changes to report from Manchester for stock goods, but for future shipments higher values are asked. There is no business going on in future shipments of spruce. Slating battens and similar sizes are scarce at prices about 15s. per standard higher than those of six months ago. 2x5½-inch is especially scarce. At Glasgow a dull tone continues, the demand being only triling and fluctuating. The depreciation applies to practically all descriptions of wood goods, even spruce.

United States.

It is expected that the presentation of the report of the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives at Washington will bring about a much more satisfactory condition of affairs in the lumber markets of the United States. In Chicago the market is reported to be in a much more healthy condition. The building demand is increasing rapidly and large wholesalers assert that their business during January

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and February has been greater than during similar months in any previous year. The country trade is also picking up at a fast rate. The most popular wood at present in Chicago is yellow pine, which is expected to advance in price shortly. Number one hemlock is scarce in Chicago and there is very little call for the lower grades. The demand for white pine is not so good as was expected. Number one strips, shop lumber, common and better are in good demand with a tendency to advance, as the result of small supplies. The active building season has not yet opened although a great number of permits have been issued. It is expected that when the building does commence, white pine will be in much better demand. There is a good demand for lath and several classes of stock are slightly broken, especially 4-foot number one. Hardwoods in Chicago are improving. Very little Chicago business is reported for fir although the enquiries are quite numerous. Prices are steady. There is a good demand for spruce in factory stock and prices are firm. There is only a moderate demand for red or white cedar shingles. Prices are not changed to any appreciable extent, although an advance is expected when building commences. Both hemlock and white pine are in good request at Chicago. The cooperage market at Chicago is stagnant. Dealers are carrying large stocks and prices are declining. At Buffalo, white pine trade is quiet, though a better condition is expected shortly. Enquiries are commencing to appear. Dealers in lower grades report increasing activity among the box factories

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Interested in Tariff Issue

Ottawa, March 27.—Owing to the large shipments of lumber from the Ottawa Valley to the United States, lumber manufacturers here are much concerned in the Payne Bill, introduced in Washington last week. The consensus of opinion is that the proposed reduction of the tariff on Canadian lumber from \$2 to \$1 would, for the present at least, benefit Americans more than Canadians. There is still some doubt here as to whether the terms of the new tariff measure would afford Canadians the full benefit of the \$1 reduction. There may be some complications arising out of the restrictions placed on the export of timber from the Crown lands of Ontario and also the preferential features of the American tariff bill.

Accepting that 50 per cent. would be cut off the American duty, Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and manufacturer of some 75,000,000 feet of lumber per year, told the *Canada Lumberman* that the modification in duty might help to move the lower grades of lumber to the other side. At present the \$2 duty was keeping out the best lumber and pine culls, but he believed the tariff change might effect some improvement and bring the low grades of pine more into competition with similar production on the other side. As the Americans themselves would have to pay any duty they left on Canadian lumber, he said Canadians as a whole were not much concerned in what they were doing at the present time. Mr. Edwards, having recently returned from England, has a good grasp of the lumber situation in general and believes that the coming season should witness an improvement in trade for Canadian manufacturers, irrespective of any tariff change.

Mr. C. Jackson Booth, manager for J. R. Booth, the largest lumber manufacturer in the Ottawa valley, said the new tariff would probably increase his trade, but as a Canadian he would not like any policy that would bring depletion of Canadian forests. His lumber was all shipped f.o.b. Ottawa, and if the new tariff reduced the price the American consumers would be the gainers. He did not believe the pulp duty would be changed at all unless Ontario reciprocated by removing the prohibition against pulp logs leaving the country.

Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and Canadian manager of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, affirmed that during the present year the Americans would get the whole or at least 90 per cent. of the benefit of the tariff reduction. The cheap sorts of lumber in the Ottawa valley would naturally be affected most and with the tariff cut in two, Mr. Whelen said, American buyers would come over here more willingly. As the stocks of box lumber are heavy, however, the Canadian holders would sell at no advanced price. The only advantage would be a quickening in the trade. Thus the Americans stood to gain all at the present juncture. Later on the advantage would be felt by both countries. On that account he regarded the new tariff as a progressive movement.

Mr. C. C. Whitney, St. Anthony Lumber Company, is doubtful if the new tariff will ever get the sanction of Congress. He said there would be naturally a gain to the lumber industries by the proposed change. The Hull Lumber Company, through its managing director, Charles E. Read, believes any benefit from the new tariff will be divided equally between producers and consumers. The Export Lumber Company, of Ottawa, which handles a large portion of the Ottawa valley output

purchased from the mills, is in the peculiar position of being independent of any tariff change on the other side, because all its lumber is shipped in bond through the United States to purchasers in South America.

The lumber interests in Parliament are, as a rule, diffident about expressing an opinion on the new American tariff. Members who are interested in the industry believe it to be the part of wisdom to hold their own counsel until the reduction of duty shall have become an accomplished fact.

The trade continues quiet but there is no sign of a weakening in prices. Some of the exporters contend that the manufacturers are holding out for higher prices than the market in general warrants. They claim that there is an immense amount of unsold lumber which at this time in other years had been contracted for by the Americans. However, the mill owners are still optimistic and believe they will get rid of the output of 1909 at as good figures as were realized in recent years. In confirmation of this assertion the *Canada Lumberman* learned that a sale of three or four million feet of red pine had just been made here at about \$19 per thousand. The price is not below last year, and almost as good as was obtained for any of the cuts in the record year of 1907. The sale of this large cut of red pine has made the market buoyant in whatever quarters the news leaked out and some other big transactions are expected to take place within a few days. The manufacturers are confident enough about the coming season to prepare for the usual production in the mills. Although there may not be contracts closed for all the pine, they assert, that the buyers will find the market strong when they come to close bargains.

Logging Season Concluded in N. B.

St. John, N.B., March 27.—The past fortnight has been marked by what is practically the end of the logging season at all the principal logging centres of New Brunswick, and that section of Quebec through which flows the St. John River, and its branches. Except in the cases of a few contractors, the woodsmen have about finished hauling their logs to the brows, thus completing the portion of the work which has to do with the actual chopping and getting out of the logs, for which work the present season has been a remarkably favorable one, having been surpassed by few, if any, in this respect for many years. Speaking generally, local lumbermen have gotten out fully as much as they planned in the fall to do.

The next phase of the season's work will have to do with the stream driving of the logs, and this part of the industry is always at this time of the year uppermost in the minds of all who have to do with the manufacture or sale of logs, long and short lumber. The driving season is now rapidly drawing near and conditions bearing upon the stream-driving are already being eagerly considered by interested parties, the most deeply interested being, of course, those who own the manufacturing plants. So far the prospects for a good stream-driving season are very bright. The snow at the head waters of the rivers and along the branches ranges in depth from four to five feet. The snow is solid and has not been weakened by thaws to any important extent and when it starts to melt should, under ordinary conditions, cause a good freshet. There are few logs in the river at present as the river was driven clean in the spring of 1908 and there were practically no logs in the river at the time of freezing.

There is little activity in local manufacturing circles considering the lateness of the date. For reasons mentioned in previous letters, most of the mills will be late in starting, one of the chief reasons being a scarcity of spruce logs, which will, in a number of cases, prevent a resumption of operations until the first of the new logs come down river, which will be late in the month of May. Only three of the local mills are sawing at present writing and a fourth will begin operations next week.

A feature of the trade during the past fortnight has been the closing out of several lots of spruce deals to American buyers by north shore parties. The deals, although dutiable, are cut into sizes suitable for the American market and the purpose of the purchasers is to use them for the trade in the same manner as if they were non-dutiable goods. It has been learned that the price paid at the mills was in the vicinity of \$14 per thousand superficial feet.

The prospects for local output of "American" deals, while pointing to a considerably greater volume than that of last year—during which the sawing season was remarkably short—shows no indication of being above the average. Only light stocks of "American" deals were wintered at this port and trade in this line has been therefore of the lightest nature all through the winter. At present there is less than one million superficial feet of "American" deals in stock at this port and until the mills get under way shipments will be of the lightest nature.

A feature of the cedar shingle trade of the past week was the inauguration of an agreed schedule of prices on the low grades to the local jobbing trade. This schedule went into effect a few days ago and has been agreed to by all the local manufacturers. The figures named are \$2.20 for "2nd Clears" and \$1.20 for "Extra No. 1's." Only one shingle mill is running and any transactions made in "Extras" and "Clears" are entirely for future delivery.

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The U. S. National Wholesalers' Annual Meeting.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, which was opened on March 2nd, was one of the best meetings the association has every held. The retiring president, Mr. C. H. Prescott, Jr., opened the meeting with the usual formalities and in his address referred to a number of interesting matters. Referring to the year's trade, he said that it had been spent largely in meeting the uncertain conditions, disposing of surplus stock and in purchasing what was needed for early use. It had also been necessary to use the greatest care in extending credits as well as to be most persistent in following up collections. They had not therefore enjoyed the highest prosperity. Lumbermen generally had withstood the strain remarkably well and were well fortified for the readjustments which were necessary. They had now come to the conclusion that although improvement was certain it would be much more gradual than they anticipated a few months ago. The reports of the other officers showed that the association was progressing satisfactorily, doing much useful work for its members.

One of the interesting reports presented was that of the committee on trade relations, which said among other things, that it was only just and reasonable that the wholesale dealer, in his efforts to secure trade, should bear in mind that the retailer, with his investment, was a necessity to every progressive community and was able to handle the trade at home to a much better advantage and give much better services than the wholesaler, whose stock was located far from the point of consumption. It was wise business policy, therefore, on the part of the dealers not to seek the trade of a retail lumber dealer and at the same time the trade of those persons who were the retailers' natural customers.

The committee on marine insurance considered the question of the probable saving which might be expected by establishing mutual marine insurance companies for the great lakes and also for the coastwise trade. Dealing with the problem of mutual marine insurance for the great lakes the report said in its conclusion: "Saving in mind the failure of the Buffalo and Tonowanda lumbermen to accomplish their proposed cargo indemnity agreement, and that their insurance rates have been reduced 30 per cent., coupled with the reasonable probability of decreasing receipts of lumber in the future at lake ports, owing to the rapidly diminishing supply, we do not under present conditions feel warranted in recommending to our members that any effort be made toward the formation of a mutual marine insurance company covering lumber in transit on the Great Lakes."

A consideration of the question of mutual insurance companies with coastwise marine insurance also lead the committee to recommend that no effort be made to form a mutual marine insurance company for this class of business.

The subject of trade ethics was discussed and the report of the conference at Minneapolis in June, 1908, was taken up. This report contained a draft code of ethics which became a subject of general discussion. The code was finally adopted with a recommendation that within a reasonable time the American Lumber Trade Congress which produced it should reconvene and revise the code in the light of experience.

The following new trustees were appointed: R. D. Baker, Pittsburg; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; F. W. Cole, New York City; R. H. Edmond, New Orleans; F. E. Parker, Saginaw; R. W. Higbie, New York City; Horton Corwin, Edonton, N.C.

A banquet was held during the meeting at which the attendance was very large. The retiring president, Mr. Charles H. Prescott, Jr., acted as toastmaster. An interesting event during the meeting was the sending of a message of congratulation to Hon. Charles Marcil, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, congratulating him upon his appointment to this position of high honor.

Mr. Marcil had the honor on a previous occasion of addressing the National Wholesalers at one of their meetings. The election of officers took place immediately after the conclusion of the general meeting, the office holders being selected by the Board of Trustees as follows: President, George F. Craig, George F. Craig & Company, Philadelphia; 1st Vice-President, Robert W. Higbie, Robert W. Higbie Company, New York; 2nd Vice-President, F. R. Babcock, E. V. Babcock & Company, Pittsburg; Treasurer, Frederick W. Cole, New York; Secretary, E. F. Perry, New York.

Business and Trade Notes.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Toronto and Montreal, have issued a large and well illustrated catalogue of their sprocket wheels and chains. The catalogue will prove interesting to all users of power.

The Northern Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited, have been awarded the contract for supplying and installing a Western Electric alternator, exciter and switchboard equipment for the town of Iberville, Que.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton and Montreal, are installing electric welding machinery in their works for the more economical welding of iron frames for their wire door mats, wire guards, tellers' cages, etc., and for the wire chain fittings, and the welding of wire generally.

Wm. E. Hill & Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., manufacturers of general sawmill machinery and special log and wood cutting and handling machinery, have just brought out one of the most complete and up-to-date catalogues ever issued on these lines. It contains 244 pages and for convenience in reference is divided into six sections. Section I. illustrates and describes such machines as are generally used on the sawing floor of a sawmill, such as log deck machinery, steam niggers, steam kickers and stops, band mills, circular mills, carriages, live rolls steam trips, edgers, trimmers, slashers, jump saws, and all kindred appliances. Section II. illustrates log jacks, car haul-up rigs, conveyor drives, spiked concave rolls, skid lifters, transfer rigs, lumber sorters and conveyors, steel towers and refuse conveyors, steel pans, conveyor chains, sprockets and attachments and general transmission. Section III. illustrates log, board and wood cutting and splitting machinery, consisting of circular cut-off machines, drag saws, circular splitters, bolters, short log mills, wood slashers, steam dogs and steam splitters. Section IV. illustrates complete line of lath machinery. Section V., complete line of filing room machinery. Section VI. illustrates engines, horizontal and vertical, automatic and throttling governor engines. If interested in this catalogue, a copy will be mailed to anyone who sends name and address to Wm. E. Hill & Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and mentions the *Canada Lumberman*.

A "New Ontario" Lumbermen's Association.

The New Ontario Lumbermen's Association was recently formed at a convention of lumbermen, which was held at Fort William. One of the first steps of the new organization was to frame a petition to the Government, asking that the policy of issuing permits be continued. It was the opinion of the lumbermen that selling timber limits by tender would result in the most productive country being taken up by corporations. Officers of the association were elected as follows: President, E. L. Clark, Port Arthur; 1st Vice-President, George Lockheart, Fort Francis; 2nd Vice-President, H. H. Wood, Atikokan; Secretary, Charles McKinnon.

A strong delegation will be sent to the Provincial Legislature at Toronto to advocate several reforms decided upon.

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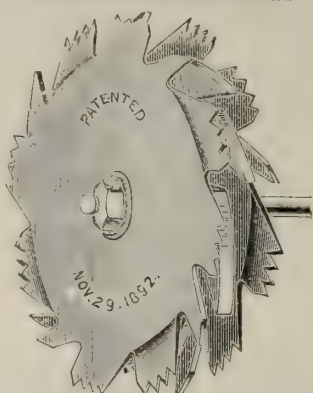
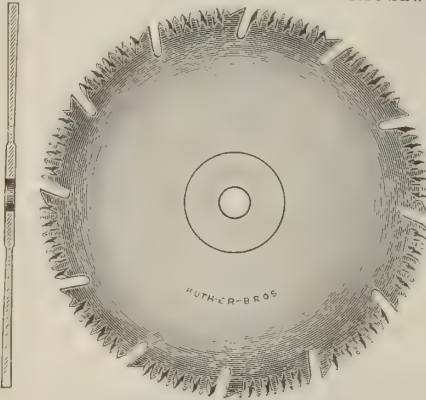
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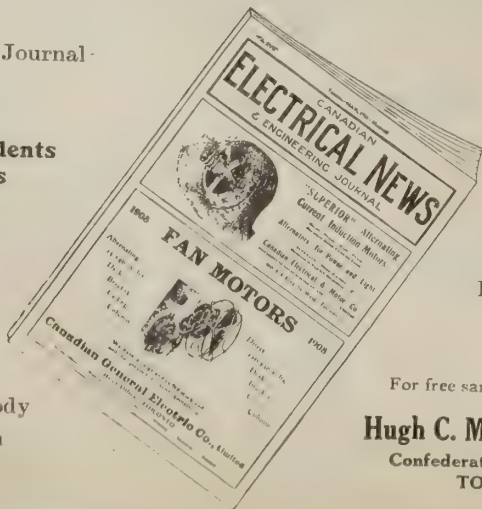
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The Tallman Brass & Metal Company, Hamilton, Ont., contemplate erecting a new foundry this spring. They will increase the Babbitt department to more than three times its present size.

Welland, Ont., has secured another industry and work will commence at once upon the erection of a factory for box making, etc., The principals of the company are W. J. Hickey and J. H. Lavallee.

It is stated that George White & Sons, of London, Ont., manufacturers of farm implements and machinery, will erect a large warehouse at Brandon, starting construction as soon as the season opens up.

The McLeod Pulp & Paper Mills have started to make box board at Milton, Ont., and intend to manufacture paper in the near future. The pulp mills of the company are busy and are turning out about 80 tons of pulp a day.

J. A. McBurne is preparing to open an office in Buffalo, through which he will dispose of the cut of his two mills at Earlton and Carlton, Ont., where it is said that about 10,000,000 feet of white pine will be cut this spring.

A. Weston & Son, lumber dealers of North Tonawanda, N.Y., have sold the steamer "A. Weston" to the Conger Coal Company, of Toronto. The "Weston" was brought out by the North Tonawanda firm and operated in the lumber trade on the lakes for many years.

Mr. James A. White, of the W. H. White Company, returned to Buffalo from a short trip to Toronto recently and reported a good revival in business in Ontario. Mr. White says that within the previous week or ten days trade conditions in Canada have improved very much.

Recent Ontario incorporations include: Siemon Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., lumber manufacturers, capital \$1,000,000, incorporators, J. C. Siemon, W. R. Tudhope and Ralph H. Fillmore, all of Toronto, and J. Siemon, Jr., and Andrew Siemon, both of Warton, Ont.; Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., incorporated, capital \$1,000,000, incorporators, J. H. Spence, C. E. H. Freeman and A. Singer, all of Toronto.

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the lumber output of Canada decreased in 1908. Ottawa Valley mills put out 503,000,000 feet, against 532,000,000 in 1907; Georgian Bay District, 704,072,000, against 775,523,000 feet the year before. British Columbia mills had early in 1908 190,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, and 190,000,000 feet of logs, to which 100,000,000 were added in the year, and Quebec's total shipments in 1908 were 214,000,000 feet, compared with 262,000,000 in 1907.

The first report of the condition of the Great Lakes following the winter shows that throughout the Great Lakes there is much less ice than usual, Lake Ontario, according to the report, being almost free from floating ice fields. General conditions as reported favor an early opening of navigation and unless a severe cold spell sets in, the harbor and river ice is expected to go out within a few weeks. In the eastern and southern sections of the Great Lakes region the ice is already reported as "rotting" and its going is expected to be without incident.

T. W. McGarry, M.P.P., will introduce a bill in the Ontario Legislature to simplify the legal procedure for the collection of wages due men employed in lumber camps. By the provisions of Mr. McGarry's amendment suit for unsatisfied claims may be brought in the Division Court of the district where the man is engaged, instead of, as at present, in the place where he works at the time of entering suit. At present it is claimed that American firms engage men, and send them into the woods. In the event of their docking their wages, witnesses have to be brought a long distance to the point where the man is working before the suit can be tried, involving great expense. Under Mr. McGarry's amendment, the suit may be tried at the point where he was taken in.

A despatch from Detroit says that the owners and managers of fifty of the largest lumber-carrying vessels on the Great Lakes have agreed to sell their boats to a corporation now in process of formation, which will own and operate 50 to 60 per cent. of the lumber-carriers of the lakes. Many prominent members of the Lumber Carriers' Association have been in Detroit for two weeks, and preliminary arrangements for the organization of the corporation were completed at a two-days' conference. The value of the fifty vessels to be purchased at once has been mutually agreed upon as approximately \$850,000. The new corporation will probably be capitalized at \$1,000,000, but the name of the new concern, its capitalization, and the selection of directors, will be matters to be brought up at a meeting to be held probably in Detroit. It is said that the Hines and Blogett fleets, which figure prominently in the project, move 200,000,000 feet of timber in an average season. The consolidation of interests is expected to effect a considerable saving in insurance charges and expenses of management.

Eastern Provinces

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of Fredericton, N.B., a strong resolution was unanimously adopted calling for an export duty on pulpwood.

According to news from Hull, Que., about 1,400 carloads of logs have been delivered at J. R. Booth's mill for early manufacture, and he expects to bring about 500 more. This is the chief activity in railway shipment of lumber, but the local managers of railways figure on brisk trade beginning about the middle of March, when sawn pine will be wanted on the other side.

A Hull correspondent states that extensive preparation has been made for the spring drive. The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company has completed a series of booms for storing logs cut along the Ottawa and its tributaries. As many do not drive their logs direct to mill, the necessity for storage places in the bays has been keenly felt. To meet these requirements bonds for \$80,000 were authorized at a recent meeting of the Improvement Company to establish the new works. A steel tug for towing the drive is also being constructed for Chats Lake. Reports from the upper Ottawa indicate an excellent season for drives. The snowfall, which in Hull aggregated seven feet for the winter, was equally heavy at Temiskaming. Hauling of logs is being completed on the Rouge Dumoines, Madawaska, Montreal and Black rivers.

It was definitely announced at Fredericton, N.B., recently, that the sale of Gilman Bros. & Burden's lumber property at Pokiok, N.B., to an American

syndicate had been consummated. The new purchasers have taken possession. J. T. Giles, of Ellsworth, Me., has gone to Pokiok to take over the management of the property and he and Dr. Alex Haggarty and Dr. Rufus Haggarty, also of Ellsworth, are the purchasers. The property consists of 118,000 acres of timberland as well as a rotary sawmill with lath machines and a modern equipment, wood working factory, upward of half a dozen dwellings, farm, water power, etc. The purchase price of \$40,000 does not include the lumber cut this winter, on which the purchasers have secured an option. It is announced that Mr. Giles and his associates will operate the mill themselves, but it is also said they may resell.

Western Canada

The Fairview Cedar Lumber Company's sawmill at Vancouver, owned by John Hanbury, Brandon, Man., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$5,000.

The proposed conference of lumber and sawmill men with dealers of the prairie provinces, called for Calgary, April 15th, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the coast members being unable to attend.

The Canadian Industrial Company, of Vancouver, B.C., will erect a large paper and pulp mill on a site on the Powell River. The plans are being prepared by Mr. A. Carmichael, hydraulic engineer and contractor.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will go ahead on its construction work in the northern part of the Province of British Columbia this year, and has just taken tenders for 300,000 cross and switch ties and 4,000 telegraph poles. These are for the first 100-mile section from Prince Rupert eastward.

One hundred and forty thousand acres of timber land have been disposed of by an English syndicate to Vancouver capitalists for a figure in the vicinity of \$800,000. Plans are out for the erection of pulpwood and sawmills on this property, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island, 100 miles north of Nanaimo.

An indication of the gradual improvement of the lumber business is the starting again of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, one of the largest plants in Vancouver. The mill has been shut down for several months, and during that time has fallen back on its stock. This is also about depleted. "If conditions were not better, we would not be starting so soon," was the remark of G. F. Gibson, manager. There has been a rumor that this mill had changed hands, but Mr. Gibson states there is absolutely no foundation for such a story.

The organization of the Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company, which owns nearly 33,000 acres of timber land in Vancouver, B.C., has been perfected. The company has been capitalized at \$1,500,000, and will begin operations in its holdings at once. The estimated stumpage of the property is 2,580,000,000 feet, a large percentage being hardwood. Following are the officers: President, Chas. W. Liken, Sebewaing; Vice-President, John H. Moore, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Wm. F. McKnight, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, Chas. A. Phelps, Grand Rapids; Directors, the foregoing and Chas. P. Moore, W. T. Coleman and S. M. Cochran, all of Seattle; Wm. L. Carpenter, Detroit, and E. B. Caldwell, of New York City.

A Vancouver correspondent states that the long expected improvements at dredge known as the "Fruhling," purchased by the Dominion Government, having arrived recently at Victoria, from Germany. The cost of the dredge was \$250,000, and it is intended to deepen the Fraser River channel to a depth of 30 feet between New Westminster and the gulf. The authorities consulted state that it will take a very short time for this dredge, which has an hourly capacity of 2,000 yards, to give a 30-foot channel from Westminster to the ocean. This improvement will prove a decided boon to all the mills along the Fraser River, especially to the Fraser River Lumber Company, the bulk of whose output is intended for the cargo trade.

J. S. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, reports that the Oregon timber investigation by the Premier of New Zealand will not affect Canadian trade. Following complaints of New Zealand saw millers, respecting importation of Oregon timber, a royal commission was appointed. The trade agent states that the grievance is likely to be removed by increased prices for this timber at the British Columbia and United States saw mills. The Canadian Government's agent in Norway states that all the saw mills but one in Frederikstad are closed for want of logs, due to the log sorter's strike last summer. Partly owing to scarcity of battens and bad trade the planing mills are only run day shift. Work is so scarce that employees in one mill work alternate days.

The first general meeting of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, was recently held in Vancouver, B.C. The property and assets of the company amount to \$232,056, and the total outstanding stock, including options sold by Greely Kolts, the fiscal agent, to approximately \$280,000. The machinery and buildings represent an expenditure of \$133,662. S. G. Faulkner, the president, said the company had its splendid plant almost ready for operation, and they would start with a working capital of approximately \$100,000. P. M. Hamlin, the manager, states that in all probability a good start will not be made before the end of July. Unfortunately the company has no water power to depend upon, and for its supplies of wood it must buy in the open market. Mr. Stanley, one of the directors, put forward a proposal at one time to use refuse slabs from the sawmills, but for news such material would be hardly suitable, although it may be utilized in the manufacture of some kind of brown in which specks would not be regarded as an objectionable feature.

The Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, has just been incorporated with a capital of 750,000 7 per cent. preference shares of \$1 each and 750,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each, to build mills at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, for the manufacture of wood pulp, news, building paper, box board and a general line of wrapping paper. The directors are local men, the engineer and architect being Charles B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., and the secretary Arthur H. Harman, with head offices at 638 View street, Victoria, B.C. The company has acquired 55,669 acres of pulp limits, the annual rental being \$12.80 per section, instead of \$140 as provided under the ordinary timber license. The company has also been granted the right to cut wood at 15 cents per cord stumpage for ten years, instead of 25 cents under a timber license. It is the intention to erect a most modern and up-to-date paper mill. It is claimed that nowhere can news and wrapping paper be manufactured so cheaply as in British Columbia, owing to the large supply of cheap wood and abundance of water power, and low water freights to every important part of the world. Trade with English and Oriental markets will be cultivated. The prospects of this company are locally considered to be excellent if properly financed and under good management.

Does a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent of your power cost interest you?

Mr. Manufacturer:—

You know that your one best step towards greater profits is reduction in cost of production.

You also know that one of the big items of cost is power—perhaps the biggest.

Now wouldn't it interest you—wouldn't it mean money in your pocket—if you could save from a quarter to one half of what your power is costing you to-day?

Now it is just that saving we wish to tell you of. Even though your plant is equipped much above the average, it is to your interest to know about this still better system.

We want to give you all the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors and prove to you conclusively what saving in dollars and cents and what increase in efficiency that system of power will effect in your plant.

Look your plant over and figure out how many tons of metal you keep rotating over the heads of your workmen and how many square feet of belting you keep travelling at express train speed.

It takes power to keep that mass of non-productive machinery moving. Power that costs you money and adds nothing to the production of your plant.

Twenty-five to fifty per cent of power developed by your engine is lost by the line shaft and belt transmission system.

This fact has been repeatedly proven by actual tests.

You can save this loss—add it to your profits by installing Western Electric Induction Motors.

They can be mounted on the floor, wall or ceiling as required, or on the machines which they are to operate, thus eliminating all belts and hangers.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the simplest of all electrical machines. In operation they are as simple as a shaft rotating in its bearings and require no attention beyond that given to bearings.

The individual motor driven machines form compact units in themselves, thus allowing the workmen to get around them better and do better work. Besides this you pay only for the power used in actual production—only the machines which are actually employed in turning out your product need be kept running.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the result of 30 years of untiring efforts at improvement. That the Western Electric Company have produced \$230,000,000 worth of electrical apparatus during the last five years is a significant fact that speaks volumes for the efficiency of their apparatus.

These are but a few of the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors. If you are interested in increasing the efficiency of your plant—if you are interested in cutting down the cost of your power—write to-day for Bulletin No. 507.

We would be glad to have our engineers look over your plant and prove to you by actual figures what a saving you can effect by installing Western Electric Motors. This service is absolutely free and puts you under no obligation to us.

Write to-day for Bulletin No. 507 and full particulars.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

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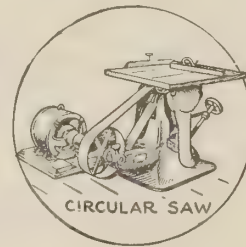
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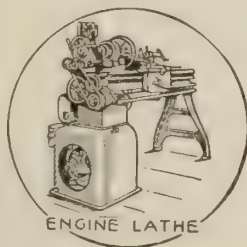
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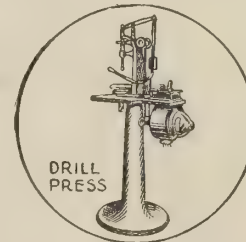
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CIRCULAR SAW



ENGINE LATHE



DRILL PRESS



PRINTING PRESS

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS		
1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$40.00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	50 00	52 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	38 00	45 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	40 00	47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	32 00	36 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	38 00	42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts...	24 00	27 00
1 x 4, 6 and 8 common...	24 00	26 00
1 x 10 box...	21 00	23 00
1 x 10 common and dressing...	27 00	29 00
1 x 12 common...	28 00	30 00
2 x 10 common...	25 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	24 00	26 00
1 mill run sidings...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	18 50	20 00
1 in. mill cull sidings...	16 50	17 50
1 dead cull sidings...	12 50	13 50
1 1/2 inch flooring...	25 00	27 00
Spruce mill run...	18 50	20 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.		
Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2"	\$50.00	60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2"	33 00	37 00
Ash, black common and better	23 00	25 00
Birch, common and better 1"	23 00	24 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4"	28 00	32 00
Birch, 1" x 4" and up 10/16 1sts and 2nds...	2 00	
Basswood, common and better, 1"	24 00	25 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2"	28 00	30 00
Basswood mill run Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2"	25 00	27 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1"	22 00	24 00
Rock Elm, common and better 1"	28 00	30 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2" 1 sts & 2nds	50 00	53 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES		
Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up	40 00	44 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2" x 8" and up	48 00	54 00
2" x 7" and up	48 00	54 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1" x 7" and up	34 00	36 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	38 00	42 00
2"	42 00	45 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up	35 00	37 00
1"	28 00	30 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	40 00	43 00
2"	42 00	45 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	36 00	40 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	24 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings	23 00	26 00
Pine, s. c. strips	19 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	18 00	20 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 4	20 00	21 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 5	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 6	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 7	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 8	23 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 9	23 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 10	26 00	28 00
Pine, box boards, 1 x 10	15 00	18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	29 00	32 00
1 x 10 No. 2	23 00	25 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	62	60
RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.		
Measured off, according to average and quality...	none	
Shipping order	making	
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.		
By the dram, according to average and quality...	60	65
H.L.M.		
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65	70
30 to 35 feet...	50	55

ASH.		
10 inches and up, according to average and quality...	25	
Average 16 inch...	35	
BIRCH.		
14 inch	16	00
19 "	25	30
7 "	28	32
18 "	32	36

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"	50 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	55 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	57 00	
2 "	59 00	
CUTS AND BETTER.		
4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 & better	44 00	
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 & better	54 00	
8/4 "	54 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 2	45 00	
8/4 "	47 00	
6/4 x 6 and up No. 3	40 00	
8/4 "	42 00	
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide...	41 00	
1 1/2 in.	50 00	
2 in.	50 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	54 00	
4 in.	70 00	
NO. 2 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00	
1 1/2 "	39 00	
2 "	39 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	57 00	60 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 "	28 00	
2 "	31 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4 "	38 00	43 00
MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"	23 00	
1" x 5"	25 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00	

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC		
DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.		
2 x 4	6 ft	13 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	8 ft	16 50
2 x 10	10 ft	18 00
2 x 12	12 ft	18 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK		
Dimensions		
2 x 4-12	\$19 00	
2 x 8-14-16	19 00	
2 x 10-18-20	21 00	
2 x 6	19 00	
2 x 8	19 00	
Common Boards		
4 inch	\$19 00	
6 "	21 50	
8 "	22 50	
10 "	22 50	
12 "	22 50	
Lath		
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75	
No. 2 "	3 25	

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER		
12 ft. 14 and 16 ft		
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10	23 00	22 00
3 x 12	23 50	24 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 50	22 50
8 x 8	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR		
DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.		
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$19 50	
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	21 50	
18, 20, 22 ft.	20 00	
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	23 00	
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	25 00	
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50	
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	25 00	
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	25 00	
3 x 14, 4 x 14	25 00	

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.		
8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32.		
10 x 20	\$24 80	
8 x 20	26 80	
All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.	27 30	

FLOORING.		
No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50	
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	37 00	
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	37 00	
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00	
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	29 00	

SHIPLAP.		
Pine or Spruce	20 00	
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	17 50	
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16	20 50	
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16	19 50	

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.		
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$25 00	
" 2 "	20 00	
" 3 "	18 50	
" 4 " mixed w dths	15 50	
" 5 "	10 50	

SHINGLES.		
XXX B. C. Cedar	3.10	
X X B. C. Cedar	2.25	
X X X Dimension	2.55	

LATH.		
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	\$3.00	
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50	

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.		
THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:—		
1" C/ands plain Oak	\$60 00	
2" "	65 00	
3" "	75 00	
4" "	78 00	
1" Ash	63 00	
2" "	70 00	
3" "	78 00	
1" Birch	45 00	
2" "	49 00	
3" "	53 00	
1" Maple	43 00	
2" "	47 00	
3" "	50 50	
4" "	55 50	
Flooring Canadian Clear	52 00	
" American "	55 00	

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE		
(Wholesale selling price.		
Uppers 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 2 in.	\$83 00	
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00	
3 in.	95 00	
Selects 1 in.	73 00	
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00	
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00	
4 in.	90 00	
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00	
2 in.	61 00	
3 in.	80 00	
4 in.	85 00	
Cut's up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00	
2 No. 1 Cuts	58 00	
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00	
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 1/2 in.	43 00	
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 in	32 00	
No. 3 1 1/2" & 2"	35 00	
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00	
1 x 10 and 12	45 00	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.		
1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00
BLACK AND BROWN		
1st & 2nd 6 inch up	40 00	42 00
BIRCH		
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00
ELM.		
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up.	32 00	35 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00
MAPLE		
1st and 2nd hand	20 00	23 00
Common and culls	14 00	15 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	\$92 00	\$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	80 00	82 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	58 00	60 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	63 00	65 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch	45 00	
1 1/2 to 2 inch	54 00	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00	37 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	38 00	40 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	46 00	50 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	36 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	38 00	40 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	34 00	35 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	33 50	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	32 00	33 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	29 00	30 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension	24 00	27 00
9 in. and under	25 00	
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	25 00	26 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	22 00	23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 18	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched	22 00	23 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00	22 00
1 1/2" Spruce laths	4 00	3 50
1 1/2" "	3 40	3 50

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES		
Extras	\$3 90	\$4 00
Clears	3 40	3 50
Second clears	2 35	2 35
Clear Whites	2 30	2 30
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 20	1 45
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 60	1 60
BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.		
Red Cedar Extra, 16" c butts to 2"	3 75	3 75
" " Eureka, 18" "	4 25	4 25
" " Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/2"	4 60	4 75

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

The Way of the Transgressor

is hard, and there's all kinds of transgressors. If one transgresses the law of equilibrium and falls down stairs backwards at 2 a.m. he is apt to touchingly murmur, "Heaven pity the men at sea on a night like this." Or as the Aquarium is knocked over in the Hall, the flapping of the gentle gold fish on the Persian rug brings forth the remark, "that things are going from bad to worse in this house." And so you can go all along the line of transgression and when you come down to business the results are different only in degree. The man that transgresses the principle that his customer wants the best lumber he can get will soon find things going from bad to worse in his house. That's the reason why we are manufacturing our No. 2 Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles of the best quality and manufacture, for the most critical yard trade. We do not claim that our timber is grown to order, but we do claim that for manufacture, grade and general quality, our products are the best that money can produce or buy, and that they are articles of stock which will keep and increase your trade.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce Shingles

New Brunswick White Cedars

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P.Q.
Salmon Lake, P.Q. Red River, P.Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

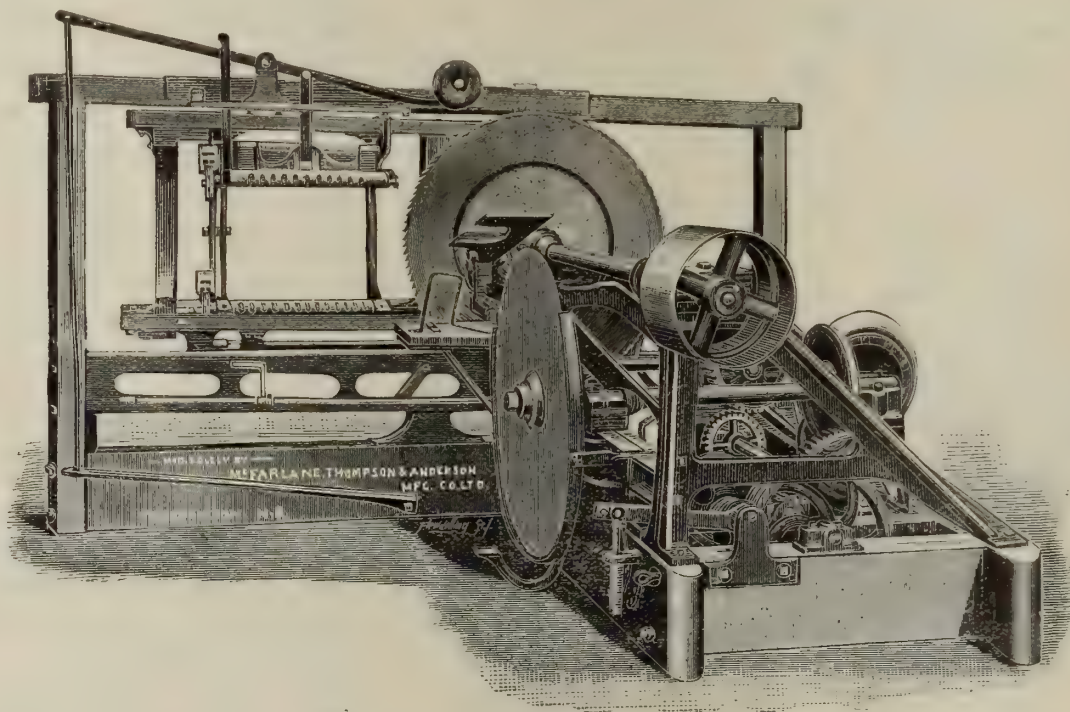
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

The Celebrated Patented

Dunbar Shingle Machine

Having been manufacturing this machine for over 25 years and having added improvements from time to time, we are now in an excellent position to put on the market a thoroughly up-to-date Shingle Machine which gives every reasonable satisfaction.



Two excellent features of this machine are its Durability and Compactness, for which it has a reputation. Repairs, which cost time and money, are scarcely ever required, thus adding another good quality to our machine, namely ECONOMY. Made of A1 material by A1 workmen, it will do more work and better work in any country than any other shingle machine at present manufactured. Hot boxes are eliminated by means of Ring Oilers; this is an important consideration. The most prominent lumber concerns use our shingle machine and consider it the leader. There must be a reason. We also make a machine similar to above which can be adjusted to cut box-wood as well as shingles from 14 in. to 22 in. in length. Shingle Mill Machinery and Castings of all descriptions.

WHAT USERS SAY:

GEO. F. PARKER, Buckingham, P.Q.

Am at present working on a two million contract of bone-dry cedar and without the aid of your shingle machine this stock could not be manufactured at a profit.

HOWARD & CRAIG of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

It has given us the very best of satisfaction. We are much pleased with the machine in every way and nothing better could be desired.

Join the band of satisfied users of the Dunbar Shingle Machine and you will never regret it.

Reliable

Reputable

Durable

Manufactured solely by

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, Fredericton, N.B.

RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting,
Elevating and
Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam,
Air Suction, and
Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

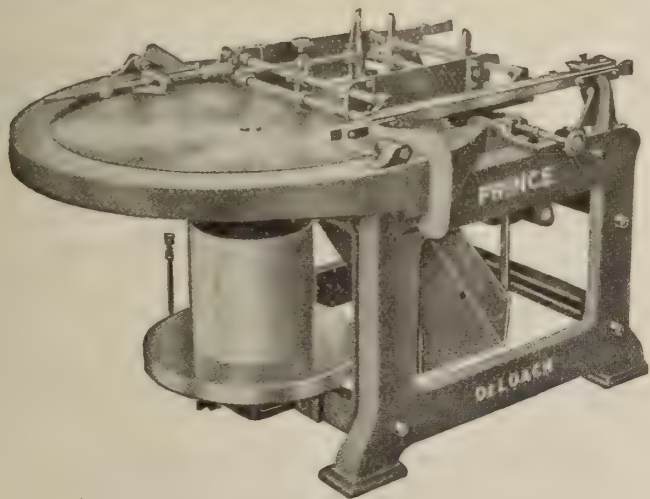
WE have some interesting facts to give you regarding our new type of Gang. You must know about the new oscillation. You ought to know it right away. Just write us that you want full particulars of our No. 10, 15 and 16 Gangs and learn of the greatest achievement in the construction of saw mill machinery in years.

Wickes Brothers

Seattle Office—410 White Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.

DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles

DELOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

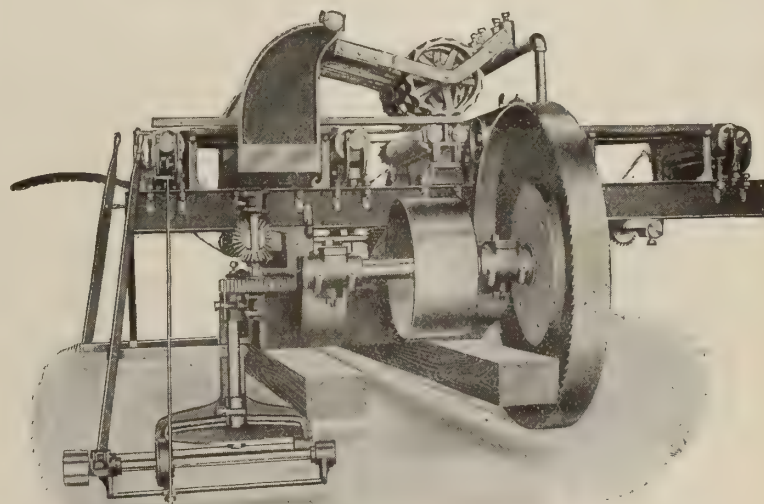
Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 511,
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MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw

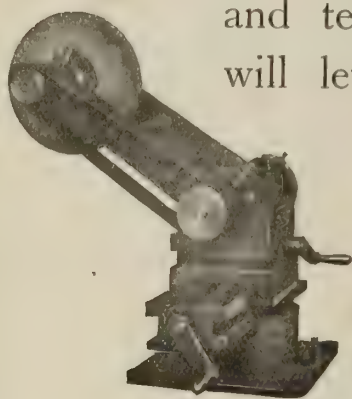


Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

The "MIDLAND" Band Wheel Grinder

will grind **both Wheels**
at one setting—We will send
you a list of satisfied users
and testimonial if you
will let us have your
address.



Our Catalogue tells all
about them on page 14.
Send for one. . . .

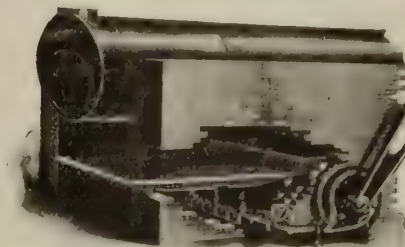
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P. O. BOX 425

Midland - Ontario

The Old Reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

"The Grate with the Reputation"



No experiment. On the market since 1890. Over 6,000 sets in daily use. Over 600 voluntary testimonials.

BURNS WET, GREEN OR FROZEN SAWDUST,
giving as good results with them as a draft grate gives with dry wood.

ADDS FROM 25% TO 50%
TO THE EFFICIENCY OF A BOILER.

Saves labor in firing.

Lasts forever. Only expense first cost.

Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up.—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed.—The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning.—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

SOLD ON APPROVAL

subject to thirty days' exhaustive trial. WE pay the freight BOTH WAYS in case of rejection.

SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL:

"We have seventeen boilers equipped with your hollow blast grate outfit, and they are all giving perfect satisfaction. We burn green oak and gum sawdust and are never troubled with 'low steam'. As you are no doubt aware, green gum sawdust is considered the hardest kind of fuel to burn, but with your grates we can burn it with good success." LAMB-FISH LUMBER CO., Charleston, Miss.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company
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"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

Best on the Market

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

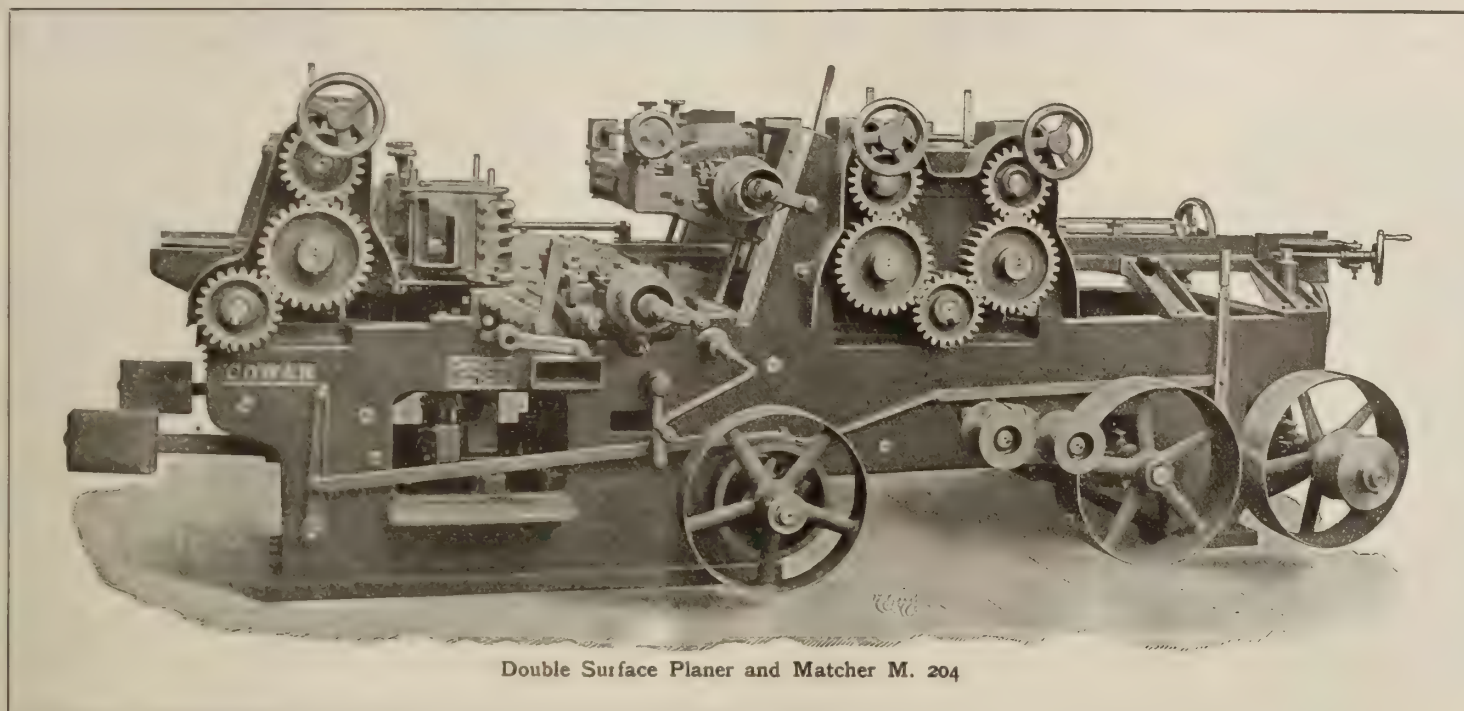
This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

Write Us for Particulars

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company
Woodstock, N.B. Limited



Double Surface Planer and Matcher M. 204

Woodworking Machinery

For Every Requirement

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

Made in Canada

☐ **ARE BUILT** for the most expeditious production of flooring and general mill purposes. These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood. They will give the very best of results with straight grained or knotty lumber.

☐ **MANY NEW FEATURES** of special advantage in modern mill practice. Nothing has been left undone to turn out a perfect machine.

☐ **THE WEDGE PLATEN** provides for distributing the cut between the top and bottom heads while the machine is in operation.

☐ **AMPLE ADJUSTMENTS** are furnished to compensate for wear insuring the very best work during the entire life of the machine. Every adjustment easily accessible from the working side.

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72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Complete Stocks Carried by:

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

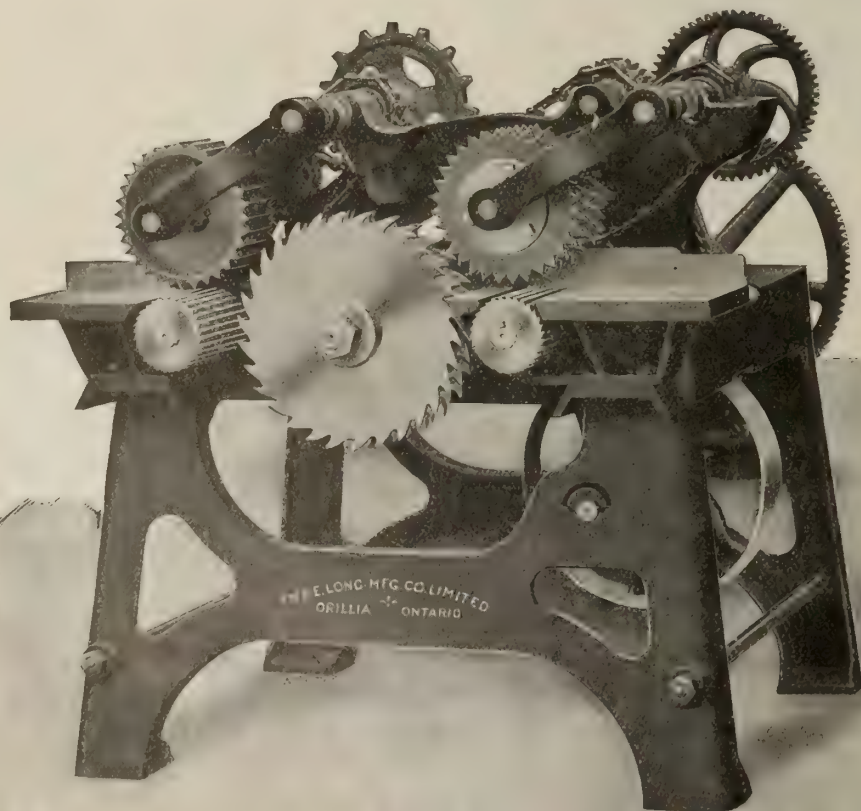
219-221 Bank Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

147 Bannatyne Avenue East, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLECK BROS., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

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Peter Street - Orillia, Ontario



Three Saw Lath Bolter.

Manufacturers of
**Sawmill, Shingle
and Lath Machinery**

We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, Shafting,
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Chain, Saws, Portable Forges
and all Mill Fittings.

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Represented in the Province of Quebec by

Williams & Wilson

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There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

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FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

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DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS

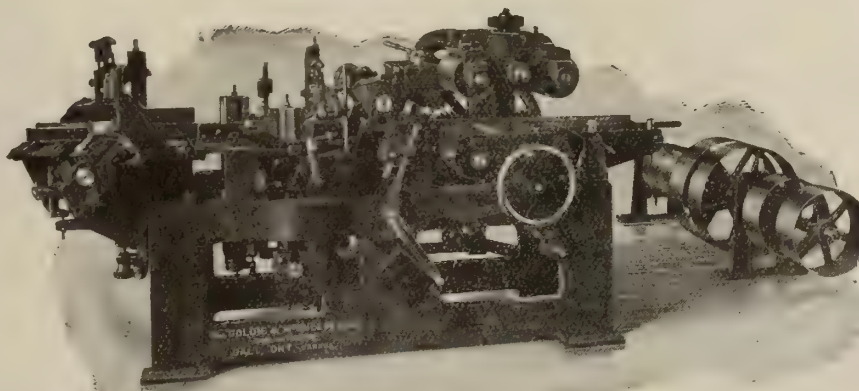
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New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

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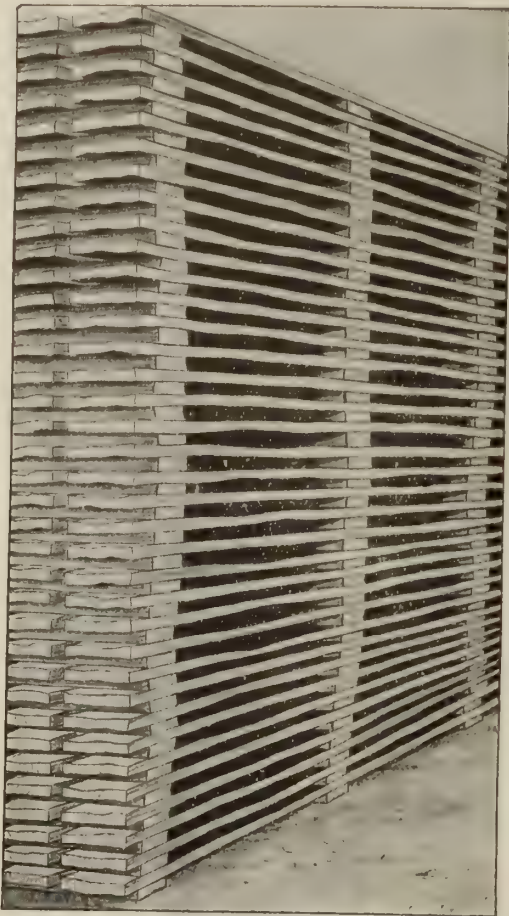
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B. C. SELLING AGENTS:
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WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors. Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery.

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More Bad Lumber

There is **More Bad Lumber** made in the **Filing Room** than in any other department of the Mill. To equip your Filing Room with anything but the Best Filing Room Machinery is false economy.

Profit by this advice, and eliminate the expense and trouble of trying to trade an inferior machine for a good one, a few months after you install it.

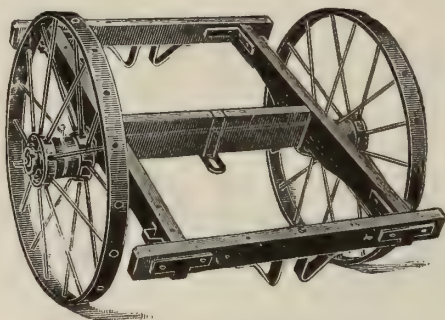
We trade machines every day, **But We Don't Lose Money on the Trade.**

Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

Covel Mfg. Co.

Saw Sharpening Machinery
and Tools

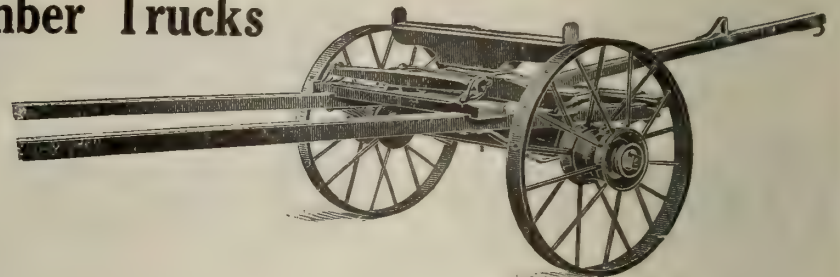
1217 Fisher Bldg.,
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing
Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.



Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

May we send our catalogue?

Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U. S. A.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert & Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery

Branch Office and Warehouse:

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana

421 Carondelet Street

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

Canadian Hart Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel.
Guaranteed the best wheel
on the market.
Have you got our Catalogue?

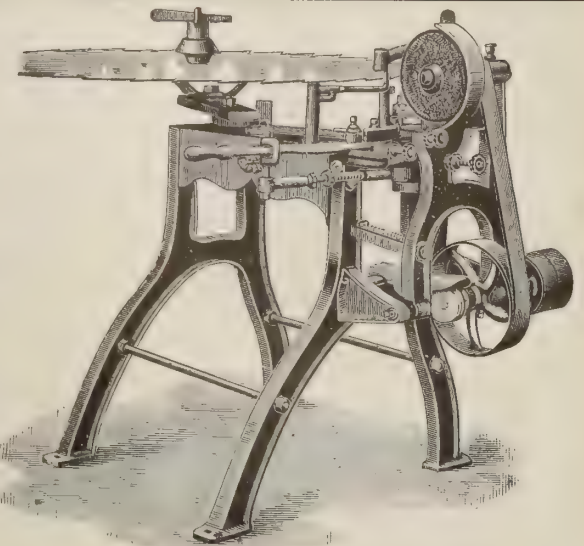
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ROGERS - HART

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Importers and Contractors for
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LUMBER MILLS

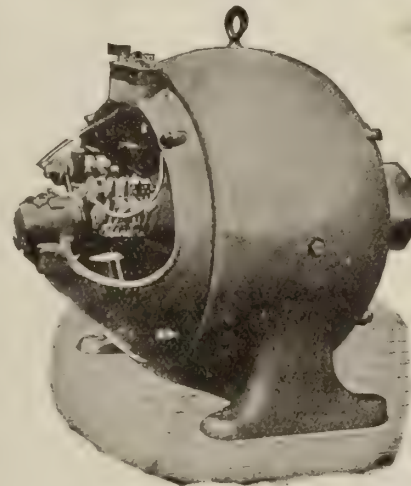
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OF ALL KINDS

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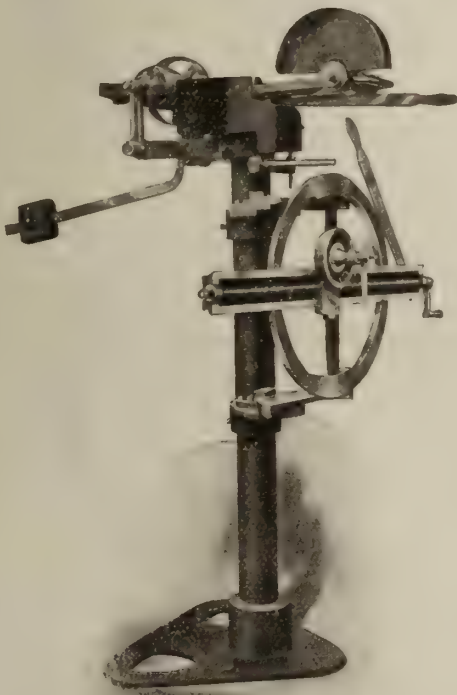
ORILLIA - ONT.



We Make All Kinds of Tools and Machinery for the Care of Saws

No. 12 Hand Sharpener and Gummer

For Rip and Cross-Cut Saws



Hanchett No. 12 C Hand Sharpener and Gummer

For Saws	Approximate Shipping Wt.	List Price
No. 12 C 8-8 1/2 in.	570 lbs.	\$90.00
No. 12 R 8-8 1/2 in.	480 lbs.	60.00
No. 31 6-7 1/2 in.	320 lbs.	31.00

These Machines equipped with Electric Motors.

Prices on application.

Let us send you our new 1909 Catalog No. 6.

In designing this machine we have succeeded in making a number of important improvements over the ordinary hand sharpener, and have overcome many of the disadvantages experienced with the old-style machines. The movement of the emery wheel is perfectly perpendicular, and thus exactly centers the saw during the entire operation, and does not raise on a circle like the old-style hand gummers. Most filers will readily appreciate that this fact alone insures a better-ground tooth, and with less time and labour. The emery-wheel support is made in two parts, so that the wheel can be tilted, and thus a straight emery-wheel can be used to the same advantage as a concave, and this is also very useful in adjusting to secure any desired amount of hook. The emery-wheel arbor also is adjustable so as to secure a perfect center on all saws.

Our cross-head arrangement for handling the saw is another advantage of this machine, by which the heaviest saw can be easily and quickly picked up from the floor without the operator being obliged to lift the saw by hand. The saw can be placed on the cross-head and the cones adjusted while the saw rests on the floor, then by using the lever attached to the cross-bar, the saw is quickly lifted to the desired height and locked in position by a set screw in the cross-bar; with this lever and the cross-head screw, the saw is easily and quickly adjusted to any desired position. The wheel to which the cross-bar is attached is hung to swing in either direction to give any desired bevel on cut-off saws, and in whatever position it is placed for beveling, it always maintains the saw exactly under the center of the emery-wheel, and a graduated scale is provided to insure uniformity in setting for any desired bevel. A simple and practical throat adjuster also is provided at a convenient place, which makes all the teeth uniform in depth.

This machine is perfectly balanced, so that the raising and lowering of the emery-wheel is done with the greatest ease and precision. It has an exceptionally strong and rigid standard and a heavy solid base. All the parts are given the same care that is exercised in the manufacture of our highest-priced automatic sharpeners.

No. 12 R Sharpener and Gummer

The No. 12 R Hand Gummer is made the same as the No. 12 C described above, except that it does not have the adjustment for keeping the saw directly under the center of the emery-wheel while grinding a bevel on cut-off saws, being designed more especially for rip saws.

Hanchett Swage Works

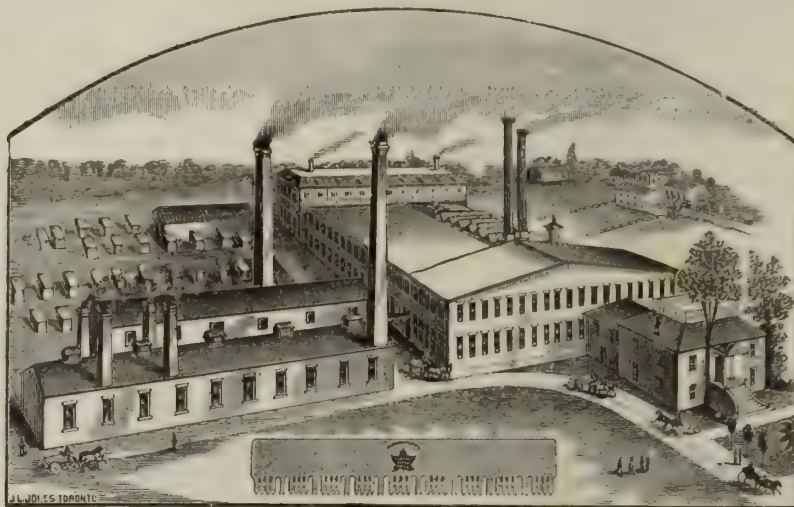
Big Rapids

Michigan

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor

Save Gumming

Save Time

Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

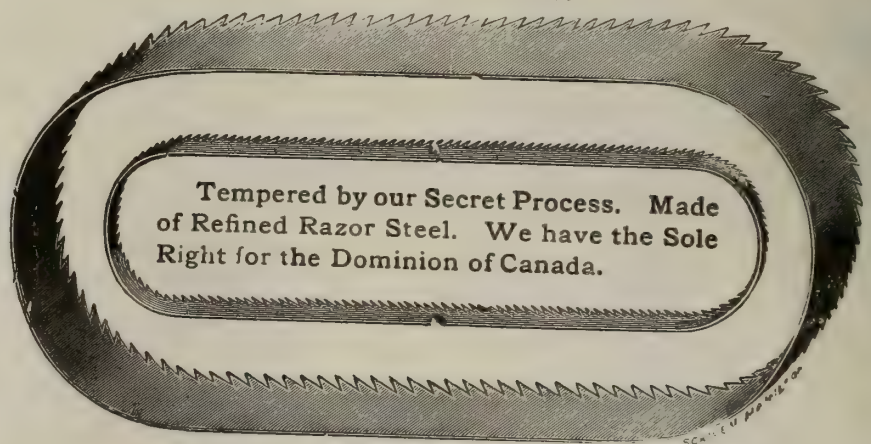
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

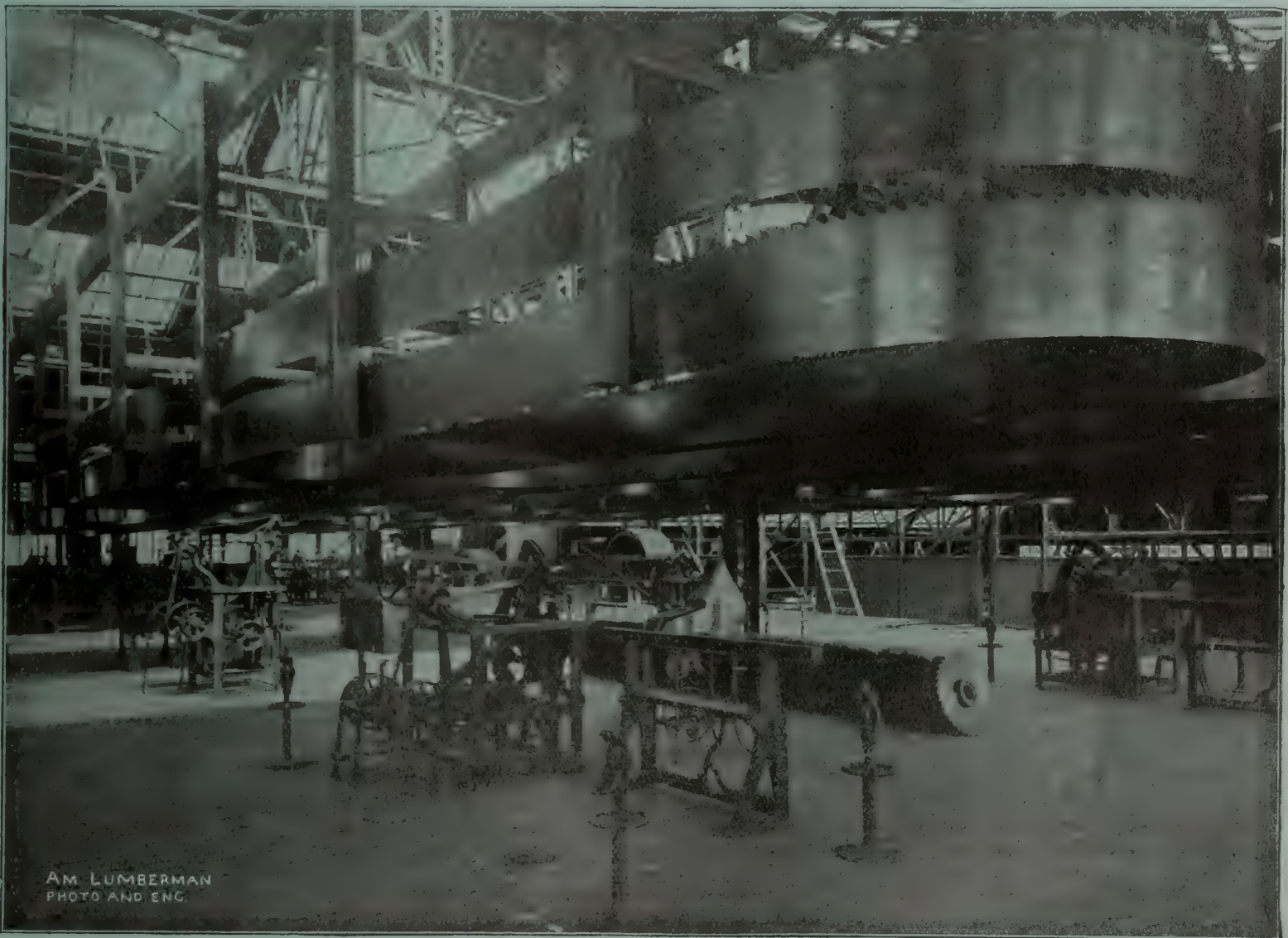
Waterous Engine Works Co.

Limited

Brantford, Canada

Canadian Manufacturers of

COVEL Saw Filing Machinery



A View of the Filing Room of the Great Southern Lumber Company, Bogalusa, La., Equipped with Covel Machinery.
Capacity Six Hundred Thousand Feet per Day.

The New Covel No. 90 Improved Automatic Band Saw Sharpener,

four of which are shown in above view, represents the acme of perfection in filing machinery, is substantially built and fitted throughout with cut gears, brass and malleable parts.

We also Manufacture full line of Sawmill Machinery, Band Mills, Steel Carriages, Engines, Boilers, etc.

Write us for Prices and any Information you may desire.

Specialists on Lumber Insurance

You have your books audited by firms of expert accountants, you have your plants appraised by expert appraisers companies—Why? To get the best at the lowest cost.

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are experts on Lumber Fire Insurance—Our inspectors and adjusters are lumbermen as well as insurance men. We can handle your line at reduced cost to you, giving you a strictly non-assessable policy, and absolutely sound indemnity. Drop us a line and we will explain our methods fully.

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway - NEW YORK

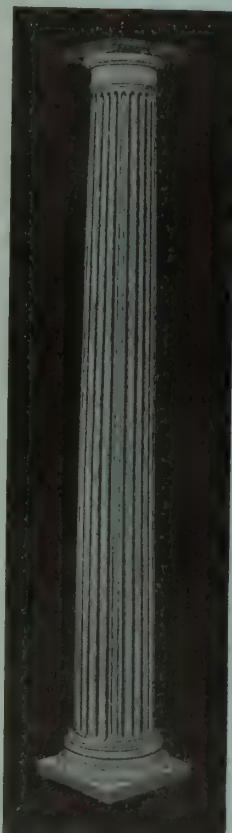
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For Lumbermen

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MANUFACTURERS OF

STAVED COLUMNS



PRICE LIST OF Stock Columns

8 inch	4 feet	\$3.00
8 "	5 "	.....	3.20
8 "	6 "	.....	3.35
8 "	8 "	.....	4.10
8 "	9 "	.....	4.55
8 "	10 "	.....	4.90
10 "	4 "	.....	4.70
10 "	5 "	.....	5.50
10 "	6 "	.....	5.80
10 "	8 "	.....	7.70
10 "	9 "	.....	8.25
10 "	10 "	.....	8.60
12 "	4 "	.....	6.75
12 "	5 "	.....	7.30
12 "	6 "	.....	7.60
12 "	8 "	.....	8.70
12 "	9 "	.....	9.50
12 "	10 "	.....	10.05

Write us for prices on Veneered Doors, Newel Posts, etc. Our Stock Doors are well manufactured. We make doors in all the cabinet woods.



BATTS LIMITED

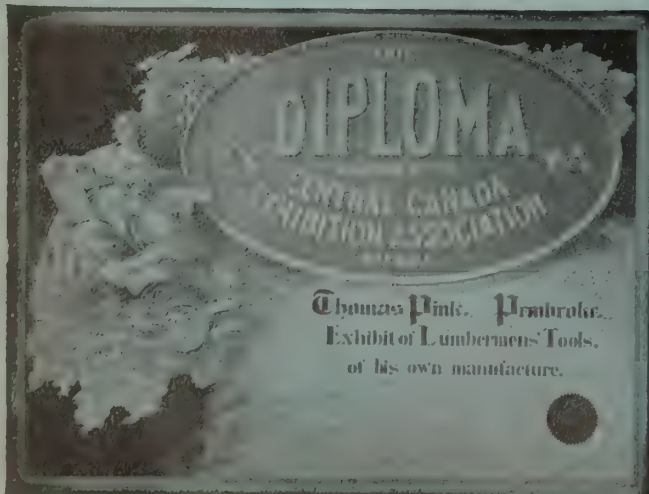
48 Pacific Avenue, WEST TORONTO

THE LEATHER BELT THAT'S KNOWN OUR "EXTRA"

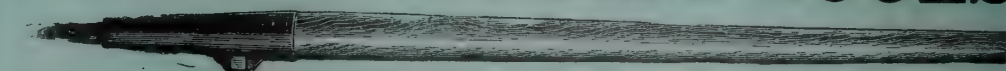


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The Standard Tools

In Every Province of the Dominion
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Pink Duck Bill Winter Cant Hook Handles
in Split Maple

FINEST QUALITY SPLIT MAPLE

CANT HOOK and PEAVEY HANDLES, Car Load or Dozen, 800M
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Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants

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Pink Round Bill
Peavey Hand-
les in Split
Maple.

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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are rapid cutters made by

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Port Hope, Ont.

SWASTIKA Long Life Babbitt

Copper Hardened



Is Specially Alloyed For Saw Mill Machinery

Our experience of 50 years in the Saw Business has enabled us to design a Babbitt for Saw Mill Machinery.

At Minimum Price with Maximum Quality

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Agents for Vancouver: The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Arctic Metal For Cool Bearings * **Tallman Brass & Metal Co.**
HAMILTON, ONT.

We Guarantee Every Belt

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Genuine Oak

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Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

Peterborough, Ontario

The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

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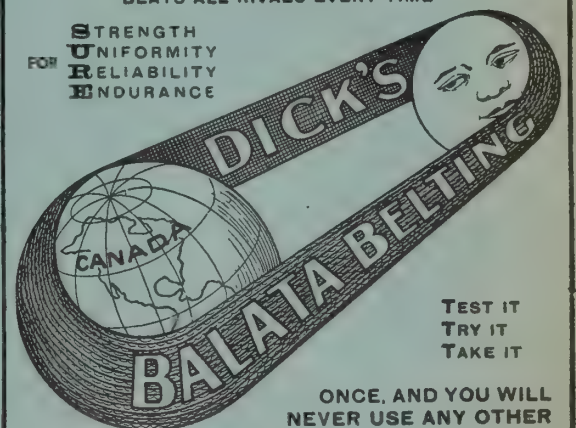
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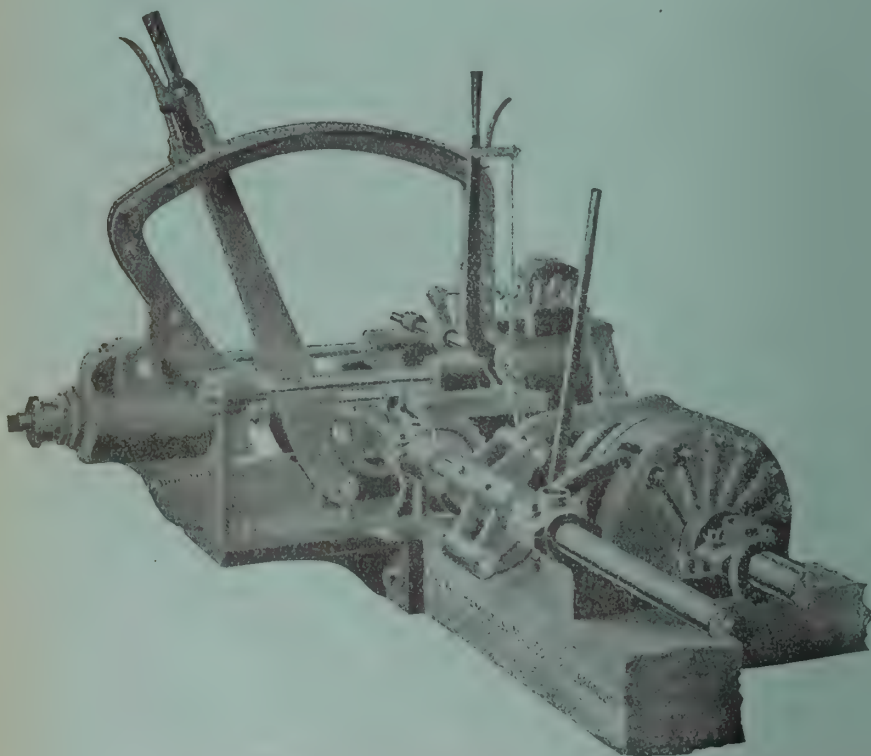
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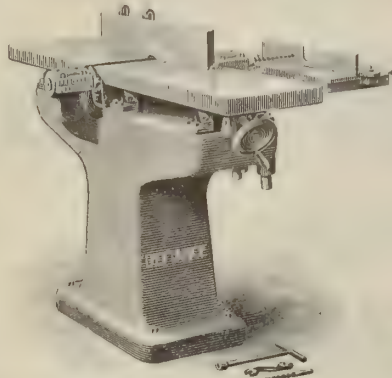
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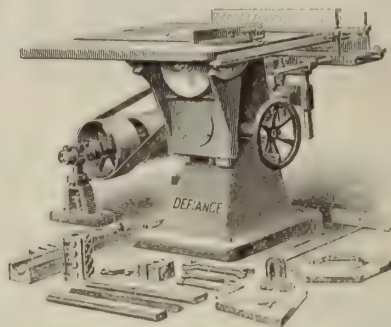
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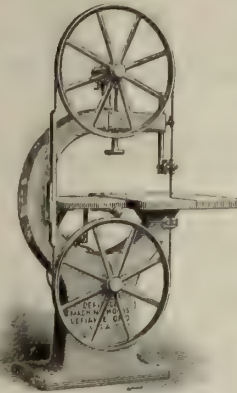
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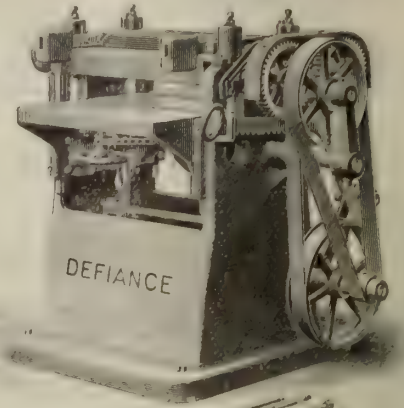
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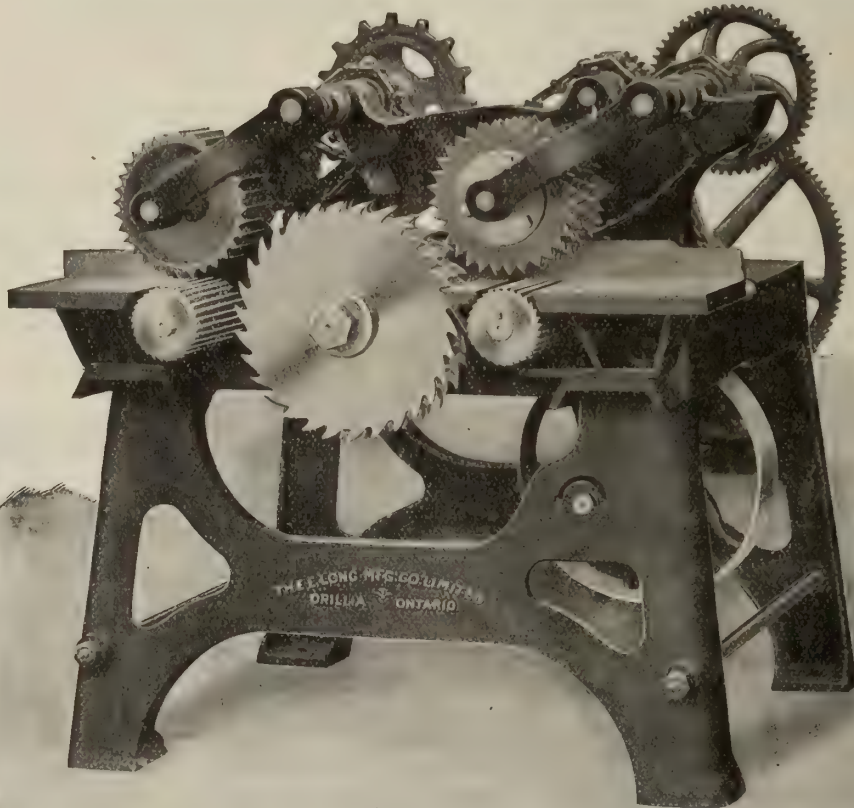
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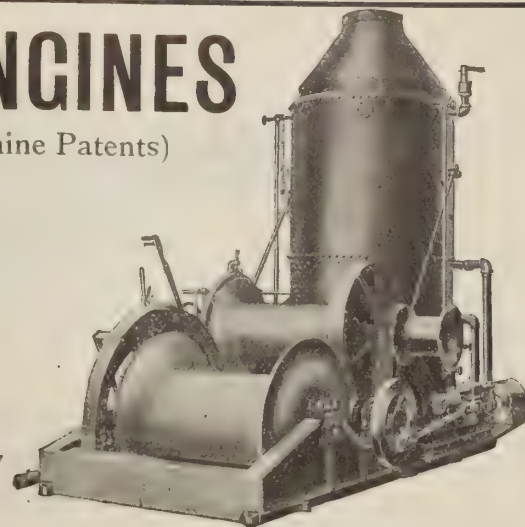
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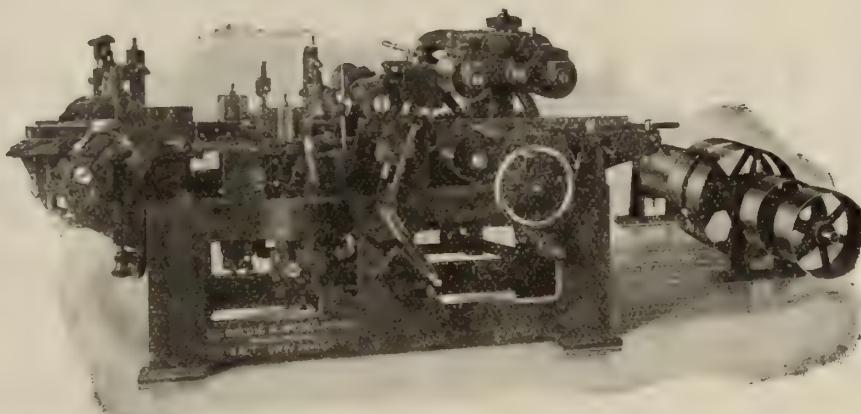


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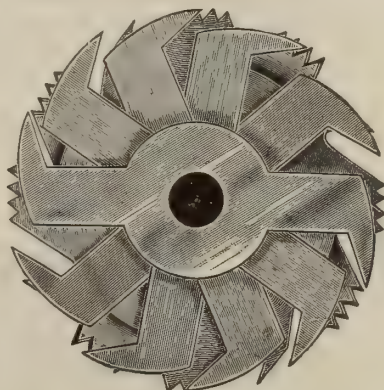
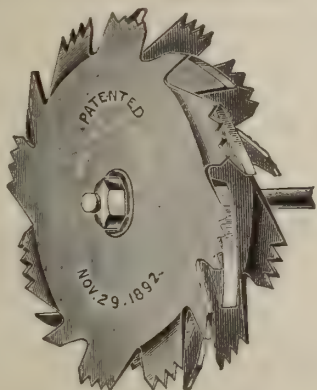
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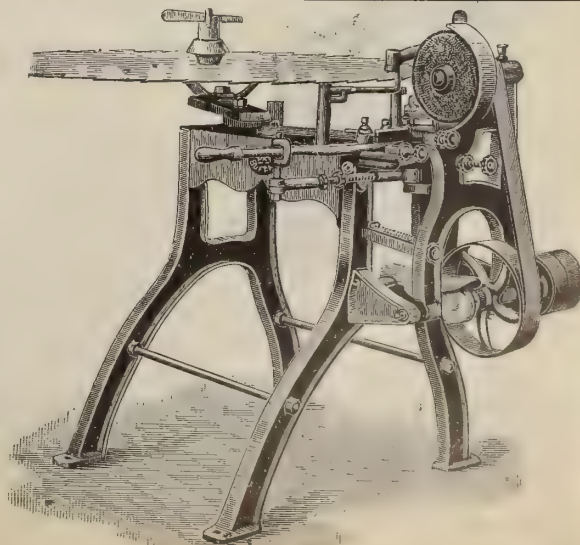
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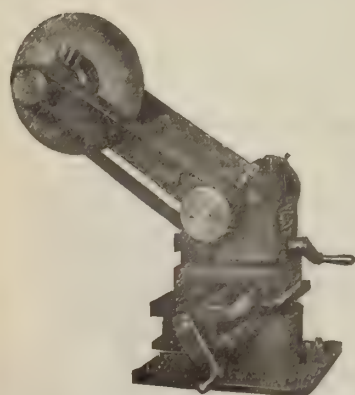
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 29

Toronto, April 15, 1909

No. 8

A Census of the Lumber Industry

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, is sending out to all sawmills and timber consumers in Canada a series of circulars for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the extent of the lumber industry. It is expected that the publication of the results of the enquiries will draw attention to the importance of the timber resources of Canada and will educate the public as to the necessity for supporting the Dominion and Provincial Forestry Departments. The circulars are of a fairly comprehensive nature. The information sought includes statements of the amount and value of lumber produced in 1908, covering each class of wood, and the quantity kiln dried, and surfaced; the quantity and value of the shingles and lath produced in 1908, of various classes of wood; the quantity and value of Canadian and imported timber used in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles; the quantity and value of timber used in box manufacture; the quantity, value and kind of staves and heading used in the manufacture of tight cooperage, and the quantity and value of staves, heading and hoops used in the manufacture of slack cooperage.

Information of this nature when tabulated in complete form will prove of great value and interest to the lumber industry. Being compiled by the Forestry Branch, its purpose naturally will be to stimulate interest in the work of the branch and to awaken a public appreciation of the need for preserving our forest resources. It will be safe to predict, however, that the information will prove more interesting to manufacturers and dealers in lumber than to any others. It will show that the lumber industry of Canada is one of the country's greatest sources of wealth and if the figures obtained are made public in practical form they will result in a realization among other industries, of the fact, too often overlooked, that the welfare of Canada and of a great majority of the industries of

Canada, is dependent upon the life and development of the lumber industry. Governments have always been prone to look upon lumbering as a legitimate source for the creation of millionaires, and to overlook the fact that the rank and file of those engaged in lumbering are doing so at only a small living profit. When business conditions become stagnant, it is impossible for lumber firms to avoid a loss. They hold on, however, with the hope of better times to come. A business-like Government would see to it that the interests of the lumbering industry are carefully attended to. Fortunately the Canadian Governments to-day, both Federal and Provincial, are showing great activity in the study of lumber questions and many serious evils have been overcome in recent years. The prevention of the export of logs from Ontario is an instance of wise legislation. The proposed extension of the life of licenses in British Columbia is another.

There are other matters, however, which need immediate attention, and to which it is to be hoped attention will be drawn by the securing of the information which the Forestry Branch is undertaking. The competition of American lumber in the markets of Canada, in spite of the assertions sometimes heard to the contrary, is much too extensive. Southern pine finds a ready market in Ontario, to the disadvantage of Canadian white pine. The trouble has been aggravated at times by governments purchasing, or specifying, the American product for their public buildings. The export of pulpwood from Quebec is another matter which will bear the closest study, by the Government. The information to be secured by the Forestry Branch does not seem to go beyond the amount of lumber manufactured, and so will not be of any value in a study of the pulpwood situation. Something should be done in regard to this. If the Forestry Branch wishes to preserve Canadian resources and to assist in the development of Canadian industry it could assist greatly by securing statistics regarding the export of pulpwood, which is a valuable raw material for paper making. The price of pulpwood, received by the producer, is only a small fraction of the value to be obtained from the manufacture of the paper. So long as there is liberty to export pulpwood to the United States free of duty, it is natural to suppose that the mills already established in that country will continue to operate there and to discourage the establishment of competing mills in Canada. If an export duty were placed upon pulpwood the Americans, whose supply is running short, would soon be obliged to come to Canada, with their mills.

There are many other important matters which will have light cast upon them by the securing of statistical records of the production of the Canadian forests. The Forestry Branch is to be commended for taking up the work. Having made a beginning of this nature, it will be encouraged to further efforts, only by the measure of success in the present instance. Lumber manufacturers will be serving their own interests by supplying the information requested.

Suicidal Business Methods in B. C.

It would be hard to find in the annals of trade a parallel for the situation which exists to-day in the lumber business of British Columbia, and which has existed there during the greater part of the last two years. The lumber industry in that province is one of its most important sources of wealth and one of its largest fields for the employment of labor. The province possesses timber resources so extensive that they have not been properly estimated as yet and even those who claim to know the country well, vary greatly in their ideas as to the amount of standing timber. The world in general is growing more anxious about the supply of timber, as it is becoming scarce in the countries which hitherto have been supplying the demand.

In the face of this, and in spite of the fact that there are many splendidly equipped mills in British Columbia which are capable of turning out lumber at the minimum cost and according to the most modern methods of manufacture, there have been during the past two years such low prices, and the trade has been characterized by so much price-cutting, and throat-cutting in a business sense, that none have carried on business at a profit, while many have been operating at a loss.

The question naturally arises, who is to blame for this, and the natural answer of all those who are acquainted with the trade is, that those engaged in the manufacture and selling of lumber have themselves to blame, and themselves alone. When the market showed signs of

being overstocked and when at the same time a financial depression commenced to be felt throughout the business world, the price of lumber quickly fell. It is an easy matter now, to preach, when the conditions are so well understood, but without wishing to be considered as preaching, one may very properly call attention to the conditions which exist and to the remedies which are available. When prices commenced to sag it would have been the part of wisdom to consider the situation with the utmost care and to take every precaution against assisting prices in their downward course. Instead of doing this, the opposite method was adopted by many manufacturers and dealers. The tendency sprang up to look for trade at any price rather than allow the mills to remain idle or the stocks to accumulate. Business was done at a loss, rather than no business at all. Price-cutting became general and when a spirit of foolhardy competition once obtained a hold upon business, the downward path of prices—like the downward path of the evil-doer—was greased.

It is a good sign that most of the mill owners have at last realized, as a result of a prolonged bitter experience, what the situation exactly is. They will no longer accept business unless it can be obtained at a profit. Those who are willing to grab everything in sight—and there are still a few of them left—must either go out of business before long or have their eyes opened. Conditions are rapidly mending and there is good reason to hope that they will soon result in profitable prices prevailing once

more, and business methods replacing the folly which has been in evidence for so long.

A letter from a British Columbia correspondent, which was published in the previous issue, sums up the situation in forcible language. As the correspondent states, the question is not one of over-production, although it has been greatly aggravated by over-production accompanied by other mistaken methods. The great evil has been the desire to obtain business during a dull period by means of price-cutting. Price-cutting is a useless method of procedure in such a situation. The lumber business is one of the most difficult ones in which to affect the demand of the consumer. All the price-cutting in the world will not make a man buy a car-load of lumber if he does not see his way to dispose of it. In dull times people put off their use of lumber until affairs have picked up and are not so susceptible to the inducements of the price-cutter. Whatever business there is to be done in lumber during dull times could be just as well done at a fair price as at a ruinous one. Why then, do not those who are interested in the industry retain control? They have the power to do so and to decide to accept only prices which bring a reasonably fair profit. When the manufacturers and others interested in the lumber business of British Columbia have finally realized that this is the only way out of their present troubles, the end of these troubles will be in sight.

All Middlemen Not a Benefit to the Lumber Industry

Apropos of the matter of scalpers which was referred to editorially in a recent issue of the *Canada Lumberman*, there is another variety of lumber selling which has a very similar bad effect upon the lumber business. This is the intentional depression of prices by commission men who seek to increase their sales at the cost of receiving lower prices. The evil exists more in the United States than in Canada, but Canadian dealers frequently have to put up with it. The "Lumber World," of Chicago, deals with the matter as follows:

When demand is brisk and the mills have all the business that they can take care of, at good prices, the operations of a certain class of middlemen are not disagreeably apparent. When trade slackens and it is a difficult matter to get a price for lumber which will return a fair profit upon investment and manufacturing cost, the case is different. Reference is made to the irresponsible commission man. There are gentlemen selling lumber on commission in every big distributing centre in the country who are just as reputable and who give just as good service as does the regular lumber jobber, and to him this article does not apply at all. Unfortunately, however, a considerable number of commission men operate "for revenue only." They are not to be blamed in a way, but rather the system under which they work. When a man is selling lumber for \$5 a car, he is only following the dictates of human nature when he sells as many cars as he can. He gets \$5 for a car of yellow pine finish that he sells for \$27 a thousand and he gets \$5 if he sells that car for \$25 a thousand. If he can find a man who needs one car for which he is willing to pay \$27, but who would take two or three cars if he could get it for \$25 a thousand, the temptation to take the

order at the lower price and try to convince the mill man that that is the market price, is pretty strong. Instances are numerous where commission men have approached the buyer with a proposition something like this:

"I've got some pretty nice stock for sale that I think I can get you for \$2 less than you are paying So and So for it."

"What is the matter with it?"

"There is nothing the matter with it, it is just as good as the stock you are getting, and, if anything, better. You give me the order subject to that price and I think I can get it for you."

"All right. I will give you an order for five cars of that with the understanding that it is to be strictly up to grade."

The commission man sends the order down to the mill, representing it to have been taken at the prevailing market and advising its acceptance, and the mill man, probably a small operator, not being thoroughly in touch with conditions, accepts it.

The next man who approaches that particular buyer with the same kind of stock to sell is confronted with the cut price, and if enough of this kind of sales has been made, it is a very difficult matter to keep the market from declining.

It is a well known fact that selling on a declining market is much more difficult than when prices are staple or advancing. The buyer who believes that the market is going down is going to hold off in the hope of a still further decline, so that practices of the kind referred to not only cut down the profit margin of the mill men, but curtail their actual business.

Rapid Settlement of Prairies a Boon to B. C. Lumber Trade

That the lumber industry of British Columbia has reason to look forward to a time in the near future when the amount of its trade in the prairie provinces will be greatly increased is a general belief among the best informed of British Columbia lumbermen. The situation is well outlined in a recent issue of the Vancouver "Province," which says:

Not the least among the direct and immediate benefits to which this province may look with confidence through the rapid settlement of the great prairie stretches east of the mountains is continuous and increasing activity in its lumber industry. For some time past this industry has languished in British Columbia. Prices have fallen and large reserves have accumulated. The western provinces, which are the legitimate market for our product, have been invaded from without and made a slaughter ground by foreign manufacturers. The absence of Federal protection for the Canadian commodity has invited conditions

which have borne heavily on the producer here, and American railways accentuated the evil by lowering their rate to American millmen.

The comparative exhaustion of the timber wealth of the western States must of itself eliminate the competition which has heretofore existed. But even were this not so, the immense flow of population to the new provinces, the rapid production of wealth and the consequent enlarged demand for building material would create a market for our manufacture of which no competition or disabilities could rob us. British Columbia may look forward from this time on with reasonable assurance not only of such a market, but of a market which, through diminishing competition from other quarters will practically include the whole Canadian West.

And while our lumber interests are justified in looking forward to a market so extensive, there is every promise that the demand made from

the prairies during the present year will be such as to absorb the existing reserves and quicken the industry into an activity not known in the past. The interview which the "Province" published with Mr. John Hanbury, the well known sawmill owner of Brandon, Man., recently, on this subject is deserving of the careful attention of the public at large, as well as of those directly interested in the progress and prosperity of lumbering in British Columbia. Mr. Hanbury is eminently fitted to speak on the immediate and future prospects of the industry. He has practical knowledge of it as one largely engaged in the enterprise in this province, and he has intimate knowledge of the conditions which prevail in the prairie country, through a residence there extending over a quarter of a century. When he tells us, therefore, of the active demand for lumber in all sections of the middle west, he speaks from facts obtained as a business man engaged in the very enterprise to which he refers. When he foresees a continually expanding market, he assures us with authority that what we hope for will come to pass.

A revival of the lumber industry would, despite the prosperity which now exists everywhere in the province, be immediately felt. Our lumber is one of our great natural resources, and with reasonable prudence in the management of our forests the output may be regarded as inexhaustible. In supplying building material to the increasing population of the new provinces this enterprise will continue indefinitely to be a source of wealth to our people. With such a market for our lumber, our fish and our fruit, and with the Pacific as the profitable route for prairie export wheat, this province should be linked by indissoluble bonds of interest and prosperity to the great middle west of Canada.

Mr. Hanbury in the interview referred to said, among other things: "In all my 27 years' experience on the prairies I have never seen the demand for lumber so active. The demand for lumber on the prairies is general. At the present rate of consumption the visible supply will soon be absorbed, especially since so few plants are in operation. The visible supply in the various mountain mills is estimated at 180,000,000

feet, and on the coast the figures must be considerably larger, as I know one firm that has 20,000,000 feet piled in its yards.

"Our firm recently filled orders for fifteen large barns in the Brandon district. Orders are pouring in as fast as they can be filled, and what applies to that district applies to other sections of the prairie provinces. And better still, the farmers are paying spot cash for their lumber, an indication in itself that they are all in easy circumstances. With the influx of newcomers, now in progress, the demand will likely soon show a marked increase. This means only one thing. It will lead to the long-expected revival of the lumber industry, which has been languishing for several years. Another encouraging feature is the big demand of the railways for timber for various purposes. In some instances, on account of broken stocks and the close-down of the mills, some of these orders cannot be easily filled. I feel quite confident that while prices remain unchanged, an advance will come in due course."

In this connection, a recent despatch from Winnipeg said there are indications that there will shortly be an increase in the prices of lumber products in Canada, and especially in the West. In the face of prosperity in every line of trade, manufacturers of lumber, shingles and other wood products are curtailing their outputs, thus starving the market, and consequently creating decidedly high prices for lumber products. This applies more to the shingle industry than to lumber. It is reported from the Pacific coast that practically all the shingle mills in the State of Washington and the majority of those in British Columbia are closed and prices of fine shingles are likely to be as high as in 1907, while it is said that in the British Columbia mills it has been found a financial necessity to curtail the log cut. In the meantime Pacific coast export trade is increasing, railway companies are continuing construction and the demand from the prairie provinces is also growing. If the United States reduces the duty on Canadian lumber a still further impetus will be given, so that taking everything into consideration an advance at this moment is well warranted.

Freight Rates on Telegraph Poles Materially Lowered

The Board of Railway Commissioners have just handed down a decision in the application made some time ago by shippers of telegraph poles, protesting against paying a higher tariff on that commodity than was charged for transportation of other forest products. The judgment favors the lumbermen to such an extent that about 80 per cent. of cedar poles will in future be carried at a reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates. The Rideau Lumber Company, of Ottawa, which, with John MacKenzie, of Ormsby, and J. A. Scobell, of Kingston, made complaint against the railway tariff, had to answer several arguments made by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Rideau Lumber Company denied that there was any greater risk in carrying cedar poles than ties, posts and other lumber. In answer to the railways' contention that poles were more valuable, the Rideau Lumber Company said they were no more than equal to posts and ties, and not more than 75 per cent. of the value of lumber. Then the shippers of telegraph poles had to bear an additional sum, averaging \$2.75 per car, for staking and wiring cars of telegraph poles. The railway companies advanced that in the transportation of poles freight cars had to be sent empty after them at a loss compared with the carrying of other sorts of lumber. The reply to this was the bulk of cedar poles went from Canada to the United States and that the cars carrying them in nine cases out of ten, came from the other side, laden with coal. It was also denied that the poles were, to the extent alleged by the railways, difficult to handle on account of the length. The Rideau Lumber Company produced a statement concerning 135 cars of telegraph poles, of which 108 were single; 18 were double, and 9 were cases of three cars hitched together to carry poles of extreme length. This showed that the great majority of the poles could be handled the same as ordinary lumber. Computation of charges from different points of origination to places of destination showed that the rates on poles exceeded the tariff on other sorts of lumber all the way from 27 per cent. to 45½ per cent.

In the Railway Commission's order signed by Mr. Justice Mabee and Commissioners Scott and Maclean, the lumbermen get reversals of conditions except that railways are allowed something where extra cars are called into use. The order states: "That the tolls and minimum car

load weight charged by the railway companies, east of Port Arthur, on wooden telegraph, telephone and electric light and trolley poles, loaded on single cars be not greater than the tolls and minimum carload weight in the special tariffs of the companies to apply on common lumber; except that it shall not be obligatory on the company to charge such tools thereon as may be made necessary by the competitions of carriers not subject to the Railway Act when such competitive tolls are lower than the lowest special tariff or tolls between the same points on common lumber issued under ordinary transportation and trade conditions.

"That with respect to poles too long for a single car, companies are authorized to charge not more than 20 per cent. higher and not more than 10th class rates, the minimum for the first car to be the same as described for single cars and for each additional car under which the load extends two-thirds of the single car minimum, the longest car in the series to be considered the first car.

"That in the computation of additional rates on long poles they be disposed of thus: 25 and under, nil; 26 to 75, one-half cent; 76 and over, one cent.

"That the order shall apply to shipments of poles from points in Canada to points in the United States between which points in Canada to points in the United States rail rates for general traffic are, or may be, made by the Canadian railway companies with concurrence of the United States connections; minimum weights to be made in accordance with rule 7 of the so-called official classification or as may be modified by the joint tariffs, if any, on lumber between the same points and the sixth class rates to be the maximum."

It will be a great advantage to the shippers of poles to have this matter finally decided in their favor. They have had many difficulties on account of it in the past. The heavy rates have been great drawbacks to the trade. Competition in the United States has been almost out of the question, while in Ontario, American dealers have been able to obtain trade which ought to go to Canadian firms. On the simple basis of fairness to the trade, they should have as favorable rates as those given to other lumber commodity shippers.

Freight Rate Case Receives a Hearing

Board of Railway Commissioners Take the Matter up at Ottawa—Increases Under New Schedule Made Subject for Complaint—Adjournment for Railways to Prepare Statement

After a hearing extending over a greater part of two days the application of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association before the Board of Railway Commissioners for an order disallowing the lumber tariffs of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern (Quebec), and Canadian Northern (Ontario) railway companies, was on April 9th adjourned to be further heard on May 18th. Arguments and evidence pro and con were voluminous and it looked once as if the matter would revert into a hopeless tangle. The lumber interests, represented by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., alleged an unjust and discriminating increase in the freight rates resulting from the amended tariffs of May last. Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., appeared for the railway companies and denied the charges of excessive freight rates. In addition to the high standing of the counsel engaged, the importance of the case was evidenced by the attendance of many of the prominent lumber manufacturers and shippers of Eastern Canada. Mr. Gordon C. Edwards attended as president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and for the W. C. Edwards Company; Mr. Walter Ross represented J. R. Booth interests; H. K. Egan appeared for the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, and George Dewar of the Export Lumber Company; J. S. Gillies, R. G. Cameron, treasurer of the Lumbermen's Association; F. W. Avery, J. C. Brown, J. W. Smith, D. J. Turner, Thomas Wilson, Hugh Maclean and W. Laidlaw were among the other lumbermen present. Messrs. W. H. Biggar and G. W. Beatty, solicitors, of Montreal, also acted as assistant counsel for the railways, while Mr. John F. Orde, K.C., of Ottawa, appeared with Mr. Nesbitt in the interests of the lumbermen. Chief Commissioner Mabee and Commissioners Maclean and Scott comprised the Board.

Introducing himself as representing practically the entire lumber shipping interests of Eastern Canada, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt proceeded to disclose what he termed the iniquity of the present tariff. The railways had introduced for the most part a system of "paper rates." They had in general reduced the rates from points where there was little carrying trade and increased it from points of brisk shipment. Although there had been more decreases than increases in point of number, yet in the aggregate a monetary advance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. had been effected.

Discrimination had also been rampant. As a glaring instance: eight cents was the rate from Byng Inlet to Buffalo, but for the same commodity from Parry Sound to Buffalo fourteen cents was the tariff in vogue. The effect was to make the sale of certain grades of lumber prohibitive at Parry Sound, whereas at Byng Inlet, the smaller port, they were merchantable with profit.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who had prepared the material for the appeal, when called for evidence produced a lengthy statistical return showing the excessive increase in rates by the Grand Trunk Railway as experienced by the chief lumbermen of the province. On the list appeared the name of J. R. Booth, Ottawa. Since May 1st last this firm had shipped by rail 231 cars at an excess rate under the new tariff of \$1,100. The W. C. Edwards Company, of Ottawa, shipped 359 cars at an excess of \$1,170. Similarly the Rockland mills of the Edwards Company paid \$3.10 excess on each of 230 cars and the Pembroke Lumber Company \$2.98 per car on 399 cars. The complete list showed that on a total of 14,710 cars, excess at the rate of \$2.48 a car had been charged.

Lumber ranked as a tenth rate commodity but in the Georgian Bay district the ton rate per mile had been increased in advance of all other commodities. Internal shipping from Montreal to Quebec and intervening points showed an increase of 71.20 per cent. Ottawa to Montreal export rate advanced from 4 cents to 5 cents, and from Ottawa to Toronto rates advanced from 10 to 11 cents.

The railways' defence was commenced by Mr. Shepley, on the second day of the case. He held the statement submitted by the lumber interests to be circumscribed and unfair. On the whole there had been no uniform or substantial increase of rates. What increases were made were within the terms of the statute and unless an affirmative attack were made to prove the whole table unjust, he held that the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter. What advances had been made were not unreasonable and the entire revision had been made with a view to effecting a better alignment of the tariff and eliminating a multitude of supplements.

At the conclusion of the legal argument Chief Commissioner Mabee suggested that in order to facilitate a settlement the railways should prepare a return showing the increase, if any, in the earning power of a lumber car from the 18 points of origin in Ontario to the main points of destination. This would be the only way to ascertain the effect of the new tariff.

Mr. John Pullen, chief freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, urged that the task of preparing such a return would prove almost endless and very expensive.

Judge Mabee—"The billing clerk of each station of shipment could readily prepare the information. If we can satisfy ourselves as to the effect of the new tariff, no matter what the individual rates, it will not take long to settle this dispute."

After proposing a few alternatives, Mr. Shepley decided to consult his clients on the point. The railway men then withdrew for consultation and on returning Mr. Shepley announced that they were ready to make an effort at once to obtain the information, and suggested an adjournment of the case until the June sitting of the Board. Mr. Nesbitt objected to so long a delay on the grounds that the best part of the 1909 trade would be moved under the high tariff before a change had been instituted. Judge Mabee pointed out that there would be a sitting for the hearing of traffic cases on the third Tuesday of May, the 18th, and suggested that adjournment be limited to that date.

Mr. Nesbitt then sought to have rates levied in the meantime to be paid under protest, but Judge Mabee held that the Board would have no jurisdiction to order a refund. He would not create a tangle by imposing conditions which might not prove reasonable when a final settlement was obtained. The adjournment was made, and each side agreed to furnish the other with the information it had gathered relating to the issue.

Tariff Bill Passes U. S. House of Representatives.

The Payne Tariff Bill, drafted by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, has been passed by the United States House of Representatives. It was expected at the time the bill was passed that the Senate would shortly take up the bill and it would soon be enacted and become law. As already reported, the bill makes a reduction of the duty on rough lumber from \$2 per thousand feet to \$1 per thousand feet. The duty on laths is reduced from 25 cents per thousand to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand, and the duty on shingles from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Representative Davis, of Minnesota, a Republican, met with defeat in the Committee of the Whole when he tried to have the maximum rates removed from rough lumber. The vote was 135 ayes and 194 nays. Chairman Payne protested against the assaults made on the maximum schedule of the tariff measure. The high rates included in the maximum schedules were necessary, he said, to prevent foreign countries from discriminating against the United States. He insisted that in the lumber statistics the maximum rates did not exceed the rates of the Dingley law.

After some discussion, a redraft of the maximum schedule was agreed to by which wood pulp is placed on the free list, and is not to have any maximum rates applied to it, and 20 per cent. is fixed as the maximum rate for steel bands for saws.

At a previous session the House of Representatives voted against placing lumber on the free list by a narrow margin of six votes. The vote was taken in Committee of the Whole during consideration of the Payne Tariff Bill for amendment. The only modification was the adoption of a committee amendment striking out the countervailing duty on lumber. The advocates of free lumber were led by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, who offered an amendment to the lumber schedules removing certain classes of the lumber from the dutiable list as a preliminary move to transferring them to the free list. His motion was defeated by a vote of 170 yeas to 176 nays.

A New Liverpool Firm of Timber Merchants.

A new firm of wholesale timber merchants has been established in Liverpool, Eng., under the name of Lumley, Eames & Ross, with offices at Canada Dock Chambers, Regent Road, Bootle. The partners are Mr. Percival W. Lumley, who has been for some years with Duncan, Ewing & Company, in Liverpool and London; Mr. Arthur Eames and Mr. Walter G. Ross, who are well known as travellers in the district, having for some years been engaged in this capacity by the firm of Lumley, Lloyd & Company. Mr. Richard Lumley will have a seat in the office for his private business. For some years past Mr. Richard Lumley has been called upon as arbitrator in disputes in the timber trade, and now in his leisure time he will be able to devote a considerable portion of it in this direction. Mr. Tomlinson enters the service of Lumley, Lloyd & Company as a traveller, having had considerable experience with another firm in Liverpool; and Mr. Leech, son of Mr. Leech, of Manchester, also takes service in this firm.

Opening for Canadian Lumber in Cuba.

In a recent report to the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Deputy Consul-General H. P. Starrett, of Habana, writes as follows:

Most houses of the better class in Cuba, as well as in nearly all Latin-American countries, are built of mortar, brick, stone, or cement blocks, but workmen's cottages, stables, outbuildings, and house finishings are made of imported lumber, no suitable building lumber being produced on the island. Yellow pine lumber is the largest item of this importation, with a small percentage of white pine and spruce. The annual importation of yellow and white pine amounts to about 150,000,000 feet, practically all of which comes from North America, about 80 per cent. coming from the United States, about 8 per cent. from Canada, and the remainder from Great Britain and the West Indies.

The present condition of the market is somewhat improved, and with the betterment of general business conditions and an excellent sugar crop, it is believed that this summer will see a great stride in building activities of all kinds throughout the island, with a corresponding increase in the importation of building materials, especially lumber and cement.

For the benefit of lumber exporters who may be interested in entering this market a detailed description of specifications and lumber market conditions is given below.

Nearly all lumber is bought in cargo lots of from 250M to 400M feet, quotations being c.i.f., on the three kinds imported—yellow pine, white pine and spruce.

Yellow pine comes almost entirely from American Gulf ports. There are two grades, first class, or what is known in the States as the "merchantable quality," and second class, about the same as the "merchantable quality," only being shorter in length and containing more sap and knots. Specifications for cargo lots usually run as follows: Two-thirds of cargo from 12 to 30 feet in length and one-third from 30 to 36 feet in length; 30 per cent. should be 10 and 12-inch stuff, 1 to 12 inches thick, and the balance from 2 by 2 inches to 8 by 8 inches. The market price in Habana for first class (merchantable quality) yellow pine is from \$21.50 to \$22, United States currency, per M, c.i.f., and for second class quality, from \$17 to \$18 per M, c.i.f.

The importations of white pine lumber amount to about 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 feet per year, most of which comes from Canada. It is stated that the Canadian quality is better in grade than the American product, although the price is about \$1.50 per M higher. Market requirements are for 1 by 8-inch to 1 by 12-inch stuff, from 12 to 16 feet in length. The market price in Habana for "West Indies shippers" quality being from \$34 to \$36 per M, c.i.f., and for "No. 7" quality from \$45 to \$50 per M c.i.f.

About 10,000,000 feet of spruce are imported each year, all coming from Nova Scotia. Market requirements are for 1 by 6-inch to 1 by 12-inch stuff, from 10 to 25 feet in length. There is only one grade imported, the price being from \$22 to \$24 per M, c.i.f. Terms of sale are usually sixty days' draft for 90 per cent. of the invoice against shipping documents, the remaining 10 per cent. being paid at the time of the discharge of the cargo, except in the case of white pine, when draft is usually given for sixty days for the full amount of the invoice, shipping documents attached. There is no duty on undressed, common pine lumber, but harbor dues amount to 20 cents per thousand feet and wharfage about 12 cents per thousand.

The usual method of lumber exporters upon entering this market is to select some good agent in Habana, who is well known to the trade, and who can handle the business for the entire island. It has been found by experience that buyers here do not care to purchase direct from the shipper, for the reason that the shipper is unknown to them, and they depend largely on the agent who is personally known to them. The current commission paid to such agents is 75 cents per thousand feet.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to state that in a few instances some rather sharp methods have been practiced by American lumber exporters with Spanish importers here, such as shipping second-class lumber for first-class, selling utterly worthless and unsalable stuff for second-class, and making short shipments. It is a pleasure to state, however, that such instances occur very rarely, and it is hoped that they will entirely cease in the near future.

Bulletin No. 3 of the Dominion forestry branch, issued under the authority of A. Knechtel, Inspector of forestry reserves, states that the aggregate area of all reserves is 16,312¼ miles, divided as follows: Manitoba (6 reserves), 3,575¼ square miles; Saskatchewan (4 reserves), 740 square miles; Alberta (6 reserves), 9,702 square miles; British Columbia (10 reserves), 2,295 square miles. The problem of forest fires according to the bulletin is more serious in the west than in the east, owing to the drier climate and the greater velocity of the winds. Grazing on the reserves is favored, as it assists in preventing and checking fires. Reforestation is being carried on, and experiments show that growth from the seed is the preferable method. The amount of merchantable timber on the six Manitoba reserves is estimated at 602,933,000 feet. The reserves, Mr. Knechtel states, are intended to preserve timber for the settlers and not for the lumber trade at large.

Glasgow's Lumber Business During 1908.

The Dominion Trade and Commerce bulletins in a report from Glasgow say:

Last year's importations in the timber trade of waney pine, oak and elm were on a very modest scale, but nevertheless they have up to the present served to meet the very contracted demand. The chief outlets for waney pine have been narrowed by the depression in the shipbuilding and textile machinery industries. Oak was abnormally dear in Quebec, but shippers have found this market took very little at the largely increased f.o.b. rates demanded by them. Elm threatens to become more scarce later on, owing to the small demand on this side having, as reported, made the shippers determine to cut no more this winter, and doubtless what was left over from last winter's cutting will be sufficient for the diminished demand for this wood.

On the whole, the market all round has been quiet, but prices for stocks here have held firm at old rates, although the Quebec shippers have been disappointed with the reduced demand for shipment to the United Kingdom, and probably made little, if any, profit on the cost of their shipments.

The market has been quiet, but generally firm during the last year, as imports have not been in excess of the needs on this side, and the wintered stocks are very moderate with the result that there has been no pressure to sell, and a modest profit should have been realizable by the merchant and yard keeper. The demand for British Columbia yellow pine fell off during last year, owing to the depressed general trade; but nevertheless, a revival in the Canadian demand during the closing months of the year caused f.o.b. prices to advance, and strengthened the values for stocks held on this side. The chief outlet for this useful timber has been general construction work, rather than for shipbuilding, which industry has been very restricted.

Like its predecessor, 1908 was a very unsatisfactory year to the timber trade generally. Supplies have been better adjusted to the restricted demand for all classes of wood, but competition has been so keen as to leave little margin for profit. Both landed stocks and forward commitments have been generally reduced to a level more soundly in accord with the restricted nature of the demand than has been customary, so that although the consequent growth of hand-to-mouth business meant extremely thin profits, this cautious policy gave little room for dangerous fluctuations in values, and resulted in a fairly sound condition of trade.

Small capitalists are being gradually squeezed out, owing to the want of a margin for a living profit; but on the other hand, sound small traders have found "cheap-money" help them to hold on in the hope of better times. The building trade has shown some slight signs of improvement, giving some hope to the softwood section of the market, but the bad state of the shipbuilding and rolling stock industries is very discouraging to the hardwood section of the market.

Quebec's White Pine Exports Decreasing.

A great decrease in the production and export of Quebec white pine is shown by the following table. The largest export since 1850, viz., 23,147,000 cubic feet, was in 1863, while as recently as 1883 it amounted to 10,447,000 cubic feet. The figures, in cubic feet, since 1898, are as follows:

Year	Supply		Export		Stocks		Total
	Square	Waney	Total	S. & Waney	Square	Waney	
1898.....	1,062,000	1,903,000	2,965,000	3,015,000	1,354,000	2,452,000	3,806,000
1899.....	592,000	1,793,000	2,385,000	3,085,000	1,148,000	1,014,000	2,162,000
1900.....	571,000	1,505,000	2,076,000	2,755,000	805,000	506,000	1,311,000
1901.....	585,000	1,447,000	2,032,000	2,317,000	590,000	361,000	951,000
1902.....	384,000	1,830,000	2,214,000	2,445,000	396,000	261,000	657,000
1903.....	420,000	1,865,000	2,285,000	2,182,000	413,000	406,000	819,000
1904.....	240,000	2,256,000	2,496,000	1,492,000	347,000	1,269,000	1,616,000
1905.....	137,000	1,211,000	1,348,000	1,477,000	289,000	1,174,000	1,463,000
1906.....	76,720	676,600	753,320	1,857,600	81,375	267,356	348,731
1907.....	136,200	1,159,960	1,296,160	1,311,252	67,666	267,913	335,579
1908.....	132,560	1,060,880	1,193,440	1,098,779	50,776	372,681	423,457

Canadian Box-boards would sell well at Manchester.

Mr. P. B. MacNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, Eng., in a recent report says: From time to time the attention of Canadian sawmill owners has been called to the very large market that exists here for box-boards of all sizes and quality, and it is satisfactory to know that Nova Scotia manufacturers are becoming alive to the situation and orders are being obtained. Complaints were made to this office by British importers that after considerable correspondence and after furnishing specifications and quantities with hopes held out that business would follow, none resulted. The price offered may not have been sufficiently tempting, for the British merchant (like all others) wants to buy at the very lowest prices, and he is aided therein by having, perhaps, greater opportunities of doing so than most others. Norway and Sweden are the chief sources of supply, and their proximity helps them materially in the matter of freight rates. It is hardly possible to give the quantity and value imported, but it reaches a very large amount.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

A Comparison of Interest to British Columbia.

An interesting comparison of trade conditions in the Canadian west and the United States west is afforded by two recent despatches.

One despatch is as follows: The Fraser River Lumber Mills, New Westminster, have orders for the delivery before September next of over 12,000,000 feet of lumber and timber. Of this amount, seven and a half million feet is for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst, N.S., which firm constructs railway cars, has placed orders for one and a half million feet, while the Ottawa Car Company wants three-quarters of a million. Besides these large amounts, there are orders in hand from Regina and the territory west for 3,500,000 feet, exclusive of shingles and factory products. This company has not had a man in the field west of Regina, but with business opening up, Mr. C. Bruce has gone to establish an office in the capital of Saskatchewan. The Fraser River Lumber Mills are the largest on the Pacific coast, and run close to the world's record in size. One day recently they cut 343,000 feet. A notable feature in connection with its operations, is that, large as it is, Oriental labor is being dispensed with, and one day recently 133 Asiatics were replaced by white men.

The other despatch, which comes from Seattle, Wash., is as follows: Conditions in the retail lumber market are far from encouraging and a general close-down of all lumber mills in Western Washington is not at all improbable. Unless the volume of business shows a decided increase in the near future, the mills will cease operating or the output will be considerably curtailed. Six of the largest mills in the State of Washington, having a daily cutting capacity of 1,870,000 feet, already have closed down owing to the weakness of the market. The movement for an indefinite suspension of lumbering operations in the western section of the state is gaining much strength and 68 mills, in addition to the six which have already closed down, have signified their intention of remaining idle or greatly reducing their output in the very near future. In January the railways placed tremendous orders for northwestern lumber, but since that time, however, practically no business has been offering from the eastern buyers. To tariff legislation, the lumbermen place the responsibility for the depression. Unprecedented weather east of the Rocky Mountains is also having a depressing effect on the lumber orders for the east.

Sales representatives of northwest lumber mills have been scouring North and South Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and other states, for many weeks, offering concessions to obtain business, but the manufacturers have received little encouragement from the results of the sales agents' efforts. Usually at this time of the year the mills receive heavy orders for lumber from the retail yardowners in the middle west States, but at present the demand is so light that it amounts to practically nothing.

Improvement in Business Conditions.

Business conditions in British Columbia are improving rapidly and indications of this are apparent in the bank clearings of Vancouver, which last week totalled over \$5,000,000, the largest on record; in the land registry receipts, which for March were away ahead of all previous monthly totals; in the building, which, for the first three months of the present year, has created a new high-water mark, not only for the quarterly period but for each individual month. Timber is very active and many transfers are being recorded. Real estate is selling better than in the good times preceding the depression of a year ago. Shipping in and out of Vancouver and New Westminster is increasing rapidly, and the development of the province is resulting in a large number of new industries being constantly started. With the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the north and short railways in different sections, British Columbia's prosperity is unequalled in any other part of the continent.

Large Purchase by American Company.

The sale of 32,892 acres of timber holdings by the Jordan Lumber Company, of Vancouver Island, to the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company was reported in the last issue of the *Canada Lumberman*. It is now reported that the same syndicate may increase their property by the purchase of other timber lands in the interior of Vancouver Island, in the vicinity of Cowichan Lake. This would bring their total interests up to 110,000 acres. The property desired is now held by separate concerns. Both have contracted to accept the prices offered and the Michigan Lumber Company will take possession providing the timber is found, on investigation, to be as valuable as it is represented. J. P. Brayton, of Chicago, has been commissioned to make a cruise of the timber at once. If he reports favorably the deal will be completed immediately. The sum involved in this event will aggregate \$50,000,000.

The property is located some 40 or 50 miles from Victoria on the southwestern shore of the island. It is a compact tract and that which has been secured from the Jordan Lumber Company, according to re-

port, consists largely of Douglas fir, with a goodly portion of spruce, cedar and hemlock. The plant, as it stands, apart from the buildings, includes a dock and a logging railway with equipment. Mr. B. Lyons, of Lyons & Welsh, of New York, who are negotiating the deal, declares that it is proposed to commence operations on a larger scale than heretofore without delay. Logs will be shipped to various points in the vicinity. Until the Michigan Lumber Company's plans have been decided the market will be confined to British Columbia and Sound cities.

Reported Advance In Western Prices of Lumber.

Advices from the Pacific coast, where the manufacturers have for some time been dissatisfied with current prices, say that it is understood that the cost of lumber in Winnipeg and through the Northwest is to be raised from \$1 to \$3 per thousand feet, according to the grade, taking effect April 1. The great demand for bridge and railway timber and for railway cars is given as the principal cause of the advance. Leading Winnipeg lumbermen state that they are utterly at a loss to understand the above reports. They state that no move of the kind has been made by any of the coast mills now shipping to the prairies, and are inclined to think that the rise in price has been the work of the retail dealers in the western provinces.

Business conditions east of the Rockies are reflected by the recent phenomenal increase in the demand for lumber. They promise soon to show further improvements, as 80,000 immigrants from the United States alone are expected to cross the border during the next few months. Statistics compiled by the freight traffic officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver show that the movement of lumber from the coast and Kootenays to the prairie provinces and Eastern Canada during last month increased 300 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Extensive Timber Deals on Vancouver Island.

A number of important timber deals have been closed at Vancouver recently, and others are pending, the buyers in nearly every instance being Americans. W. J. Malcolm, of New Westminster, has sold 16,000 acres of fir and spruce located at Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, to Minneapolis investors. The consideration was \$45,000. The sale was negotiated by W. A. Ward, general manager of the General Agency Corporation, of Vancouver, in co-operation with F. J. King, of Seattle. They also sold Messrs. DeBeck and Tait of New Westminster, 1,400 acres of crown granted lands situated on the line of the Great Northern Railway in Langley district. The price was \$30,000. It is the intention of the buyers to erect a sawmill at once. The tract is estimated to contain 30,000,000 feet of timber.

Another deal just closed was the sale of the timber limits of Joseph Fisher, of Vancouver, to Andrew Howat, of Salt Lake, Utah. The area comprises eight sections on Craycroft Island, up the coast. The price was \$65,000. The same parties also bought 6,500 acres of timber lands from Messrs. Danaher & Hulbert, of Vancouver. The consideration was \$55,000. The limits are situated on Broughton Island.

A Coast Steamship Line to Mexico.

Negotiations which are under way have reached an advanced stage, for the establishing of a line of steamers from Canadian points, in connection with the Tehuantepec National Railway which runs from Puerto on the Gulf of Mexico to Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast. The negotiations are with the Elder Dempster line, for a service from Montreal in summer and St. John in winter, and with the Canada Mexico Pacific Coast line for a service between Salina Cruz and Vancouver and Victoria. It is hoped to provide monthly sailings with a through bill of lading, a guarantee against loss in transshipment, and rates from 30 to 40 per cent. lower than all rail.

Steps are being taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to persuade the Legislature of British Columbia to abolish the Act which prevents extra provincial companies from doing business in the province. The support of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association has been sought in the matter. On account of the advanced state of the session, however, the matter could not be taken up and will now have to stand over until the next session.

A movement is on foot among Canadian manufacturers looking to the securing of reciprocal arrangements between Great Britain and Canada in regard to the patent law. It is thought, however, that some Canadian manufacturers may not be prepared to allow patents registered in Great Britain all the privileges afforded by the Canadian patent regulations and the matter is at present hanging fire, pending the receipt of further information on the subject.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Responsibility for Injuries to Engineer Dispute Regarding Commission for Sale

Injury to Logging Engineer—The plaintiff has been awarded a verdict of \$2,500 in the case of Woodruff v. Vipond at Victoria, B.C. The case, which was stubbornly contested in the courts before Mr. Justice Irving and a jury, was one in which an engineer in a logging camp sued for damages on account of an accident sustained during logging operations. Contradictory accounts of the accident were given, but Woodruff's account was that while cleaning up a chute preparatory to moving, the hooktender instructed him to move a fender log a few feet to where it would be floated off by high water. While doing this, and watching the hooktender, who was giving him the necessary signals, he was suddenly struck from behind and swept off his feet on to the machinery. The result was that his ankle was badly broken, his clothes torn and he was otherwise hurt. While unable to say for certain what struck him he believed it to be a hemlock log, some 12 feet long by 6 inches thick, which was lying near him directly after the accident and was not there before. The theory was that it had been lying unnoticed in the chute, and had jumped out of the chute by the pressure of the fender log. It was claimed also that it was the business of the man in charge of the gang to see that the chute was free from obstructions.

With the exception of one witness, who said that he hemlock log had been lying near the engine for some time, the defence was at a loss to account for its presence. Nobody seemed to have seen it, although one of the witnesses for the defence stated that it might have lain unnoticed in the chute. The defence urged that the engineer was in charge of the chute, and that it was his duty to see that the chute was clear. They said that Woodruff had been ordered to roll the fender log into the chute, but that he had used too much steam, with the result that it had sprung across the chute, knocking him over. It was also urged that the donkey engine was on the wrong side of the chute, and thus materially increased the risk incurred by the engineer. Several experienced loggers were called on each side as to this, and considerable difference of opinion developed between the experts. The case was handled for the plaintiff by Wm. C. Moresby and R. C. Lowe. W. H. Langley appeared for Mr. Vipond.

Recovery of Commission For Sale—The case of Bent v. the Arrowhead Lumber Company has been determined by the Court of Appeal. This was a New Westminster action for the recovery of commission for the sale of certain British Columbia lands. At the first trial Judge Mathers entered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25,000, being one-half of the amount claimed. Both sides appealed against the decision. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Phippen, holding that, under the circumstances of this case, the company could not be held liable for the commission, and that the verdict for the plaintiff must be set aside, and judgment entered for the said defendants with the costs of the trial and of the appeal. Thomas Meredith, of New Westminster, is the principal shareholder in the company. Bent is a Chicago real estate agent, and claimed to have brought the parties together, making the sale.

Injunction Against Sale of Leases—An injunction has been obtained by William E. Green in the Supreme Court of Vancouver restricting Charles T. Dunbar from disposing of certain timber leases worth between a quarter and half a million dollars in which he claims that he is entitled to a half interest. The application was made ex-parte by Mr. Macdonell, K.C., who read an affidavit of the applicant stating that he had been a clerk in the Department of Lands and Works at Victoria and that he was induced to come over to Vancouver and join Mr. Dunbar on the understanding that he would have a half interest in the timber that would be staked. A certain number of leases were staked, amounting to perhaps a quarter to a half a million dollars and Mr. Dunbar now repudiated any agreement of the kind. Mr. Dunbar is in California at the present time and would be there for some weeks he understood, but the matter could be contested on his return by an application to discharge the injunction. The injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Celement.

Suit to Recover Timber Limits—An action has been instituted in the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, involving the ownership of timber limits, calculated to be worth in the vicinity of \$500,000, and in which several people of the Ottawa district are interested. The plaintiff is Mr. James Bell Klock, Aylmer, and the defendants are the Molsons Bank, and the heirs and executors of the late Robert Hurdman. Mr. Klock asks that the claim of the bank against four hundred square miles of timber limits transferred to the bank in pledge by him, be compensated by the value of the timber cut upon these limits by the heirs of the late Robert Hurdman, with the approval of the bank, and the waste committed on the limits, and that the rights of Hurdman in the limit be declared forfeited under the terms of sale in connection therewith by reason of their failure to comply with the conditions; that the bank's claim be declared compensated and paid by the value of timber removed and wasted, and that the bank be ordered to transfer the limits to the

plaintiff, and in default of their so doing that the judgment to be rendered stand in place of such transfer for all purposes; and further that the bank be condemned to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$25,000, the balance due him after compensating the amount claimed due the bank.

Auction Sale of Timber Limits.

An auction sale will be held by the Royal Trust Company at Ottawa, on Sept. 30th next, at 2.30 p.m., of the following timber limits on the upper Ottawa in Quebec province:

Limit No. 580 of 1908-09, south half lot 16, range 4, block A, 25 square miles; limit No. 581 of 1908-09, south half lot 14, range 3, block A, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; limit No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; limit No. 583 of 1908-09, north half lot 16, range 4, block A, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; limit No. 584 of 1908-09, north half lot 16, range 3, block A, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; limit No. 585 of 1908-09, north half lot 15, range 3, block A, 18 square miles; limit No. 586 of 1908-09, south half lot 17, range 5, block A, 25 square miles; limit No. 587 of 1908-09, north half lot 16, range 4, block A, 25 square miles; limit No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot 17, range 4, block A, 25 square miles. Total, 183 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles.

The limits are all surveyed and said to be easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie. They are said to comprise some of the best pine and pulp areas in the province. The terms of sale are to be 10 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one, three and six months, with interest at 5 per cent.

Deadheads in the Ottawa River.

An interesting question has been discussed recently in the press of Ottawa, in connection with the length of time during which logs are permitted to remain in the river from the date of cutting. Some agitation has been made by people who object to logs remaining for a long time as they are to a certain extent a menace to navigation and a nuisance to property owners when allowed to collect on the river banks and remain there for a long time. A proposal has been made that the logs should be branded with a date and allowed only a certain time in the river before being liable to confiscation. Several lumbermen when interviewed objected strongly to this plan. They claimed that frequently it happened that logs required two years to reach the river from some camps. It was also claimed that the stealing of logs would be rendered more easy by such a regulation. River pirates might put dates on the logs and claim that they had been in the water beyond the time limit. Some lumbermen suggested the offering of a bonus for every deadhead brought to shore. It is not expected that the agitation will have any effect as those concerned do not appear to be sufficiently inconvenienced to take concerted action.

Better Condition in Ottawa Trade.

According to the statement of an Ottawa authority business will be much brisker in lumber circles this year than last. More timber will probably be cut and more men furnished with employment. Last year's small cut enabled the large dealers to get rid of the surplus stock which had lain stored in their yards and they would find it necessary this year to resume operations on a large scale. "I have been told that one large firm are shipping timber away every day," he said, "and I have no doubt the other firms are doing the same." He attributed the slackness of last year's demand to the fact that very little building had been done in the United States and Canada, but this would probably not be the case this season. One thing that would militate against a large cut, however, would be the probability of low water this year. It was recently stated by Mr. J. R. Booth to have been one of the causes for the large amount of logs left over from last year's cut. On account of the smallness of the snow-fall this season, fears are being entertained that the water will be correspondingly low.

A Belfast firm, in referring to their desire to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of doors, say: "It is a very remarkable fact that all the pine doors imported here are of United States make, notwithstanding that the lumber from which such doors are made is cheaper in Canada than in the United States, and similar lumber is in fact imported into the latter country from the former. Nevertheless, Canadian manufacturers do not seem to be able to compete in prices with those across the border."

Reports of a proposed strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes are making lumber dealers anxious. Owners of vessels say that if the strike materializes the lumber carrying business will be at a standstill on the lakes until a settlement is effected.

It is estimated that the Edmonton mills are cutting 15,000,000 feet of native lumber annually and within a radius of 100 miles another 10,000,000 feet are cut.

A Good Demand for Georgian Bay Stocks.

George D. Jackson, of the Little Current Lumber Company, operating a large mill plant at Little Current, Ont., in a recent interview said that 80 per cent. of the lumber to be manufactured in the Georgian Bay district this coming season already has been contracted for and is out of the market. There is little available stock now on the mill docks that is unsold. There has not been much change in the price of high grade white pine in the district. Mill culls are quoted \$2 a thousand lower than they were last fall and are selling now at \$13 and \$14. He says culls and Norway are the troublesome factors, Norway being off \$6 a thousand, as compared with 1907, and there is no money in manufacturing it at existing prices, as the actual average cost of putting lumber on the mill docks is \$13 to \$14.50 a thousand. He is confident that when the tariff measure is disposed of by the United States Congress, business will materially brighten up and prices for low grade stock will improve.

The sawmills in the region along Lake Huron and east of the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central Railroad, between Bay City and the straits of Mackinac, did not make as good a record last year as during preceding years. The depression in the lumber trade, and the forest fires interfered with the business to a considerable extent. The output of these mills last year amounted to 144,747,509 feet of lumber, compared with 167,348,498 feet in 1907; 197,532,904 in 1906, and 184,532,000 feet in 1905. The lumber output last year was divided as follows: Pine, 22,667,090 feet; hemlock, 59,489,040, and 62,591,370 feet of hardwood. There was a big falling off in the hemlock output last year, compared with 1907, when the total hemlock product was 86,647,289 feet. The hemlock trade was flat last year and there was consequently less incentive to manufacture. There was only a difference of 2,000,000 feet of pine in the two years, while the hardwood output last year was 8,000,000 feet in excess of that in 1907. Last year the output of lath was 21,006,550 pieces, 11,000,000 less than in 1907, and 59,046,000 shingles last year, compared with 84,170,000 the preceding year. It is estimated the conditions being more favorable the lumber production this year will be considerably larger than it was last year.

An Important Discovery for Utilization of Waste.

Important results are claimed by Dean George D. Frankforter, of the College of Chemistry of the University of Minnesota, who is said to have discovered a method by which a hundred times as much wood pulp paper can be produced as was believed possible. It is claimed that the discovery means that every cord of fir lumber will yield \$10 on by-products alone, and that most of the 60 per cent. of a tree now wasted will be utilized.

Dr. Frankforter says that he has been experimenting for twelve years. He describes the process as placing small pieces of waste wood or sawdust on a steel incline over a furnace and forcing distillation of the waste wood by saturating it with carbon disulphide, or gasoline, thus causing the turpentine and resin to pass off as gases and leaving wood pulp free from pitch and perfectly adapted to the manufacture of paper. The common method of distillation leaves the pulp in the form of charcoal, chemically of little value. Dr. Frankforter extracted from one cord of Norway pine, worth \$7.50, turpentine worth \$41 and wood pulp worth \$39, a yield of \$80 from \$7.50 worth of raw material.

The Ontario Government has published a report on the reforestation of waste lands in Southern Ontario, prepared by E. J. Zavitz, professor of forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College. The report is exhaustive and interesting. There is at present, it states, in the old settled portion of Ontario an aggregate of about 8,500 square miles of farmers' woodlands. It is safe to say that there is, in addition to the assessed woodland, another area of 8,500 square miles which is suited only for forest growth. This means that Southern Ontario could eventually have over ten million acres of private woodlands. The report shows that the adoption of scientific forestry methods in these districts would result in much benefit to the country.

An amendment to the Stationary Engineers' Act has been introduced in Parliament stating that no one shall be eligible to take the examination for a stationary engineer unless he is a British subject and has resided in Canada for at least three years. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association fear that this might cause serious trouble in times of labor difficulties and it is possible that the association will bring its influence to bear in opposition to the bill.

A movement is on foot among members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to persuade the Ontario Government to do away with juries in Division Court cases. It is held that in cases in which farmers are the defendants the local feeling is often so strong that verdicts given for the defendants are plainly unjust.

The commercial travellers' tax in Prince Edward Island has been abolished.

Business and Personal.

Ralph Loveland, of Loveland & Stone, Saginaw, Mich., recently visited New York on business.

D. K. Loveland, of the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, paid a business visit recently to Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Wilson, of the Wilson Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, has returned from a business trip to the Southern States.

Smith & Tyrer, the well known wood brokers of Liverpool, Eng., have changed their address from 14 Tithebarn street to Richmond Buildings, 26 Chapel street, Liverpool.

W. W. Fraser, president of the Gibbons Lumber Company, Limited, of Arrowhead Lake, B.C., returned to Winnipeg recently from British Columbia, where he spent several weeks in connection with the business of his company.

W. A. Ward, general manager of the General Agency Corporation, Limited, of Vancouver, and F. J. King, of Behner & King, timber dealers of Seattle, Wash., have been appointed western representatives for Messrs. Lyons & Welsh, New York, and any transactions which the latter may put through as a result of their recent tour of the Pacific northwest will be handled by these firms.

R. J. Watson, of Burk's Falls, Ont., recently arrived in Revelstoke, where he will have his headquarters, having been appointed by the Dominion Government to look after all Federal timber interests in British Columbia. Mr. Watson has been a resident of northern Ontario for 30 years, and in 1904 was elected representative of the Parry Sound district, succeeding the late George McCormick, the well known lumberman who died about a year ago.

Mr. W. J. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has left for Great Britain and Europe. Mr. Paterson will investigate the manufacture of wood products from mill refuse with the view of establishing large works for that purpose in Vancouver. While away he will visit manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and Sweden. He will also look into the forestry regulations of the different countries visited, so that, as president of the Loggers' Association of British Columbia, he may be able to advise the association as to what attitude they should take before the forestry commission to be appointed by the Provincial Government and which is to hold sessions during the coming summer.

Irving P. Easton, formerly New York manager for the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company, Burlington, Vt., and W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., has been succeeded by Desmond N. Meighen. The latter is a brother-in-law of Gordon C. Edwards, of the two companies, and has lived at Burlington and Ottawa and is fully equipped with experience to enable him to get right into the harness. Clarence L. Smith, of the Robinson-Edwards Lumber Company, has been in New York for a few days making the change and the combination of the two companies, which are well known in New York, gives Mr. Meighen, whose office is at 1 Madison avenue, a fine line of spruce and white pine. It is reported that Mr. Easton will engage in business on his own account.

Obituary.

Henry F. Todd, of the lumber firm of F. H. Todd & Sons, St. John, N.B., and brother of W. F. Todd, M.P., died at his home in St. John recently. Mr. Todd was 62 years old.

A well known resident of Ottawa, who was formerly a prominent lumber operator, died at his residence, 434 Gloucester street recently, in the person of Peter Villeneuve. The deceased had been ill only three days, having sustained a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered. He was 66 years of age.

Mr. Villeneuve was born in Aylmer, but had lived in Ottawa nearly all his life. He held the position of foreman and agent for the firms of Perley and Pattee, and for other companies, and was always known as a most capable man for the post. Among other features of his work at that time, one he was wont to recall was that he had formerly lumbered and erected shanties on the spot where Cobalt's richest mines are now located. Latterly, Mr. Villeneuve had been in the employ of the Public Works Department. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and two daughters.

About 7,000 tons of pulp have been carried over the Halifax & South Western Railway so far this season to be shipped to England. The deal and pulp trade for the next two months promise to be large, and that will about end up the season.

Mr. McGarry's bill to amend the Division Courts Act has been sent on to the Ontario Legislature. Lumbermen and those engaged in lumbering camps are protected under the new clause from lumbermen who engage men at big wages and then fleece the workmen out of their money. Under the new clause action may be brought where the contract is made.

United States Lumber Cut in 1908

Total Decrease of Five and a Half Billion Feet — Stocks on Hand Much Reduced

According to statistics compiled by the "American Lumberman" the lumber cut in 1908, in the United States, totalled 20,210,622,000 feet, against 25,648,731,000 feet in 1907, a decline of 5,438,109,000 feet or 21.2 per cent. Statistics for the last three years are as follows:

	1906	1907	1908
No. of mills reporting	5,146	6,402	6,253
Total cut	24,224,165,000	25,648,731,000	20,210,622,000
Stocks	6,745,693,000	7,760,897,000	6,854,507,000
Shingles	8,785,831,000	9,290,279,000	9,516,403,000
Lath	1,627,960,000	1,692,368,000	994,896,000
Shingle stocks	859,039,000	944,213,000	1,298,142,000
Lath stocks	446,839,000	562,312,000	431,870,000

Stocks on hand at the close of business in 1908 were considerably lighter than reported for the preceding year, the gross difference being 906,390,000 feet. This is equivalent to a decrease of 143,353 feet in the stocks of each concern reporting. The decrease in production averaged 774,156 feet for each concern reporting. In explanation of the discrepancy between the average production and the average stock, it should be understood that stocks increased very rapidly during the latter part of 1907. Production in 1908 was carried on in excess of the demand and as a result stock statements at the end of the year showed very heavy gains.

Operators in the Great Lakes States carry larger stocks than do those of any other of the other softwood manufacturing sections. In white pine 65.7 per cent. of the cut was held at the close of the year; in hemlock 53.3 per cent.; in yellow pine only 25 per cent. of the cut was held at the close of the year. Manufacturers of western white pine held 49.2 per cent., in western yellow pine stocks were equivalent to 42.3 per cent. of the product, and in sugar pine 42.6 per cent. The heaviest stocks were of miscellaneous softwoods, of which about 75 per cent. of the cut was reported on hand at the close of the year.

Cypress, classified as a hardwood, stands at the head of the list with respect to the quantity, retained by producers, stocks at the close of the year being the equivalent of 74.4 per cent. of the cut. There were comparatively heavy stocks of birch, gum and cottonwood. Oak, maple, basswood and poplar stocks were below the average for all hardwoods.

Among the more notable features brought out by the 1908 report is a decrease of more than 1,000,000,000 feet in the cut of northern pine in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The percentage of decrease was heaviest in the west of Chicago district, where production fell off to the extent of 917,321,000 feet. In the Chicago district there was a decrease of about 108,000,000 feet and in the east of Chicago district there was a dropping off of about 26,000,000 feet.

The cut of hemlock in the northern states also was very much lighter, the decrease being a little more than 165,000,000 feet, or about 13 per cent. The decrease in the cut of northern pine was 41 per cent. Stocks showed a decrease of a little over 20 per cent.

On the Pacific coast heavy losses were reported for every state except Oregon. The gain in that state was more than offset by the decreases in the others, so that production in the west during 1908 was the equivalent of seven-eighths of the cut for the previous year. The total production was 815,000,000 feet below that of 1907, notwithstanding Oregon showed an increase of nearly 235,000,000 feet. The heaviest decrease was in redwood, the 1908 cut being equivalent to only 53.5 per cent. of the output during the preceding year. The production of sugar, white and yellow pine in the west was much lighter than reported for 1907. The heaviest loss was reported in the output of Washington, which was 655,871,000 feet below that of 1907, the principal loss being in fir.

In the principal yellow pine producing states of the south a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. was shown in the output. The Georgia and Oklahoma reports show small increases, but the other contributors to the yellow pine supply showed decreases ranging from 8.6 per cent. in Arkansas to 33.6 per cent. in Florida. Texas mills reported a decrease of 32.5 per cent. The southern mills do not carry as heavy stocks as do those in the northern states. There was a slight increase in the percentage on hand at the close of the year, but the mills had a little less than one-third of their cut on the yard, as against 70 per cent. in the case of northern pine and about 73 per cent. in northern hemlock.

With the exception of Maine the New England and northeastern states cut less lumber in 1908 than during either 1906 or 1907. The increase in Maine was 50,000,000 feet. There was a decrease of 30,000,000 feet in Maryland, in New York of a little over 100,000,000 feet, in Pennsylvania of about 490,000,000 feet, in Vermont of 20,000,000 feet and in West Virginia of 114,000,000 feet. The product of the states named was 705,862,000 feet below that of 1907. In Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia there was a decrease aggregating about 756,000,000 feet, from which the increase of 50,000,000 feet in Maine must be subtracted to show the net loss.

The output of pine in the Carolinas and Virginia was in excess of the 1,000,000,000-foot mark, but the very heavy decrease of 319,848,000 feet is shown when the cut is compared with that of the previous year. These states also reported a small output of longleaf pine, white pine and hemlock. The oak product of these three states was only a little more than one-half that of 1907. Poplar showed a decrease of over 30,000,000 feet, gum a very light loss and chestnut production was cut practically in half. The output of other woods was not very heavy, small increases and decreases being shown in ash, hickory and mixed hardwoods.

Direct reports were received from 6,153 institutions. These reports show 31 mills to be idle but having some stock on hand, and 623 mills to be idle without stocks. During the year 603 mills were burned, dismantled or exhausted their timber supply. Eight new mills were reported as having been built but not operated during 1908. This covered the direct returns. In the indirect reports the cut of mills in several associations were secured and the estimate of mills in certain districts known to have been operated brings the total number of mills covered by the figures given up to 6,253.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

271. Pine Sidings.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and sizes of pine sidings from Canadian exporters.

274. Laths.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and sizes of plasterers' laths from Canadian manufacturers.

275. Hardwood blocks.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and sizes of hardwood blocks in oak and maple from Canadian manufacturers.

278. Birch squares.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of birch squares from Canadian exporters.

280. Box shooks.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and sizes of box shooks from Canadian manufacturers.

281. Wood moulding.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and descriptions of wood moulding for house decoration from Canadian manufacturers.

290. Pine doors and spruce deals.—A Belfast firm invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers of pine doors and is also desirous of forming a connection with a first-class Canadian shipper of spruce deals.

329. Wood and sawn goods, etc.—A Newcastle-on-Tyne firm of general merchants and importers would like to get into communication with Canadian shippers of wood and sawn goods, etc.

337. Ores, metals, lumber, etc.—A firm in the North of England wishes to open up correspondence with some Canadian exporters of ores, metals, lumber, etc., requiring a market in Great Britain.

343. Building material.—A Manchester firm invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of doors and other building material.

346. Wood.—A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of white round wood.

360. Pine, spruce deals, flooring, etc.—A South African firm of commission agents desire to communicate with Canadian exporters of pine and spruce deals and spruce ends; tongued and grooved birch flooring, and poplar and ash.

363. Lumber.—A South African firm desires to communicate with Canadian exporters of Oregon pine deals, spruce deals, pine boards and clear pine.

364. Satin walnut.—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desire to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of satin walnut.

366. Wood.—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desire to communicate with Canadian exporters of hickory, ash, birch and oak.

368. Staves.—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desire to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of staves.

369. Bass boards.—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desire to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of bass boards.

375. Veneer.—A North of England firm, having a large outlet for 3 and 5 veneered wood for use in cabinet making, would be interested in hearing from Canadian manufacturers.

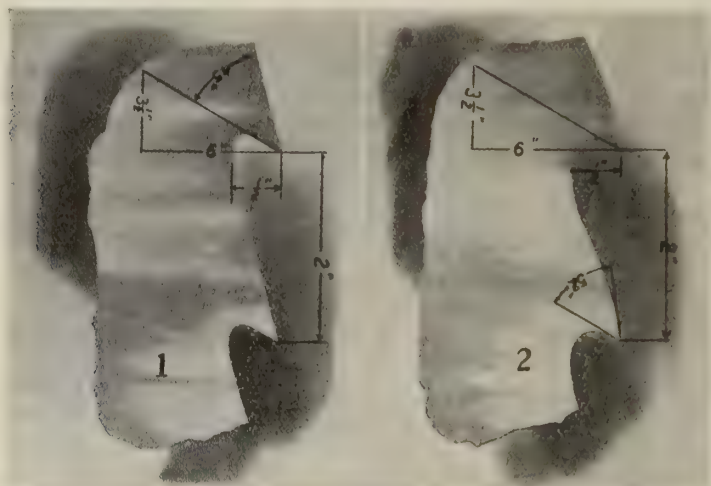
376. Timber.—A Lancashire firm wishes to secure the representation of Canadian exporters of timber and other building materials.

The amount of dues collected on account of timber in the Yukon Territory during the last fiscal year was \$17,555.22. There are in existence 114 timber berths held under license to cut timber within the territory, covering an area of 270.11 square miles, which licenses were granted prior to May 10, 1906, on which date the regulations governing the granting of the licenses to cut timber in the territory were rescinded and regulations for the issue of permits to cut such timber substituted therefor. Three sawmills are in operation within the territory, two on the Klondyke river near Dawson and one on Twelve mile river. According to Government returns the number of feet of lumber, board measure, manufactured during the year was 3,116,967, and the quantity sold 3,220,669, a quantity of the lumber having been held over from the previous year. The number of cords of wood cut during the year was 5,509, and the number sold 5,697. This does not include the very large amount of timber and cordwood cut free of dues for mining purposes.

THE WOODWORKER

The Shape of Resaw Blade Teeth.

There has been a great deal of discussion regarding the shape of teeth for a resaw blade. Some writers have argued that a tooth of a certain shape is better for all classes of work. The experience of a large machine manufacturing company, together with an elaborate series of experiments conducted by them, does not, however, confirm this. Various experiments have been made in spacing to note results. As a rule, it is best to have as many teeth cutting as possible, but the teeth must not be placed too close together or the dust produced will be very fine and have a tendency to plaster on the sides of the board and cause friction on the blade. The coarser the sawdust can be made the better the teeth

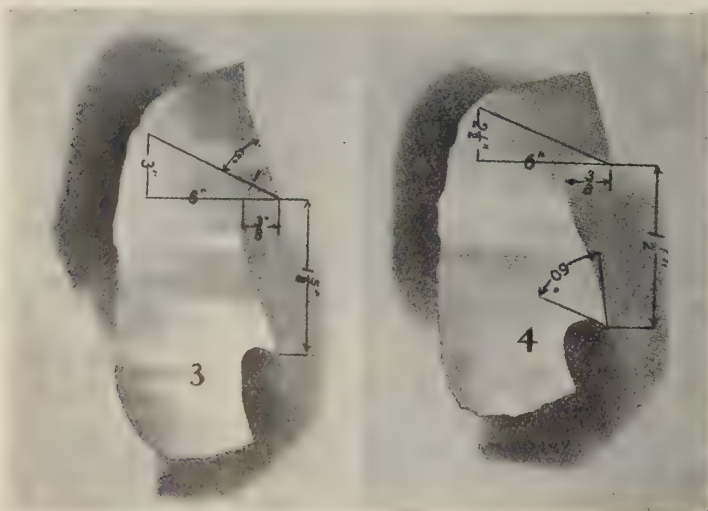


will drag it out of the cut. Teeth can be spaced much closer together for soft-grained woods than for hard, close-grained woods, because in soft woods the dust breaks out in large particles, while in close-grained woods it breaks out in the form of a very fine powder.

Sufficient room should always be provided in the gullet of the tooth to "chamber" the dust properly. There are two ways of providing this space. One is to space the teeth farther apart. The other is to reduce the amount of metal in the tooth, thus increasing the size of the gullet. The correct form and spacing of teeth depend upon the nice balancing of these two conditions.

Where various woods are to be cut it is often necessary to strike an average. Experience has proved that teeth spaced from one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches apart give the best results on various kinds of woods.

Ordinarily it is best to carry as much "hook" as possible without



decreasing the strength of the tooth. The greater the "hook" the more easily the saw cuts, but on cross-grained and hardwoods it should not be exaggerated or the tooth will have a tendency to bend sidewise and follow the grain.

A saw tooth should contain as much metal as possible, but there are two conditions which limit the amount. One is that there must always be sufficient gullet provided; the other in cutting such woods as southern pine, and fir, that are very rich in pitch, the tooth should have as little metal as possible and still have the required strength, for the reason that there is less surface to which the pitch can adhere.

We show forms of teeth which are recommended for different kinds of wood, but many variations may be made to suit special conditions. The forms shown are for 19-gauge saws. If thicker saws are used, the teeth can be slightly deeper and not quite as deep for thinner saws.

- No. 1. White pine and other soft woods.
- No. 2. Cottonwood and other woods of a fibrous nature.
- No. 3. Yellow pine, fir, and other pitchy woods.
- No. 4. Hardwoods, such as oak, maple, elm, gum and mahogany.—The Woodworkers' Review.

How to Figure on Box Dimensions.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers of the United States recently held at Chattanooga, Tenn., an interesting communication was read from Mr. James M. Leaver on box making. Mr. Leaver wrote as follows:

I give my ideas of how a box $17\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ should be figured:

Style No. 1; Example 1.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	1.175
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	1.117
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.557
Total	..... feet	3.849

Example No. 1 is figured as if made from wide lumber which admits of sides and ends being made without ripping waste other than natural defects of stock and the cross-cutting waste incidental to defects, and short ends of board (unfit for any other purpose than kindling wood) and which latter should be cut at the time box under consideration was being made. This waste is determined by the nature of stock and should be known by every manufacturer. I allow $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch for matching top and bottom when made of two pieces, as in the example, or about the actual ripping size of these parts.

Style No. 1; Example 2.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 9$	1.281
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 9$	1.219
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.557
Total	..... feet	4.057

Example No. 2 is figured on the supposition that 9-inch boards are obtainable for sides and ends, otherwise this example is figured as per Example No. 1.

Style No. 1; Example 3.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 10$	1.424
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	1.354
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.557
Total	..... feet	4.335

Example No. 3 is figured on the basis of using 10-inch boards for sides and ends, as some box men must do, otherwise figuring is as per Example No. 1.

Styles Nos. 2, 3 and 4—Ends not matched. S., T. & B. matched. All parts named in two pieces are figured per exact cutting and ripping sizes, with matching allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch on sides, tops and bottoms.

Style No. 2.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	1.175
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$	1.261
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.657
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch side cleats	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 4$.....	.344
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch T&B cleats	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 4$.....	.261
Total	..... feet	4.698

Style No. 3.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	1.175
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$	1.261
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.657
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch side cleats	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 4$.....	.344
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch T&B cleats	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 4$.....	.427
Total	..... feet	4.864

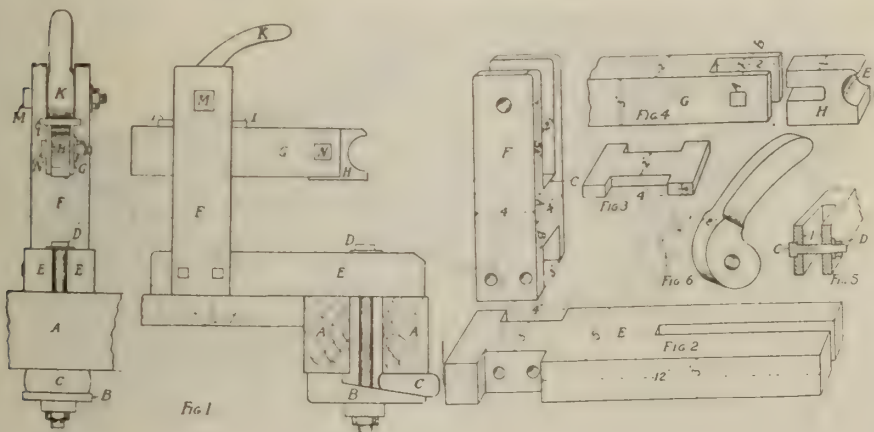
Style No. 4.		
$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch ends	$10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$	1.175
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides	$20\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$	1.261
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch T&B	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$	1.557
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch cleats	9×4.....	.375
Total	..... feet	4.368

The three methods of figuring Style No. 1 are used according to conditions. The method shown in Example No. 1 is also used, unfortunately, by some who do not, or will not, understand that when ripping waste is such as to create an arbitrary condition, it should be absorbed in the figures and not in the estimated waste percentage which covers all classes of work. In my opinion, the closer we get to actual lumber consumption in our figures, the nearer we will come to making profit. To figure one price stock on the basis of width of board used is really figuring all styles of boxes on one basis. Statistical figures based on exact cutting and ripping sizes are very useful for proving waste made by defects and unusable cross-cuttings. With careful assorting of widths in cleated styles very little waste need be made in the ripping process. But those manufacturers who figure matched parts on the same basis as if not matched are giving a portion of their lumber away.

The Construction of a Back Rest.

The back rest has been truly termed the turner's third hand, as it serves the purpose of steadying the work in the lathe, leaving his natural hands free to manipulate the tools, says C. Tobyansen in the "Woodworker." On long and line turnings the assistance of a back rest is an absolute necessity. It is of great consequence then, that this contrivance does its service properly. It must centre truly to the work, create no undue friction, thereby burning and marring the article of production, and lastly—but not least—it should be speedy of adjustment, and, once adjusted, "stay put."

The seeking of these attainments has given rise to many varying forms, some of which have been patented and are manufactured for the market, but a far larger number are constructed by the turner himself and may be termed home-mades. We have used patented forms—frictionless, they are called—having small wheels which press on the work. These serve well enough for a while, until the wheel bearings get worn, then behold a rattlebox! They then make noise enough to wreck one's



nerves; and if yours is not a case of "nerves" constitutionally, you will speedily develop a case.

It would be out of the question to enumerate the many home-made forms—or failures—I have used and observed in my twenty years of experience as a wood-turner. It seems as if every new mill you enter has some peculiar and characteristic contrivance of its own, some of them wonderful and fearful to behold. Still, many have good points, and the one I am about to present for the reader's consideration is a composite of these, "aided and abetted" with some ideas of my own. It is meant for balusters and furniture turnings only, not for heavy work such as columns and the like. It is seldom that a back rest is required on these, unless they are out of the ordinary in length.

Our back rest is made entirely of hardwood, excepting, of course, the necessary bolts. Fig. 1 shows face and side views. A represents the lathe ways; B a block which, in conjunction with the bolt D and the wedge C, serves to fasten the back rest on the lathe; E is the base, F the upright, G the arm with its adjustable and interchangeable extension; H I we will call the pressure plate, as it receives the locking pressure from the eccentric lever K, which securely holds the arm in the desired position. This lever swings on the bolt M, and another bolt marked N secures the extension piece, or hand, if you like, marked H. The two bolts marked L complete the enumeration of parts.

Proceeding to fig. 2, we find the base and upright E and F. I believe the working drawings self-explanatory. These parts may be fastened together with bolts, as suggested in sketches, or they may be fitted and glued and further secured by screws on each side. It is immaterial how so long as the needed stability is attained. The height of the upright from A to B will vary according to the height of the lathe centre. Other dimensions are all given.

The pressure plate, fig. 3, should fit rather snugly between the shoulders, as this overcomes the backward pull of the eccentric when applied, leaving the arm stationary where it is placed. Fig. 4 shows the arm and extension G and H. Care must be taken that the seat marked C, fig. 2, is perfectly flat, or a little hollow, if anything, otherwise the arm will be

wobbly, and this destroys its efficiency. The extension H should fit closely into the jaws of the arm, so when the bolt nut is tightened the jaws will hold it firmly.

A cross-section at 9 B is shown in fig. 5. Note that the square bolt head it let into the wood to prevent the bolt turning when pressure is brought on the jaws by the nut D. Fig. 6 shows the eccentric lever, which should be so constructed that the pressure increases gradually as it is brought down, until it locks tightly. If it should develop through wear a tendency to slip, a piece of sandpaper between it and pressure plate will cure the evil.

That part of the extension H, fig. 4, which presses against the work E should be sawed on the band saw to fit closely at the point of contact. A piece of birch answers the purpose well. The grain should run endwise the contact point, since it is harder and wears more evenly; a drop of oil once in a while will make it very smooth. Do not bring it up hard against the work, as, of course, undue pressure is bound to develop heat and cause burning. Fasten your back rest in position where wanted, bring the arm up against the work so the extension contact fits nicely, then tighten arm with eccentric lever. The extension being so far loose in the jaws of arm, will thus adjust itself naturally, and may now be tightened with a monkey-wrench—and tighten it good and hard, as this is the only part which can "give."

Once properly adjusted, it is done for good and all, so far as the lot of work at hand is concerned, providing the balusters or whatever it may be are alike, as you can throw the lever and the arm back, or bring it up against your work, and lock in less time than the proverbial "shake of a lamb's tail."

Standard Stock Work by Local Planing Mills.

At times we find in actual practice the best laid and most logical theories actually reversed. There is now and then a manifestation of this reversal of theory in connection with planing mill work, wherein local planing mills find it advantageous to make what is termed standard stock work. There is a well-supported theory that the local planing mill which has no nearby source of supply for its rough lumber, should confine its work to the making of other things besides standard patterns or standard stock, such as flooring, casing, base, etc. The logic for this lies in the fact that the stock can be made at the planers, which are part of the sawmill equipment in the woods, and the saving in freight effected by doing the dressing there makes it possible to furnish this dressed stock at even a lower price than the mill can furnish the rough stock out of which to make it. Apparently this is a theory that should hold good, yet we find frequently in actual practice that while the logic is good so far as it goes, it doesn't go far enough nor take into consideration all the subject matter that has a bearing. For one thing, there is lots of work done in natural finish; that is, instead of paint, stain and varnish are used, and when lumber is wanted for this it is wanted fresh and clean. Too frequently the lumber that has been carried in stock shipped up from the mills in the woods becomes stained and black with age, accumulating dust and dirt of one kind and another, so that it doesn't meet with favor at the hands of builders. In fact, they figure that it is so much trouble to clean up dirty and black lumber to make it presentable that they would rather pay more for the stock in the first place and have it come fresh from the machines. Some even have their flooring run fresh just as they want to use it; and with basing, base and other kinds of mill work that is to be finished natural, there is nothing looks as well as stock freshly run, no matter how well it may be taken care of. Stock that is dressed at the mills to standard patterns, no matter how good the lumber nor how well the dressing may have been done, gets a little dingy and dead-looking, even if it doesn't get black and dirty, and is not worth as much to the critical builder as lumber that has been shipped rough and is dressed to pattern just before using. So there is lots of call for even standard patterns made at the local planing mill. They look better, finish up better, and are really better in that they present a fresh, live surface, that is stained and varnished before it gets dingy with age, and consequently remains fresh. This is a point that it is well for planing mills to keep in mind, because frequently one can enlarge the work at the mill and have better satisfied customers by calling their attention to this feature.—The Woodworker.

Australia's imports of timber during 1908 amounted in value to £1,890,835, being an increase of £258,780 over the imports in 1907. The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports state that there is a demand for oak for wine staves and for furniture in Australia. As a large number of the wine growers are Germans, oak from Germany has naturally been preferred for the staves; that for furniture has been secured from New York and is either of Canadian or United States origin. Past efforts to get into direct touch with Canadian timber people, who produce oak, lumber or staves, have been fruitless, but correspondence is now under way which may bring about substantial business.

H Arcand & Company, wood merchants, Champlain, Que., in a recent letter to the *Canada Lumberman* say: "We have found your journal very useful and indispensable for a wood merchant."

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

A Progressive Firm of Machinery Manufacturers

The well known firm of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, founders and machinists, of Fredericton, N.B., manufacturers of the patented Dunbar shingle machine, began business in the year 1871, the heads of the firm then being Walter McFarlane and Peter McFarlane (both now deceased), and Fred P. Thompson (now a senator). They carried on a general foundry and machine shop business, manufacturing stoves, farming machines, mill machinery, etc. A few years later William Anderson was admitted into the partnership, and the present name was established. Shortly after this the firm stopped manufacturing mowing machines, hay rakes, etc., and devoted their efforts almost exclusively to shingle mill machinery, particularly their well known patented Dunbar shingle machine, which now has a splendid reputation among Canadian lumber firms.

After the death of Mr. Anderson in 1886, the business was carried on by Messrs. Thompson and McFarlane until May, 1906, when Mr. Walter McFarlane died very unexpectedly from an attack of heart failure. In May, 1908, Senator Thompson, the only remaining partner, retired, and the business was taken over by Smith Bros., nephews of Mr. Walter McFarlane, the firm name of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson



Albert C. Smith, President McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.



Percy G. Smith, Manager McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

being retained. These three enterprising young men have had experience in the business and already the concern is showing marked signs of advancement, as a result of their united efforts.

Mr. Percy G. Smith, the manager, whose portrait is published herewith, entered the employ of McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson in 1893, as pattern maker, and in 1899 went to the United States, returning in 1904. To his management is due the efficiency of the foundry department of the firm. Mr. Albert C. Smith, the president, whose portrait is also published, entered the employ of the firm in 1893 and after serving his apprenticeship went to the United States and the Canadian West, returning home in 1908 at the time of his uncle's death. He is now in charge of the machine and blacksmith department, being splendidly equipped for the work. Owing to his efforts the department is in a splendid condition. Mr. Harry A. Smith, the junior member of the firm, entered the woodworking department in 1901, and after serving his apprenticeship went to the United States and the Canadian West in 1905, returning in 1907. He is now in charge of the slaes and shipping department, for which work he is well suited.

The principal articles manufactured by this firm are the well known patented Dunbar shingle machine, railroad dump cars and supplies, mill machinery, iron and brass castings and stoves. It is their intention shortly, to commence the manufacture of an up-to-date lath machine. The manufacture of railroad dump cars is a new venture on the part of the firm, their first having been made in 1908. Their cars and wheels are already in good demand, and the firm will soon be in a position to increase the output. The shingle machine which they manufacture has a reputation of its own, and the demand this season far exceeds that of any previous season, orders coming from all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland. The plant is obliged to run overtime to keep up with

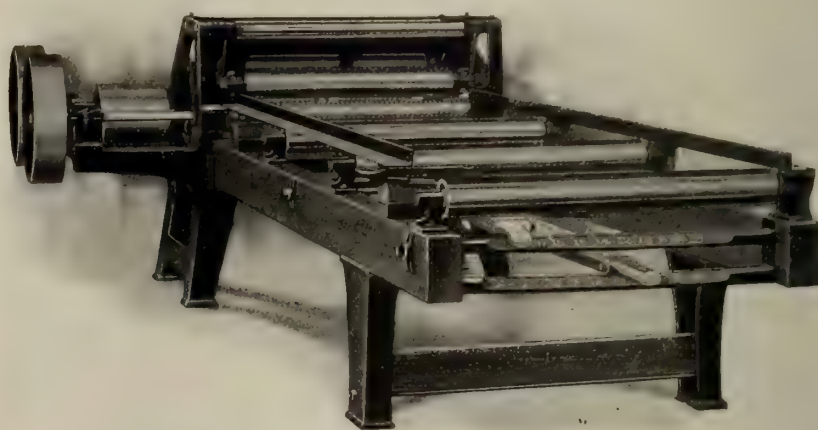
the work. As the material and workmanship are so good, McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson products are unexcelled, and as the firm is composed of three energetic young men, who have had wide experience, it is sure to make rapid progress towards becoming one of the most prominent concerns of its kind in Canada.

An Economical and Popular Edger.

Lumber that is manufactured the best sells the most readily and demands the highest price. In days gone by, less was thought about ragged lumber than to-day; but the facilities for making perfect lumber have improved so much that much more is expected in this direction now than formerly, and few care to buy lumber unless it has straight and parallel edges and square ends, and is of standard widths and lengths.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., claim that there is no other way in which lumber can be edged and trimmed so perfectly or economically as on a "Tower" or "Tower Extra" Edger and a "Tower" one-man, two-saw trimmer. These machines, they claim, increase the output of a mill without adding appreciably to its expenses, by reducing the cost of sawing the lumber on the one hand and enhance the value of the product on the other.

This company make an exceptionally complete line, consisting of sixty different sizes and styles of edgers and ten different sizes of trimmers. They build edgers for portable mills, stationary mills, sawmills and planing mills; ordinary edgers; twin edgers; edgers with levers;



No. 8 "Tower Extra" 36-inch Edger, New Model. Front table not shown.

edgers with hand wheels; edgers 32, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 and 66 inches wide in the clear between guides; edgers with any number of saws, from two up; trimmers for mills cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours; trimmers for mills cutting up to 50,000 feet in ten hours; and trimmers that cut from a minimum of 6 to a maximum of 16, 18, 20, 22 or 24 feet; to say nothing of special machines. The purchaser is thus able to select an edger or a trimmer perfectly adapted to his requirements—one neither too large nor too small, wasting neither room nor power.

The New Champion Edger.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., have issued a couple of bulletins describing their New Champion Edger and their Light Champion Edger. The New Champion Edger is suitable for mills of medium size and capacity, handling average run of logs. It is made in three widths and is strong, heavy and substantial. The general design of the company's heavy big Champion Edger has been followed closely. The Light Champion Edger is a small type of gang edger, suitable for small or semi-portable mills or for special purposes, where only a small edger is required. It is made in two sizes, No. 1 having two saws, one stationary and one moveable, and No. 2 having three saws, one stationary and two moveable. The saw space on each of the light machines is 30½ inches. Sawmill owners and others interested in edgers will do well to communicate with the Waterous Company regarding these machines.

The Linderman Machine Company, Muskegon, Mich, have favored the *Canada Lumberman* with an attractive sample of the work of their automatic dovetail glue jointer. The sample, which is designed in the form of a small desk tray or ash holder, shows that the machine is a splendid one. It turns out work of this class at a rate of 40 lineal feet a minute, while for core work the rate is increased one-half.

Fraser River Lumber Co.

Telegraphic Address :
Fraser Mills, B.C.

FRASER MILLS, B. C.

Limited

A Superior
Product



Perfectly
Milled

B. C. Fir and Cedar Lumber

No Order too Large for our Capacity or too Small for our Attention

Best Quality

Competitive Prices

Prompt Shipment

A Trial Order Will Convince You



View of Interior of Saw Mill Looking toward Jack Ladder.

We Operate the Largest and Most Up-to-date Mills in Canada

SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

Regina C. Bruce,
Medical Hall Building

Winnipeg F. A. Shore,
316 Grain Exchange

Toronto H. A. Rose,
3 Toronto Street

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY,** 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

30 HARD MAPLE LOGS 30" AND UP, DIAMETER small end, free defects. Also 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 Basswood. State when can ship. Apply **Box 713, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 11

Wanted

1", 1 1/4" and 2" Spruce, write stating quantity and price to **THE ELGIE & JARVIS LUMBER CO., LTD.,** Toronto. 8

Hemlock Lath Wanted

10 CARS 1 1/2" x 4" NO. 1. QUOTE BEST price on car, naming shipping point on R. R. **C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N. Y.** 9

Wanted

TWO MILLION 4" WHITE PINE LATH; Must be dry. Also some 1" and 1 1/4" white pine strips and 1 1/4" and 3/4" tamarac plank. **J. D. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N. Y.** 10

Wanted

200,000 ft. 1" and 1 1/2" Beech
500,000 ft. 1" winter cut Basswood
500,000 ft. 1" Black Ash
Apply **Box 706 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.**

Basswood Wanted

500,000 FT. 4/4 WINTER CUT, LOG run, dead culls out. State amount you have and lowest price. **Box 694 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 8

Wanted

TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR NEXT SEASON'S cut of slabs. Write us. **LEVEILLE & MARION, Wholesale Lumber, 1541 St. Catharine St. East, Montreal, Que.** 9

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. **Box 719, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 11

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to **Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 12

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to **ROBERT COX & CO.,** Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 11

Wanted

1" Coffin Elm 12" and up wide
1" Soft Elm common and better
1" Hard Maple common and better
1 1/2" Soft Elm common and better
1 1/2" Basswood, winter cut
1 1/2" Hard Maple, plain, white and quartered
Write us for prices. We can use one million feet **MILL CULL Birch, Maple, Beech, Soft Elm and Basswood.** Apply to **KERNAN BROS., LIMITED,** Owen Sound, Ont. 8

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont.** 11

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS ROUGH LUMBER AND LATH. Quantity of last seasons cut in stock. Will contract for any portion of this season's cut. Apply **AUSTIN & NICHOLSON, Chapleau, Ont.** 11

CEDAR SHINGLES

WILL CONTRACT FOR OUR CUT OF these estimated two to three millions and will grade and brand to suit purchaser. Correspondence solicited. **THE PEARCE CO., Limited, Marmora, Ont.** 11

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut **H BOURGOUIN, Montreal.** 11

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, situated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B. C. estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill. Apply to **Mrs. E. H. HUSBAND,** 129 Main St., Hamilton Ontario 9

FOR SALE

3 cars 2" B Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clears, " "
3 " 2nd Clears, " "
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. c

For Sale

24M. ft. 2" Cedar log run d.c. out
100M. ft. 1" Birch mill cull d.c. out
300M. ft. 2, 2 1/2, 3" Birch mill cull d.c. out
17M. ft. 1" Maple log run d.c. out
50M. ft. 2" Maple 1st and 2nds
65M. ft. 2" Maple 1 and 2 common
60M. ft. 1" Ash log run d.c. out
200M. ft. 3x5x16"x16" Merch Spruce
200M. ft. 3x5x10/15 " "
200M. ft. 3x6x10/15 " "
HORACE HARTLEY, 54 Guardian Bldg., Montreal 9

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1"x4/6"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1"x7, & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2"x4"x10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2"x8"x10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2"x10"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2"x12"x10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2"x5, 7, 9, 11"x10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating
We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine. **PINE LUMBER CO.,** Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury) 11

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber

The property of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited)
There are large quantities of Railroad and other timber including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres or more if desired.
There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.
Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to **W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,** Managing Director, 79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 10

For Sale

HEMLOCK, OAK, BASSWOOD AND some pine. Apply to **C. M. WALLBRING Esq., Madoc, Ont.**

For Sale

15,000 GOOD GREEN CEDAR POSTS 5 1/2" top end; 10', 12', 14', 16' long; water shipment only. Address **TOBERMORY LUMBER CO., Tobermory, Ont.** 10

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE 50 H.P. AUTOMATIC CUT OFF EN- gine in good running order. Will exchange for lumber. **D. AITCHISON & Co., Main St., Hamilton.** 8

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL, ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h. p., belts, etc. Apply to **Box 52 Chapleau, Ont.** 9

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to **TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B.** 11

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, Brantford, Ont.** 11

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gauge. **THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont.** 12

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running. **MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED, St. John, N.B.** 8

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 7 1/2" x 18", 36 6" tubes
4 7 1/2" x 18", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW.
4 7 1/2" x 16", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW.
2 7 1/2" x 16", 64 4" tubes
5 6 6" x 18", 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 6 6" x 16", 36 5" tubes plug hat dome
4 6 6" x 16", 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW.
3 6 6" x 17, 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 5 4" x 19, 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Allis
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" & 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangey frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" center crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" center crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 30" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 48" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
15" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" center crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 410 White Bldg.

For Sale

1 5 1/2" iron pulley, 20" face with 2 1/2" dodge clutch (new
2 5 1/2" iron clutch pulley, 20" face.
1 sand sucker—8" suction.
1 pair horizontal twin engines.
1 three block saw carriage.

Address **EDDY BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED,** Blind River, Ont. 9

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand feeders
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Position Wanted

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN, SIX- teen years' experience. Good recommendations. **Box 696, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto** 9

Position Wanted

AS HAND SAW FILER FOR COMING season can furnish best of reference and guarantee satisfaction. Address **J. S. BURTON, Buckingham, Que.** 8

WANT POSITION AS RETAIL LUMBER Yard Foreman; good at measuring, good at grading, used to planing mill work; can give the best of reference; 12 years' experience; married and sober. **Box 708, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto** 10

Position Wanted

MILLWRIGHT AND BLACKSMITH, ALSO round saw filer and hammerer. **Box 698 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 9

Wanted

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER OR BOOK- keeper, by young man who has had 5 years experience in lumberman's office. Can furnish good references. **Box No. 717 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 12

Wanted

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL SAW MILL Superintendent wishes to secure sawing contract in large modern mill with good future assured. Address "Results" **Box 703 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 9

Wanted Logging Contractors

GOOD RELIABLE CONTRACTORS, CAPA- ble of taking contract to log part or whole townships. For particulars apply to the **WOODS DEP'T LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.** 10

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detail, ed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lum- ber business, wishes to buy working interest in saw- mill operation where his services can be used. Prefer **B. C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 9

WANTED—EMPLOYEES**Wanted**

LUMBER SALESMAN AND SHIPPER. State experience and salary expected. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. 9

Wanted

SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR MILL, STARTING May 1st. State experience and references. VIGARS-SHEAR LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Port Arthur, Ont. 10

Wanted

YOUTH ABOUT EIGHTEEN AS STENO-
grapher and office assistant. Give references and salary expected. Box 720, CANADA LUMBERMAN 8

Wanted

INSPECTOR FOR PINE AND HEMLOCK
Lumber water shipment. Must be strictly sober and a hustler. Apply giving experience and wages required to Box 712, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 7

Wanted

BY WHOLESALE LUMBER YARD TOR-
onto, a smart young man who has a know-
ledge of hardwood culling. Salary \$2.00 per day,
steady employment with excellent chance for ad-
vancement. Box 683, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 11

Cordwood Contractor Wanted

WANTED—CONTRACTOR TO GET OUT
from 40 to 50 thousand cords hardwood
annually for charcoal plant. Must have previous
experience in operating on large scale with modern
appliances. Address "Cordwood Contractor",
Box 697 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

STRICLY a MILLWRIGHT, WHO CAN
take complete charge of moving and enlarging
large sawmill and take charge of same when finish-
ed. Must have gilt edge references. Location on
Lake Huron. Apply Box 701 CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto. 8

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

STEAM SAW MILL TO LEASE AT
Arnprior, Ont., 30 to 40 M ft. capacity daily, in
good order, good piling ground, sorting platform,
storage booms, etc. Full particulars, apply
OTTAWA LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Ottawa, Ont. 8

For Sale

A 75 H.P. SAW AND SHINGLE MILL,
located on the Ottawa River with supply of
timber enough to last twenty years. Stock of logs
for this season is ready for the mill, which may be
seen running after April 1st. Easy terms for an
immediate purchaser. Apply Box 707 CANADA
LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Factory For Sale

IN A BUSY TOWN FIFTY MILES WEST
of Toronto; two-storey, metal clad building;
suitable for woodworking business; 6,000 square feet
floor space; dry kiln capacity 10,000 feet; 40 h. p.
boiler; 25 h.p. engine; electric dynamo to light
entire plant; about one acre of land; this property is
valued at \$8,000; we are instructed to sell land,
building and machinery, ready to go to work, at a
sacrifice for immediate sale. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS
& Co., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN
GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located
and good timber. Either British Columbia or Paci-
fic Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands,
1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 11

**Important Sale of Valuable Timber
Limits, Saw Mills, Logs, etc.**

SEALD TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
up to and including TUESDAY, THE FOUR-
TH DAY OF MAY, 1909, for:

1. The timber berths comprising the township of
Roberts and all of the township of Kitchener, with
the exception of three square miles thereof, in the dis-
trict of Algoma. These berths also are virgin limits
of excellent white and red pine very convenient to
operate and close to the railway and will be sold
together or separately.

2. Timber berth known as "107" on the Spanish
river in said district, the license therefor including
all woods. This is an excellent berth convenient
both to railway and the Spanish River.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
For terms and further particulars, including esti-
mates, apply to:

LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS
Vendor's Solicitors,
Hamilton

Wanted

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DIS-
trict. Also limits in other districts. Address
Box 711, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU
wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to
probable buyers by placing an advertisement in
the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address,
CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

TIMBER LIMIT ON LAKE HURON. CON-
tains 1,700 acres mixed timber, sawmill, dock,
etc. Plenty more timber can be bought. Will be sold
cheap as proprietors have other business. Box 47,
Hepworth, Ont. 8

For Sale

LOTS 7, 8 AND 9, TOWNSHIP OF PERRY,
about 3 miles west of Emsdale Station, Grand
Trunk Ry., containing approximately 400,000 ft.
Birch, 150,000 ft. Balsam and Spruce, 200,000 ft.
Hemlock, large quantity of Beech and Maple and
small amount of Elm and Black Ash; clear title.
Good winter road to station, short route. Machin-
ery and engine available for portable mill. Price
\$3,000. Apply Box 716 CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto. 9

Timber Berth for Sale

CONTAINS 75,000,000 FEET OF SPRUCE.
40 miles from proposed G.T.P. divisional point
on McLeod River, (210 miles west of Edmonton) and
20 miles from nearest point on river touched by rail-
road. River drivable. Berth easily logged. Area
23 sq. miles. Timber from 12" to 35" through.
Limit will produce over 2,000,000 railroad ties worth
40 cents average. Tremendous demand for ties at
present time which is likely to continue for some
years. Reasonable time will be allowed for examina-
tion. Price \$35,000. W. S. HEFFERMAN, 257
Jasper Ave., E., Edmonton. 8

**Sale of Valuable
Timber Limits**

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED
to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell
House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m.,
the following Timber Limits situate in Block A,
Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half
Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth
677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14,
Range 3, Block A, 21½ square miles; Berth 611,
Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria,
River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence
No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16,
Range 4, Block A, 9½ square miles; Berth 679,
Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range
3, Block A, 13½ square miles; Berth 680, Licence
No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block
A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of
1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25
square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09,
north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles;
Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half Lot
17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.
Total 183¾ square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of
access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their
location. They comprise some of the best pine and
pulp wood areas in the Province.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be
paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in
equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months
thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch),
and to Code & Burrill, Solicitors, Carleton Cham-
bers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

**Estimating Timber.**

In answer to a correspondent the
"American Lumberman" publishes
the following on the question of
estimating merchantable timber:

Merchantable standing timber is
a term used to define those trees
from which can be manufactured
lumber whose value is equal to or
greater than cost of production plus
stumpage. It could not, by any
stretch of the imagination, be
broadened so as to include bark,
cordwood, tannic acid wood and
similar by-products.

Ordinarily, when a tract of tim-
ber land is sold the purveyor con-
tents himself with conveying title
to so many acres of timber land. It
is customary for the buyer to make
his own estimates as to the quan-
tity of timber he thinks the lands
contain. The seller could not be
expected to guarantee the quantity
for the obvious reason he has no
voice in the methods to be used in
converting the trees into lumber.
If he had a voice he probably
would insist that the manufacturer
use the thinnest possible saws and
that instead of cutting inch boards
the logs be squared up into timber
so as to do away with the waste
of the saw kerf. A 12 x 12 x 20
would contain 240 feet board mea-
sure. If this stick of timber should
be cut into inch boards it would
not be possible to make more than
eleven at the outside and probably
not more than ten, a loss of either
20 or 40 feet, equal in one case to
8½ per cent. and the other 16½
per cent.

Mr. W. A. Preston, M.P.P. for
Rainy River, and Mr. Arthur
Hawke, recently interviewed Hon.
Frank Cochrane and Hon. Dr.
Reaume in the matter of the es-
tablishment of a large fish, game
and forest reserve on the boundary
line between Ontario and Northern
Minnesota. The project is not a
new one, for the size of the reserve
has been practically decided upon.
The Federal Government of the
United States has consented to set
aside a territory of a million acres
of land in the northern part of
Minnesota. It is hoped that a
similar area will be set aside on
the Ontario side, consisting of a
half-million acres in Hunter Island
and a half-million in the Quiteco
country adjoining it to the north.

The Ministers were much inter-
ested in the project, and it is prob-
able that the members' ideas will
be followed out.

FOR SALE

43 Steel Flat cars in perfect con-
dition suitable for Lumber or Dry
Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity
5 to 7 tons, will sell cheap to a
quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails
from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

We can quote close prices for
quick shipment on:

1 in. and 2 in. dry Hemlock

1 in. and 2 in. dry Norway

1 in. dry Spruce

Edward Clark & Son

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British Columbia Timber

is the best investment to-day. List of timber
and pulp limits, reports and blue prints supplied
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REVELSTOKE, B. C.

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& Machine Co.**

Owen Sound, Ont.

Make a specialty of blacksmith work, pipe
and pipe fittings, castings of all kinds finished
or rough.

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SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS

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FACTORY NEAR STATION WRITE FOR PRICES
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RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
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HAMILTON, ONT.

**File and Rasp Manufacturers
and Re-Cutters**

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor



Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The Georgian Bay district trade is quiet though showing signs of gradual improvement. Good grades continue in fair demand. Enquiries are quite numerous and mail orders are coming to hand steadily. Prices at Toronto are firm, although there is only a medium amount of business. The mills which supply central Ontario are pretty well stocked with lumber and no decided price improvement is expected. British Columbia cedar shingles are firmer at Toronto, and XXX, XXXX XXXXX have advanced 15 to 20 cents. Present prices are causing buyers in the Ottawa valley to hold off. Red pine and spruce especially are considered too high. The dull state of the British market is also an influence in the direction of lower prices. White pine lath are in firm demand prices being 25 cents higher than in the early winter. Prices are reported to be stiffening in western Ontario. The spring building demand is partly accountable for this and an important factor is the general improvement in the condition of stocks which has been brought about by careful business methods during the past year. Altogether there is a promising outlook at present. At Sarnia prices have advanced about \$2 for most grades and about \$4 for some of the scarcer ones, such as No. 1 cuts 2-inch. A Toronto hardwood dealer who recently returned from a visit to the Southern States reports a scarcity of quarter-cut oak. In other lines, however, there is a tendency to smash prices. Dealers do not seem to care about profits so long as they make sales. The lower grades of quarter-cut oak are not in good demand. There seems to be a great deal of it on the market and everybody wants to sell. The prices are lower than they have been for some time. In Ontario, dealers expect an improvement in the demand for hardwoods. It is not likely to come quickly, however, but slowly and surely.

Eastern Canada.

The lumber trade at St. John, N.B., has shown considerable improvement during the last two weeks. Present indications are that the spring floods will provide ample water for good drives. Manufacturing is increasing and two mills have recently commenced operations. This makes five in all now working. Nearly all the St. John shingle mills are also producing and it looks as though the coming summer will be an active one in the shingle business. Prices at present are about \$2.85 to \$2.95 per thousand for "extra" cedar shingles, and \$2.35 to \$2.45 for "clears," f.o.b. St. John for dutiable. Stocks of high grade cedar shingles are low. The uncertainty in connection with the United States tariff is having an effect upon the lumber business in general, but this, it is hoped, will disappear shortly. The spruce deal trade with Great Britain is quiet and stocks are light. Prices are at about \$14.50 to \$15 for "English" spruce f.o.b. St. John. There has been a better demand for spruce in New York recently than for a long time past. Prices are fairly strong and stocks are light. At Boston the market for spruce has also developed more strength and higher prices are more generally asked. Spruce frames 9-inch and under are quoted at \$1.25, and sales have been put through at this figure. There is not much call for random but prices are slowly improving. Boards are in moderate demand and prices are firm. The demand for shingles at Boston is not large but prices are fairly steady. The best cedar extras are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4. There is not much business being done at the higher price. The demand for lath is moderate. For $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch the prices asked range from \$3.90 to \$4 and for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch from \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Great Britain.

There is little sign, in London, of the long wished-for revival of trade. Business seems to be growing duller instead of improving. There is,

however, a fair amount of forward buying still in progress in some quarters, although in others, merchants complain of buyers being indisposed to increase their holdings. Spot goods are firm with a tendency to advance in some favorite sizes. The deliveries from all docks are still disappointing. At Foy, Morgan & Company's auction sale, on March 31st, 3x9 and Quebec spruce and regulars varied from £10 10s. to £10, the 11-foot bringing £9 10s. and 4th regulars £8 15s. 3x10 1st Quebec pine regulars made £21 10s. and £21 5s., the 9-inch going at the same prices, the 8-inch at £20, and 7-inch at £19 10s.; 2nd quality 10-inch brought £19 5s., 9-inch £18 5s., 8-inch £18 5s., and 7-inch £18. A long line of 4th Quebec 3x11, 16 to 9 feet, went to one buyer at £12 5s., and he also secured the 9-inch and 10-inch at £11, the 7-inch and 8-inch making an average of £10 15s. Unsorted British Columbia pine in 3x12 to 6x16 made from £12 10s. to £13 10s. At Liverpool the trade is still monotonous and dull. It is hoped that a recent improvement in the cotton markets and in other industries will cause an improvement in the timber trade. Spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are arriving only in small quantities and are selling on c.i.f. terms at unchanged prices. The market still remains firm and there is a probability of better prices for futures. It is expected that higher prices for futures will be one result of the new United States tariff, which will create a better market in the States than in Great Britain. There is a good demand for 3x6 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7. Shippers are reported to have overdone the shipment of 4x4/6 scantlings. Prices for birch planks are advancing slowly but surely, and the demand shows signs of improvement. Stocks consist principally of 3-inch and there is a scarcity of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. 2-inch are also becoming scarcer. At Manchester, trade conditions are no better. The Manchester liners resumed their weekly service on April 15th, between Manchester and Montreal and Quebec. Three fixtures for spruce are reported for the coming season, namely, 1,400 standards per steamer from St. John; 1,600 standards per steamer from Grindstone Island, and 600 standards per sailing vessel from Pugwash. Although trade is not by any means brisk, some reports state that it shows signs of improvement. Orders are certainly more numerous and some merchants believe that the turn of the tide has been reached. At Cardiff, imports are very light and the yard trade is improving. Spruce is getting rather short in stock, especially 9-inch and wider sizes, and prices show a tendency to advance. At Bristol there is very little demand for wood. Spot prices are offering good inducements for sawn woods, but buyers stick to a hand to mouth business. A more or less dull tone prevails at Glasgow, and orders are extremely scarce.

United States.

The preparations of the retail yards in the United States for the coming season's supply is having a good effect upon the lumber business. Most of the yards have already sold quantities of lumber which have not been delivered. With better weather and improved roads this will be changed and retail yards will show many gaps which will have to be filled up. At New York, wholesalers report a better demand for straight lumber business than has prevailed for some time. Although trade is not booming, the character of the buying is good, particularly from the suburban sections. This refers especially to northern pine, for which prices are irregular, but stocks are not urgently pressed for immediate sale. At Buffalo it is expected that the next month will be an active one among white pine dealers as stocks are lower than they ever were and shipments will commence to arrive as soon as navigation opens on the lakes. The feature of the trade at present is the demand for box lumber which formerly had been quite quiet. The demand for hemlock in New York is dull. In Chicago it is somewhat improved, though trade is not active.

New Brunswick White Cedar

Shingles

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We are Manufacturers of

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Heavy Construction Timber, Bridge Timber, Ship
Timber, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Silo Material

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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited
SARNIA, ONTARIO

Upper grades are firm. At Chicago there is a slight demand for fir casing and also for tank stock. Fir timbers, however, cannot compete there against yellow pine, the prices for which are causing a great deal of discussion in the market. Red cedar shingles at Chicago are in an unsettled condition. There is a strong demand, and the supplies at the mills and transfer points are light, so that in a short time it is expected that prices will go higher. White cedar shingles show no change. No. 1 and No. 2 white pine lath at Chicago are in light supply. No. 1 hemlock lath is in good demand and No. 2 in poor demand. At Buffalo the shingle trade is quiet but prices are firm, owing to the small amount now in transit. There may even be a shortage of red cedar at Buffalo if the demand increases before the lake and rail shipments commence to arrive. White cedars are quiet. Cooperage business at Chicago is very dull. Orders are scarce and coopers are running on half time. Stocks are ample for the light demand, which will probably continue light until June, when the run of hogs will make a better demand. The offerings of slack staves are moderate with little change in price.

Market Correspondence

Buyers are Shy in Ottawa Market.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Ottawa valley lumber trade is marked by a disinclination on the part of purchasers to make contracts at the prices demanded by manufacturers. Buyers are asking for reductions on spruce and red pine as compared with quotations of a year ago. Although one big sale of red pine has been made at last year's figures, nearly \$19 per thousand, it appears that not more than \$17 and \$18 is offering for this sort of lumber in some quarters. Sales of spruce have been made at \$16 per thousand log run, mill culls out, and the price is not very strong at that figure. Exporters to the British market say there is every reason for a decline in all last year's prices, judging from the prospects of the coming summer. Apparently if present quotations are maintained they will owe their strength to home consumption more than to foreign export. The chief shippers to the British market expect to begin loading barges on April 26th or 27th. There is enough lumber on hand of the 1908 cut to keep them going until the middle of July. Although sales and orders with them are fewer than at this time last year the moving of lumber from the yards of the Ottawa valley will not reflect the dull situation. The white pine market is without any noticeable feature except in the line of lath. With ever increasing demand during the last couple of months the stock of lath has been greatly reduced and manufacturers are getting a 25-cent advance on early winter prices. The outlook for building activity is so favorable that the lath market is expected to remain buoyant during the summer. Although the popularity of brick and cement building material diminished orders for lumber from many quarters there has been no substitute for lath. The number of building permits issued in Ottawa during March was in excess of the corresponding month for nearly any other year, a very healthy sign for local trade in all branches of the lumber industry.

A recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce stating that importers in Belfast, Ireland, are obliged to procure all their pine doors from the United States was of especial interest to Ottawa in view of the large sash and door factories operated by Davidson & Thackeray and the W. C. Edwards Company. Mr. Gordon Edwards, manager of the latter, explains that the enormous production gives the Americans an advantage on the export trade. They can undersell the Canadians. Besides, the inferior quality they put on the market draws custom.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company which a year ago was severely criticized by the Ottawa "Journal" for allowing logs to partially sink and become "dead heads" in the Ottawa valley and other logs to lie strewn along the shores, is being criticized again by the Ottawa "Citizen" on the same ground. A new phase of the situation is the contention that if logs were subject to confiscation a couple of years after being cut, owners would be more particular not to leave them lying along the streams. Manufacturers are almost unanimous in asserting that this would be a preposterous plan and would only open the door wider to the theft of logs, which already is too common. The partial sinking of logs with one end left just at the surface of the water is annoying to boatmen, but the management of the Ottawa drive maintain that the nuisance is scarcely possible to wipe out altogether and that only a fractional percentage are lost in that way. From present indications the Ottawa drive will be conducted more expeditiously than usual this year. In addition to the new steel tug ordered, expensive river improvements are under construction at Quyon. Some heavy British Columbia timbers have been procured for this work. The tolls to be charged vary a little at certain points from last year. The tariff for sawlogs coming through Quinze boom is reduced from 30 cents to 10 cents, due to the larger volume that will be handled there in the season of 1909. Additional expense has to be incurred at the booms from the head of the Deschenes to the Hull slide and the tariff has gone up from seven to seventeen cents

on sawlogs, 17 feet and under, and from 23 cents to 30 cents on other timbers.

J. R. Booth reports that it is probable his mill will begin the last week of April, as is the usual custom. Excellent progress is being made on his new power house, where 400 men are employed providing a station for the development of electrical energy for his paper and allied industries. It is not expected he will draw on this plant for motive energy for the sawmill as the new Chaudiere dam will provide abundant power for the lumber mill at a cheaper cost. He is manufacturing 50 tons of pulp every day, compared with 20 tons early in the winter when low water threw nearly all the grinders out of operation.

Activity Increasing in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., April 10.—The past fortnight has been marked by considerable activity in all phases of the local lumber trade and industry, there being more life in manufacturing circles, in trading and particularly in logging circles. On the latter phase of the business the interest of New Brunswick lumbering people is centred at present, as upon the developments of the next four weeks will hinge the quantity of output of the mills during the coming sawing season. So far all conditions seem to indicate that the stream driving season will be a successful one. The snow in the woods at the headwaters of the rivers has melted very little, if at all, and it is expected that when it does begin to go there will be a head of water that will enable the drivers to make clean drives. Of course there are many conditions which may yet arise to offset this forecast, but the above is merely using the existing conditions to set forth the probabilities. In some sections along the head waters of the St. John the hauling roads are still in first-class condition and the lumbermen are still hauling to the brows. The logging season is, however, practically at an end and the crews are making ready for the stream driving.

In manufacturing circles considerable stir is apparent and two mills have begun sawing during the past fortnight, making in all five of the larger mills which are now sawing regularly. In trade circles considerable activity is manifested, particularly in short lumber. As nearly all the most important local shingle producing plants are sawing, the output of this new line at this port is practically the same as in mid-summer, although the mills situated at inland points are still idle and will be until the ice is entirely out of the rivers.

It would seem, judging from all indications, as if the present year will fully equal the past year as far as prices on the high grades of cedar shingles for export are concerned. Holdings of cedar shingles at all the chief manufacturing centres throughout the provinces are materially lower than was the case at this time last year. Aside from the output of the St. John mills (which was greatly curtailed because of a strike among the operatives) the output of the provincial mills could not be increased over that of last year, inquiries are quite as plentiful as in the spring of 1908 and the feeling generally on the part of dealers and manufacturers in this direction is one of decided confidence. At present writing an inquiry of any of the local manufacturers would meet with a quotation on "Extra" cedar shingles of from \$2.85 to \$2.95 per thousand, and on "Clears" of from \$2.35 to \$2.45 per thousand, f.o.b. St. John. These figures would apply to the dutiable article. At present writing local stocks of high grade cedar shingles would be less than two millions and there is no single stock of sufficient dimensions to make up a schooner's cargo.

Just at the present time there is a perceptible feeling of uncertainty on the part of both buyer and seller of any line of lumber for export to the United States, an uncertainty which is due to the unsettled condition of affairs caused by the proposed adoption of the Payne bill, with its sweeping changes in the tariff on long and short lumber. It is only a matter of days until the matter is settled one way or the other and the uncertainty will, no doubt, disappear when that settlement is effected.

Local trading in spruce deals for export to Great Britain is of a very quiet nature. Local stocks of this line of goods are, no doubt, lighter than is usual at this time of year; between six and seven millions of superficial feet would cover the total quantity. The quiet condition of trade is, no doubt, largely due to the lack of anxiety on the part of local people to sell out to any great extent for future delivery. While such as have expected any sudden rise in prices of "English" deals have been disappointed, this line has continued firm with a steady improvement in tone and in local demand. As nearly as it is possible to gauge the situation by a general price it may be said that the local market value of "English" spruce is from \$14.50 to \$15 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. St. John. While these figures have unquestionably been exceeded by some special lots which have gone forward by the liners, such cases could not be called indicative of the true situation.

Fort William operators report that they have had the best season on record for getting out ties. Since November the weather has been splendid. The cold was not severe, the hauling was exceptionally good, and the timber taken out has been well up to standard. Ties are selling at 40 cents, or about 2 cents less than last year, as the C.P.R. already have a large supply. The makers were paid \$35 a month and board.

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

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OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
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ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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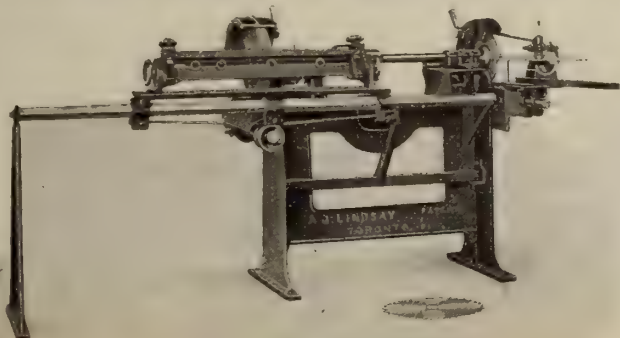
Not too early for enterprising lumber operators to begin planning for one for next year.
Full particulars sent to anyone interested, on request.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Halifax

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder



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Does the entire
grinding of the
shop instead of
standing idle 5½
days out of 6.

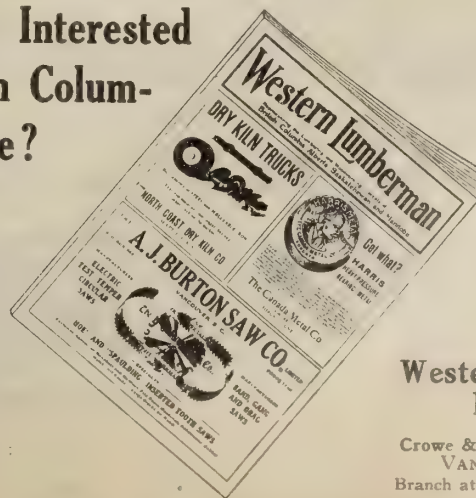
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Industry will
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years make
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Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring
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Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in. In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up, wide. Coffin lengths.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.

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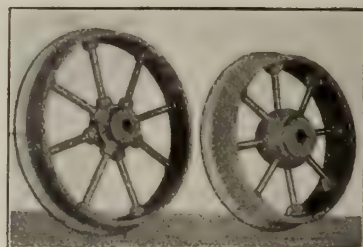
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Midland, Ont.

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Nothing in the Market to equal them for Lumbermen.

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My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

Nelson Lumber Business Growing Active.

There is a decided improvement in the lumber business at Nelson, B.C. and vicinity. The mills of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company in Nelson commenced running on April 1st, and gave employment to over 50 men. This mill is supplied with logs from the company's camp near Porthill on the upper Kootenay river, which is now practically clear of ice. The Westley mill, belonging to the Yale-Columbia Company, has been running at full pressure for the past month, and the Cascade mill will be in operation soon and will employ 600 men. Over 250 men will be employed at the company's mills and camps within a few days and the production of lumber will be about 160,000 feet per day. The company has altogether four tugs plying on the Kootenay and Arrow lakes. Within the next few days one of them will tow down to Nelson a boom of 200,000 feet of logs from Rykert's Siding for use at the mill.

Fred Estey, of this company, speaking of the prospects of the industry during the season, said that the company was at present shipping a considerable quantity of lumber and that he felt highly optimistic as to the prospects of the coming season. Business was steadily picking up, and in two or three months there should be a noticeable rise in prices.

A. G. Lambert states that although only a few men are at present working at his mill at Taghum, a boiler was being constructed for the purpose of increasing the available power and he expected to shortly have a staff of from 25 to 30 men employed there. Mr. Lambert also speaks favorably of the prospects of the coming season and says that he expects to make some big sales before July. Some 2,000,000 feet of lumber will be produced from Mr. Lambert's camp this year.

The Patrick Lumber Company also report considerable activity. Three camps a few miles above Slocan city have been steadily at work since the early fall, and the company's big mill at Crescent Valley will be in operation within a month, employing from 80 to 100 men. Mr. Joseph Patrick states that the prospects for the coming season look better than they have for some years. There is evidence of the present large demand in the prairies being greatly augmented within the near future. Mr. Patrick points out that the prairie provinces are British Columbia's natural market for lumber and that the prices depend very largely upon the conditions prevailing there.

New Brunswick Lumbermen Seeking Changes.

At a recent meeting of representative lumbermen held at Fredericton, N.B., a committee of five was appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Government recommending some changes in the timber regulations. Hon. J. P. Burchill presided, and among others present were Henry Hilyard, J. F. Gregory, St. John; Sheriff O'Brien, of Nelson; F. M. Anderson, Campbellton; T. M. Burns, Bathurst; John Maloney, D. J. Buckley, Rogersville; Allan Ritchie, Newcastle; Randolph Crocker, Millerton, and A. H. F. Randolph, Fredericton.

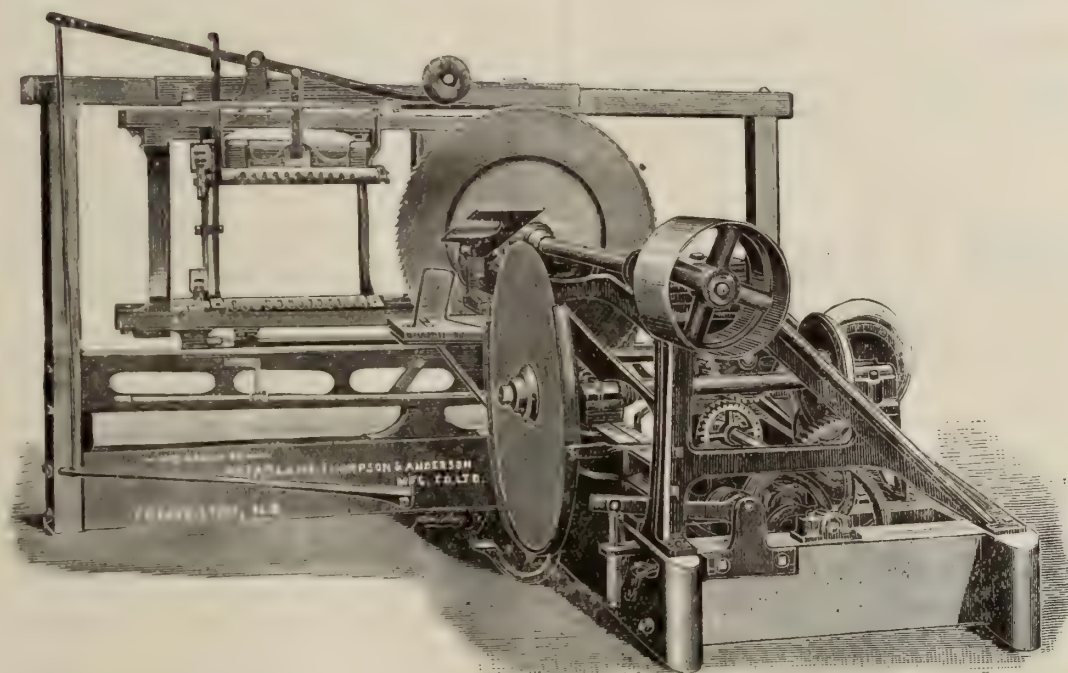
There was some discussion in regard to surveyors appointed by several municipalities, and the meeting seemed to be of the opinion that the Government should require them to qualify for their work. The question of providing a more efficient system of fire protection was discussed. In regard to limit holders, the opinion was expressed that on the expiration of a lease they should be paid by the Government for any improvements which they had made. Recommendations in regard to lease matters will be embodied in the memorial. The committee is composed of Allan Ritchie, F. M. Anderson, Henry Hilyard, A. H. F. Randolph and John E. Moore.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, have recently increased their capital from \$75,000 to \$150,000 in order to provide for extensions to their plant, which the rapid growth of their business, of late, has made imperative. Among recent orders filled by this company, is one for the supply of the entire equipment of saws for the plant of the Davidson, Ward Lumber Company, at Loughborough Inlet. This order included over 70 shingle saws alone. The balance of the order of 120 saws, being intended for use in their circular sawmill. The order also included three automatic Hanchet circular saw sharpeners, besides hand machines and other tools, making up the entire filing room equipment.

It is reported from Winnipeg that J. D. McArthur has purchased two lumber yards belonging to the Keewatin Lumber Company. One of these is situated at the corner of Sutherland avenue and Austin and the other is on Wall street. It is understood that the Keewatin Lumber Company will retire from the Winnipeg field. In the two yards there are at the present moment about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The capital in the yards has been held mainly at Ottawa and the chief interest has been that of Senator Gibson, to whom Mr. McArthur is said to have paid \$50,000 cash for the properties.

Mr. McArthur will operate his newly acquired yards in connection with those he already controls. Counting the two new ones Mr. McArthur has now nine yards in Winnipeg. He anticipates a big demand for lumber this season at firm prices and is preparing for active operations. Hitherto his Winnipeg yard accommodation has been insufficient.

Why the Dunbar Shingle Machine Makes and Saves Money



It cuts and turns out a much larger number of shingles than other mills under the same conditions.

Its strength and simplicity eliminate three great evils, viz: "delays, repairs and saw-hampering." Your men waste no time in idleness.

Users testify to a capacity of from 15,000 to 21,000 shingles per day. That will certainly keep any crew of operators busily engaged.

It requires no expert or high priced workman as an operator. "The Dunbar" is in such common use and is so well known that the great majority of mill-men know how to use it to good advantage.

Blocks cut on our machine are cut with such evenness and finish that the smallest possible amount of stock is wasted in sawdust and refuse.

After all it is the TOTAL SAVING and the TOTAL WASTE in which you are interested.

Let us supply you with further information

Manufactured solely by

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson

Fredericton, N. B.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$250,000 (£50,000)

Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Ltd.

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Canada

Export Lumber and Standing Timber

BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

End Matched Hardwood Flooring

Our specialty 3" and 13/16 end matched Flooring.

Our "EMPIRE BRAND" in
BIRCH, MAPLE or OAK
is a first-class article.

It will help you to corner the flooring trade in your neighborhood. Try us on your next bill.

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SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE**Pine and Hardwood Lumber**LATH and SHINGLES
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN
Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

EDGINGS

Ontario

J. B. Craymer has leased the planing mill at Cobden, Ont.

The Carnegie Milling Company are erecting a sawmill at Port Perry, Ont.

The Globe Casket Works, London, Ont., recently burned down, will be rebuilt.

The Rowden Manufacturing Company will build a furniture factory in Guelph, Ont.

M. McGuire, Dresden, Ont., has sold his machinery and carriage business to James McGregor.

The Building Lumber & Supply Company, of Orillia, will erect a large factory in Welland, Ont.

The Erie Basket Company, Leamington, Ont., are installing machinery for making all kinds of handles.

The Fischer Lumber Company, Wabigoon, Ont., have machinery on the ground for a new sawmill near Good Lake.

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Orillia, manufacturers of sawmill machinery, etc., propose to make some large extensions to their factory.

The Parry Sound Furniture Staples Company, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont., propose to erect a box and basket factory near St. Catharines, Ont.

The Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company, of which the authorized capital is \$20,000,000, will erect, among others, a large sawmill at Fort Frances, Ont.

John S. Porter, general manager of the Loveland-Stone Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont., reports that the winter has been a favorable one for logging, and that the company has secured a full stock.

Fisher, Pollock & Henry, proprietors of the Drayton saw & planing mills, Orangeville, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Geo. G. Fisher drops out and a new firm has been formed composed of P. Pollock and O. B. Henry.

Graves, Bigwood & Company are planning to start their sawmill at Byng Inlet, Ont., about April 15th, but it will all depend upon the state of the weather. Altogether the last winter has been favorable for logging operations.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company's mills at Port Arthur, Ont., which have been closed since November last, are now running again, with enough logs in sight to keep the plant going until next winter. About 300 men are employed.

The Ben Hur Truck Company, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated; capital, \$20,000; to manufacture hand trucks, furniture, boxes, metals, plated ware, wheels, etc. Incorporators, F. R. Close, W. M. Findlay, T. A. Henderson, C. H. Snyder, all of Hamilton.

The Powell Lumber & Door Company, Limited, Toronto, capital \$50,000, has been granted a charter to take over the business carried on in that city by the Rathbun Company. Provisional directors are: Fred W. Powell and C. B. Dougherty, of Ottawa, and J. H. Dougherty, Toronto.

The Trusts & Guarantee Company, Limited, liquidators of the Cornwall Paper Manufacturing Company, have sold the plant and machinery of the defunct company at Mille Roche for about \$95,000. The purchasers are the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, whose shareholders are principally Americans.

The William Milne Lumber Company, incorporated by A. Blanchard, J. D. Shaver and M. Clapham, of North Tonawanda, with a capital of \$5,000, will handle the output of William Milne's mill at North Bay, Ont. This mill cuts about 6,000,000 feet of white pine. It is understood that the stock will be handled over the docks of the C. B. Lentz Lumber Company.

An action recently came before Mr. Justice Clute, Toronto, in which Paul F. Bolton, a carpenter of York County, claimed damages against the Gilmour Door & Sash Company, of Trenton, for using a certain woodworking machine for matching lumber, on which the plaintiff claimed to hold the patent rights. The plaintiff also asked for an injunction restraining the firm from any further use of the machines, and an order that the machines be handed over to him. For the defence it is claimed that the Gilmour Company secured rights many years ago before the plaintiff bought the patent.

An enquiry by Royal Commission has been commenced at Fort Frances, Ontario, into the charges against the Fort Frances Lumber Company and its officials for making alleged fraudulent returns to the Crown Lands Department by falsifying the scale sheets. The charges are preferred by James Johnston and the investigation is being held by Samuel Price. Mr. W. A. Preston, M.P.P., president of the company, and Mr. Johnston were both absent, the former in Toronto on business and the latter being confined in a hospital. An adjournment was made until April 17th, after one or two witnesses had been heard.

Guy Moulthrop, of the Moulthrop Lumber Company, operating a sawmill at John Island, in Georgian Bay, reports that the winter has been fairly good for logging. The output of logs in the district is about 70 per cent. of the usual crop, but a large number are being carried over and with one or two exceptions all the mills will have a good stock. Nearly all the lumber on the mill docks in that district has been sold. The Nesters have some unsold stock at Thessalon, but the Moulthrop Lumber Company at John Island, Loveland & Stone at Cutler, the Morgan Lumber Company and Michigan Land & Lumber Company, the Little Current Lumber Company, Spanish River Lumber Company, and a number of other concerns have cleaned up their old stock. He says further that 80 per cent. of the cut of the mills in the district for this year already has been contracted for. His concern has sold its entire cut up to September. The hardwood lumber industry is doing fairly well and there is a fair movement in small lots. A few good sized contracts have been made. Nearly all the sawmills are in operation. Stocks of lumber are not heavy and prices are fairly good. In the lower peninsula stocks of hemlock in dealers' and manufacturers' hands are smaller than usual.

Eastern Provinces

The Dawson Lumber Company's mills at Yarmouth, N.S., have resumed

The Lewis Miller Company will build a large sawmill at Jordan Falls, N.S.

W. H. White has erected a plant at Lachine, Que., for the manufacture of taps, bungs and spiles.

The Chas. A. Pacquet Company, capitalized at \$500,000, proposes to erect a large woodworking plant in the city of Quebec.

The Thomas Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, St. John, N.B., capital \$49,000, has been chartered to carry on a lumbering, milling and woodworking business.

The Austin Lumber Company, Limited, Cap St. Ignace, Que., capital \$95,000, has been incorporated to take over the business of the Austin Lumber Company, and manufacture lumber.

The winter's logging operations on the St. Maurice river, Que., have been most successful, and there has been a big output, some 5,500,000 logs giving about 165,000,000 feet, having been cut.

La Compagnie Etienne Dussault, Levis, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, to build wharves, operate saw and planing mills, etc. E. and Horace Dussault and Gerald Gorman, Levis, Que., are charter members.

La Compagnie Lebel & Forgues, Limited, St. Louis, Que., have been granted a Quebec charter to take over the business of Lebel & Forgues at that place, manufacture lumber, operate planing mills, etc. Capital, \$49,000.

The lumbering and milling property on the Pokioh river, belonging to Gilman Bros. & Burden, has been disposed of to a New York syndicate. It consists of a large sawmill fully equipped with modern machinery and 18,000 acres of splendid timber land.

A toothpick mill, operated by the Hull Woodenware Company, Limited, was started in February. The company is capitalized at \$40,000. The expectation is to produce 1,000,000,000 toothpicks a year, or about 3,000,000 a day, which totals 6,300 boxes a day, costing \$58.75.

British Columbia

Gray & Shields, Vancouver, have bought Thomas Kerr's shingle mill at Pitt River, B.C.

W. E. Walsh has leased the old cannery at the end of Third avenue, Vancouver, and fitted it up with the latest machinery, as a sash and door factory.

Adrian Papineau, of Papineau Bros., sawmill owners, Fort Alexander, Man., was straightening a log in the skidway recently, when slipping, an 18-foot log struck and killed him.

A large sawmill may be erected at Harrison Lake, on the C.P.R., or at Vancouver, as a result of the recent purchase by C. S. Battle, of Vancouver, of some 48 square miles of timber in the Harrison Lake district, B.C., from Davidson Brothers and others of Vancouver.

The Brooks-Scanlon, O'Brien Company have awarded contracts for building a short railway from salt water at Stillwater Bay to Gordon Pasha Lake, B.C., through a heavily timbered fir country. It is not the intention of the company at the present time to do more than sell logs on the market, though ultimately they will erect a mammoth sawmill, where the logs will be manufactured for Canadian and export trade.

E. J. Fader, of New Westminster, has begun the manufacture of an improved logging appliance which will be operated by a donkey engine. The improvement consists of an endless cable revolving on a double drum and wrapped a sufficient number of times to prevent slipping. The inventor claims that by the use of this machine logs can be hauled from any part of the woods and even from the top of a mountain. The endless cable does away with the haul-back and is expected to be a boon to loggers in other ways.

The Fraser River lumber mill, New Westminster, B.C., has orders for the delivery before September next of over 12,000,000 feet of lumber and timber. Of this amount, seven and a half million feet is for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst, N.S., which firm constructs railway cars, have placed orders for one and a half million feet, while the Ottawa Car Company want three-quarters of a million. Besides these large amounts, there are orders in hand from Regina and the territory west for 3,500,000 feet, exclusive of shingles and factory products. A notable feature in connection with the operation of this mill is that, large as it is, Oriental labor is being dispensed with, and one day recently 133 Asiatics were replaced by white men.

Among the recent incorporations in British Columbia are the following: Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, Limited, registered as an extra provincial company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, shares \$10 each, head office of the company is at Grand Rapids, Mich., head office for British Columbia, 114 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. W. J. Taylor is barrister for the company. Gaffney Timber Company, capitalized \$250,000, shares \$1 each, incorporated to carry on a sawmill business in the province. Canadian and Foreign Commission and Export Company, Limited, capitalized \$20,000, shares \$100 each, incorporated to carry on a commission business and manufacturing of lumber; S. A. Skead, manager, 216 Crown Building, Vancouver, B.C. Converse-Brown Shingle Company, Limited, capital \$10,000, shares \$1 each, incorporated to carry on a shingle and lumber manufacturing business. Pacific Shingle Company, Limited, capital \$10,000, shares \$10 each, incorporated to own and operate a shingle mill at Westminster Junction; Mr. Geo. D. LaMont & Brothers, of New Westminster, are connected with this concern. Keystone Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$50,000, shares \$100 each, incorporated to carry on business of timber merchants and lumber manufacturers; Mr. John A. Smith, of Vancouver, Manager. Edinboro' Timber Company, Limited, capital \$200,000, shares \$100 each; Mr. John A. Smith, of Vancouver, manager. Pacific Slope Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$200,000, shares \$100 each; Mr. John A. Smith, of Vancouver, manager. Yellow Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$500,000, shares \$100 each; Mr. John A. Smith, of Vancouver, manager. Hillis Timber & Trading Company, Limited, capital \$25,000, shares \$100 each, head office Promis Building, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Percy D. Hillis, manager. Flewin & Sons, Limited, capital \$50,000, shares \$100 each, incorporated to operate a mill at Port Essington, B.C. North-West Trading & Timber Company, Limited, capital \$250,000, shares \$1 each.

LUMBER

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber and Timber; Dimension Timber sawn all sizes; Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber all thicknesses, dressed or rough; Basswood, Birch, Maple and Oak, all thicknesses; Lath and Shingles (all kinds); all grades of Pine and Spruce Sheeting and Flooring; V Joint, Beaded and Roofing; Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Factory Material of any description; Hardwood Flooring.

HASTINGS SHINGLE
HEAD OFFICE
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of

Fir and Cedar

LUMBER

Specialty

Red Cedar Shingles

Correspondence Solicited

MILLS

- Sawmill, Moodyville, B. C.
- Planing Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
- Bevel Siding Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
- Shingle Mill No. 2 Vancouver, B. C.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS	
inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better.....	\$40 00 44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts and better.....	50 00 52 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better.....	52 00 54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better.....	38 00 45 00
2" No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better.....	40 00 47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better.....	32 00 36 00
2" No. 3 Cuts and Better.....	38 00 42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts.....	24 00 27 00
1 x 4, 6 and 8 common.....	24 00 26 00
1 x 10 box.....	21 00 23 00
1 x 10 common and dressing.....	27 00 29 00
1 x 12 common.....	28 00 30 00
2 x 10 common.....	25 00 27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common.....	26 00 28 00
1 x 10 inch box and common.....	24 00 26 00
1" mill run sidings.....	23 00 25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls.....	18 50 20 00
1 in. mill cull sidings.....	16 50 17 50
1" dead cull sidings.....	12 50 13 50
1 1/2 inch flooring.....	25 00 27 00
Spruce mill run.....	18 50 20 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.	
Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2".....	\$50 00 60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2".....	35 00 38 00
Ash, black common and better.....	23 00 25 00
Birch, common and better.....	22 00 23 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2".....	25 00 27 00
Birch, 3 to 4" and up 10/16 1sts and 2nds.....	37 00
Basswood, common and better, 1".....	24 00 25 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	28 00 30 00
Basswood mill run Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	20 00 21 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1".....	21 00 23 00
Rock Elm, common and better 1".....	28 00 30 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2" 1sts & 2nds.....	48 00
Soft maple, common and better 1".....	21 00 22 50
Soft maple common & better 1 1/2 to 3".....	25 00 27 00
Hard Maple 1" x 4" & up 10/16 common and better.....	27 00
Hard Maple 4" x 4" & up 10/16 common and better.....	30 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds 1".....	51 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 2".....	53 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 3".....	58 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4".....	58 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds, 1".....	51 00
Oak, white, 1 1/2" x 4" and up 10/16.....	53 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds 1".....	85 00
Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 to 2".....	88 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds 1 1/2 to 3".....	62 00 72 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES	
Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and 1 1/2" x 8" and up.....	40 00 44 00
2" x 7" and up.....	48 00 54 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up.....	48 00 64 00
Pine good strips: 1" x 7" and up.....	34 00 36 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4".....	38 00 42 00
2".....	42 00 45 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up.....	35 00 37 00
1 1/2".....	28 00 30 00
1 3/4" and 1 1/2".....	40 00 43 00
2".....	42 00 45 00
2" to 9" A Sidings.....	25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings.....	36 00 40 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips.....	26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts.....	22 00 26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better 1 1/2 to 16".....	24 00 25 00
Pine, 7 up s.c. sidings.....	23 00 26 00
Pine, s.c. strips.....	19 00 22 00
Pine, s.c. shorts.....	18 00 20 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4.....	20 00 21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5.....	21 00 22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6.....	22 00 23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7.....	22 00 23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8.....	23 00 24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9.....	25 00 24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 10.....	26 00 28 00
Pine, box boards.....	15 00 18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn.....	29 00 32 00
1 x 10 No. 2.....	23 00 25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn.....	23 00 26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2.....	20 00 22 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'.....	22 00 23 00
Pine mill culls.....	18 00 20 00
Pine O. culls.....	10 00 13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out.....	17 00 19 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up.....	15 00 17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10'.....	17 00 21 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B).....	24 00 26 00
Hemlock.....	13 00 15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out.....	18 00 20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.....	22 00 26 00
Birch.....	18 00 20 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1 1/2, 2".....	20 00 24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2".....	25 00 28 00
Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8".....	3 25 3 50
No. 2 white pine 1 1/2".....	3 00 3 25
Spruce, mill run Red pine mill run.....	2 50 2 75
No. 1 white pine 1" & 1 1/4".....	3 00 3 25
No. 2 white pine 1" & 1 1/4".....	2 00 2 25
Spruce mill run 1" & 1 1/4".....	2 00 2 25
Red Pine mill run 1" & 1 1/4".....	1 75 2 00
32" Lath.....	1 50 2 00
Pine Shingles.....	
xxxx, 18".....	3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18".....	2 75 3 25
xx, 18".....	1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles: xxxx, 18".....	4 25 4 50
Clear Butt, 18".....	3 00 3 50
x, x 18".....	1 50 1 75

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average.....	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal.....	62 60
RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.	
Measured off, according to average and quality.....	none
Shipping order.....	making
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.	
By the dram, according to average and quality.....	60 65
ELM.	
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.....	65 70
30 to 35 feet.....	50 55

ASH.	
10 inches and up, according to average and quality.....	25
Average 16 inch.....	35

BIRCH.	
14 inch.....	16 00
19 ".....	25 30
24 ".....	28 32
8 ".....	32 36

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.	
1" x 6 and 8".....	50 00
1 in., 8" and up wide.....	55 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4".....	57 00
2".....	59 00
CUTS AND BETTER.	
4 1/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	44 00
6 1/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	52 00
8 1/4 ".....	54 00
6 1/4 x 6 & up No. 2.....	45 00
8 1/4 ".....	47 00
6 1/4 x 6 & up No. 3.....	40 00
8 1/4 ".....	42 00
NO. 1 CUTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide.....	41 00
1 1/2 in. ".....	50 00
2 in. ".....	50 00
2 1/2 and 3' ".....	54 00
4 in. ".....	70 00
75 00	
NO. 2 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide.....	24 00
1 1/4 ".....	39 00
1 1/2 ".....	39 00
2 ".....	42 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 ".....	57 00 60 00
NO. 3 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide.....	21 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 ".....	28 00
2 ".....	28 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 ".....	40 00 45 00
MILL RUN.	
1" x 4".....	24 00
1" x 5".....	26 00
1" x 6 and 8".....	26 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC	
DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.	
2 x 4.....	13 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8.....	16 00
2 x 10.....	16 50
2 x 12.....	17 00
6 ft.....	18 00
8 ft.....	18 00
10 ft.....	18 00
14 x 16 ft.....	18 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH	
MOUNTAIN STOCK	
2 x 4.....	19 00
2 x 4-8-12-16.....	19 00
2 x 4-10-18-20.....	21 00
2 x 6 1/2 8 to 16.....	19 00

Common Boards	
4 inch.....	\$19 00
6 ".....	21 50
8 ".....	22 50
10 ".....	22 50
12 ".....	22 50
Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.....	4 75
No. 2 ".....	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER	
3 x 6 and 3 x 8.....	21 50
3 x 10.....	23 00
3 x 12.....	23 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8.....	21 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10.....	23 50
8 x 8.....	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft.....	29 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR	
DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.....	\$19 50
18 to 32 ft.....	21 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	20 00
18, 20, 22 ft.....	23 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32.....	24 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft.....	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	22 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.....	25 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.....	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14.....	25 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.	
8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32.....	\$24 80
10 x 20.....	26 80
8 x 20.....	27 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.	
No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.....	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring.....	37 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	37 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring.....	29 00

SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce.....	20 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	17 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16.....	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16.....	19 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.....	\$25 00
" 2 ".....	20 00
" 3 ".....	18 50
" 4 " mixed widths.....	15 50
" 5 ".....	10 50

FLOORING.	
Pine or Spruce.....	20 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	17 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16.....	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16.....	19 50

SHIPLAP.	
Pine or Spruce.....	20 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	17 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16.....	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16.....	19 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.	
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.....	\$25 00
" 2 ".....	20 00
" 3 ".....	18 50
" 4 " mixed widths.....	15 50
" 5 ".....	10 50

SHINGLES.	
XXX B. C. Cedar.....	3 10
X X B. C. Cedar.....	2 50
X X X Dimension.....	2 50

LATH.	
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine.....	\$3 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir.....	4 00

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.	
THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE—	
1" C/ands, plain Oak.....	\$60 00
2" ".....	65 00
3" ".....	75 00
4" ".....	78 00
1" Ash.....	63 00
2" ".....	70 00
3" ".....	78 00
4" ".....	45 00
1" Birch.....	45 00
2" ".....	53 00
3" ".....	43 00
4" ".....	47 00
1" Maple.....	50 50
2" ".....	55 50
3" ".....	55 50
4" ".....	55 50
Flooring Canadian Clear.....	55 50
" American ".....	55 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.	
WHITE PINE	
(Wholesale selling price.)	
Uppers 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2 in.....	\$8 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.....	90 00
4 in.....	95 00
Selects 1 in.....	73 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.....	85 00
4 in.....	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.....	57 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.....	59 00
2 in.....	61 00
3 in.....	80 00
4 in.....	85 00
Cut's up, No. 1, 1 in.....	45 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.....	54 00
2" No. 1 Cuts.....	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.....	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, & 1 1/2 in.....	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 in.....	32 00
No. 3 1 1/2 & 2".....	35 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.....	42 00
1 1/4 x 10 and 12.....	45 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the better buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:	
WHITE ASH.	
1st & 2nd, 1 inch.....	40 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch.....	44 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch.....	48 00
BLACK AND BROWN	
1st & 2nd 6 inch up.....	40 00
2nd 6 inch & up, red.....	40 00
BIRCH	
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.....	40 00
ELM.	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up.....	32 00
Common and culls.....	15 00
MAPLE	
1st and 2nd hand.....	20 00
Common and culls.....	14 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jettor buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:			
WHITE ASH.			
1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00	
1 1/4 to 2 inch.....	44 00	46 00	
2 1/2 to 4 inch.....	48 00	54 00	
			Strips 22 00 24 00
			Com. and culls..... 14 00 23 00

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That's what this fellow is doing
but He isn't getting much,
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Is Getting
something which will please both
him and his customer.

We aim to please everybody
and our stock is put up to do it.

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Shingles**

**New Brunswick
White Cedar**

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Saw & Shingle Mills:
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Salmon Lake, P.Q. Cedar Hall, P.Q.

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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

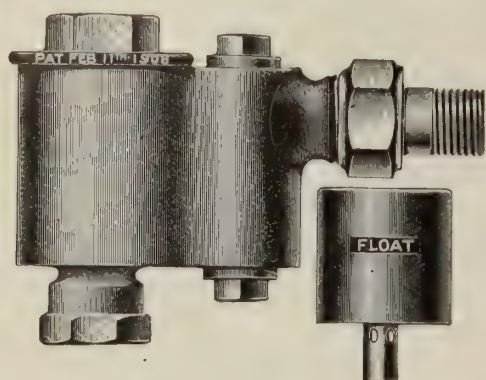
List of Steam Specialties Manufactured
and sold by us:

Improved Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

Feed Water Heaters
Vacuum Valves

Boiler Feed Pumps
Back Pressure Valves

Vacuum Pumps
Reducing Valves



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Pump Strainers
Pump Condenser
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Pump Governors
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enables us to give special induc-
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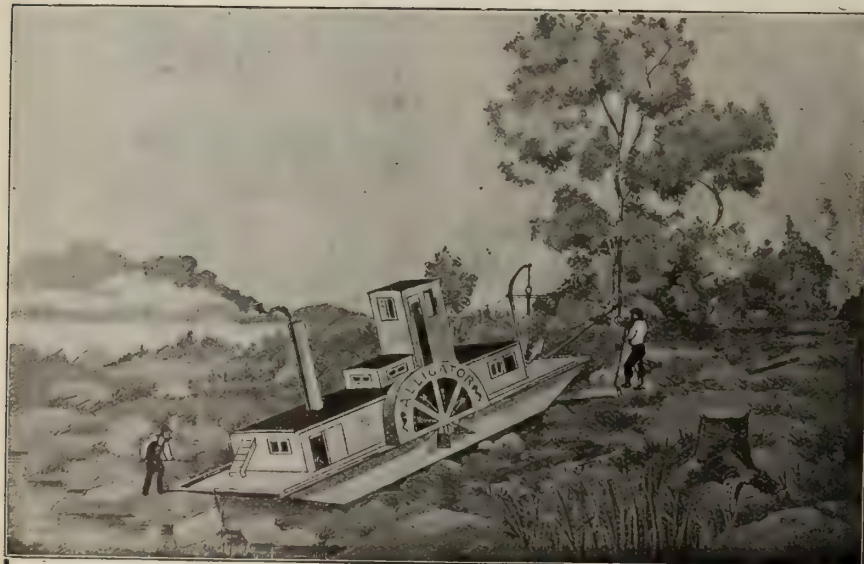
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achievement in the con-
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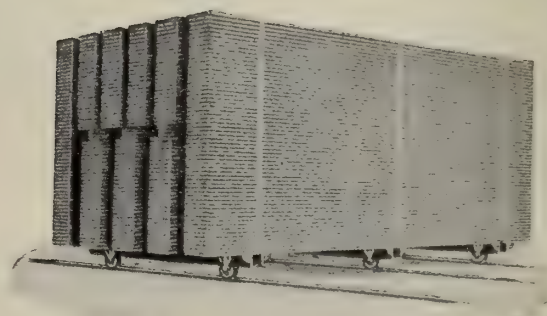
The Twin Screws are arranged with
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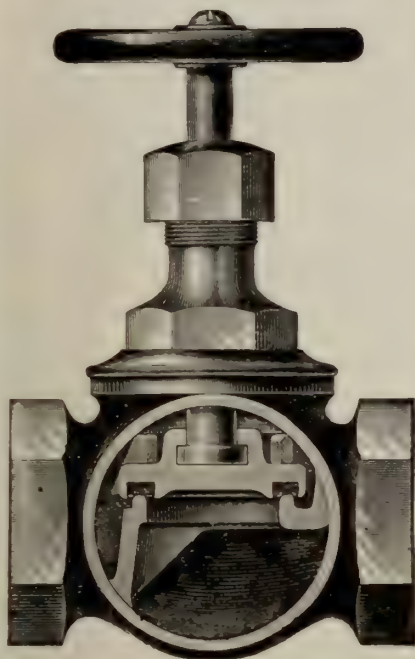
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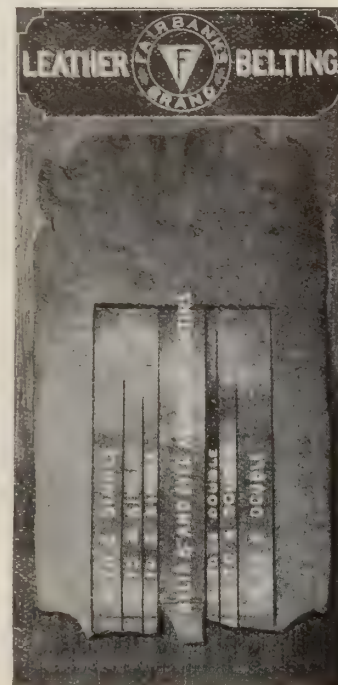
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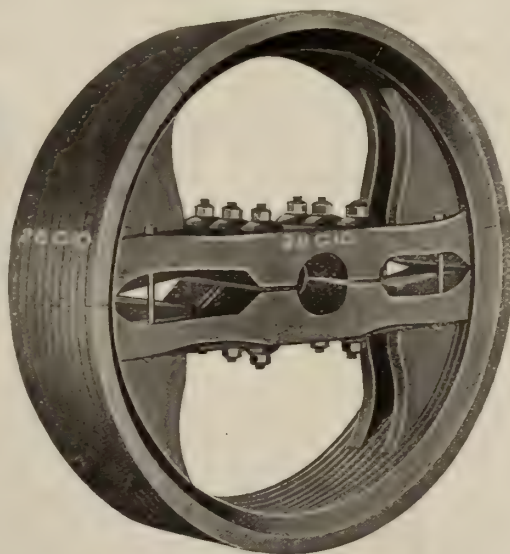
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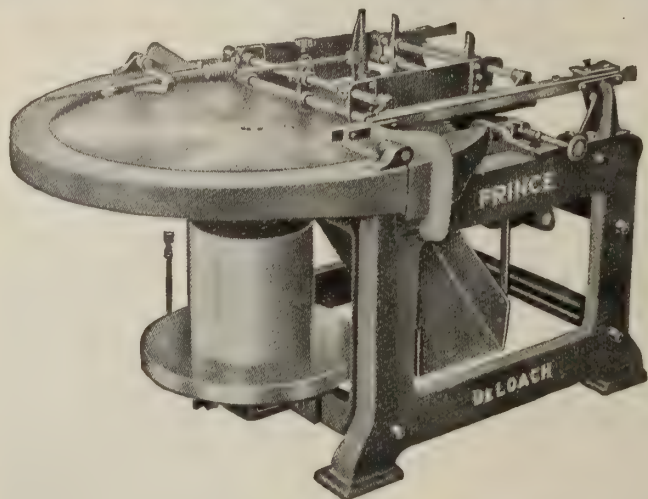


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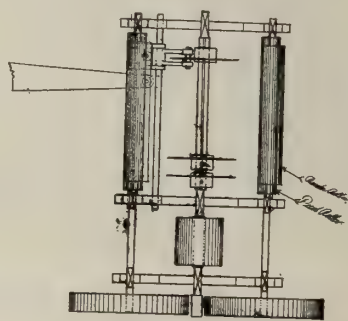
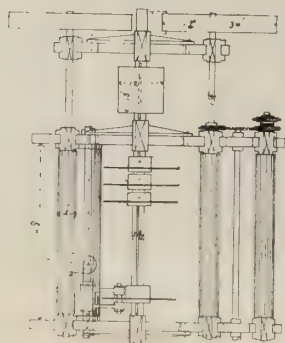
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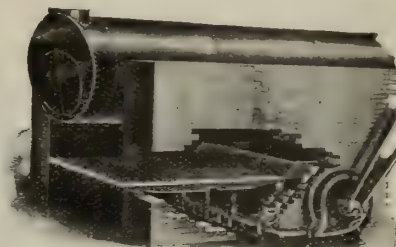
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If you cannot burn wet, green or frozen sawdust or other refuse satisfactorily—

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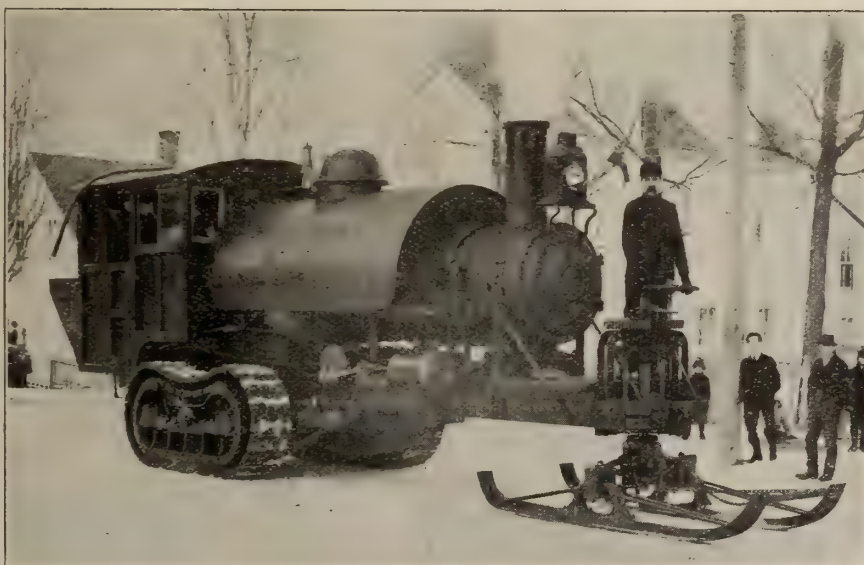
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This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other
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This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

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Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

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WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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CRUCIBLE STEEL

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GRINDING

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DISSTON
METHOD

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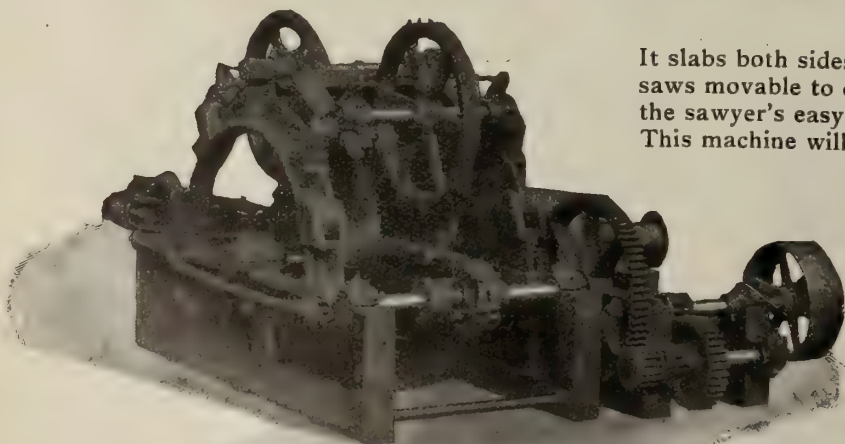
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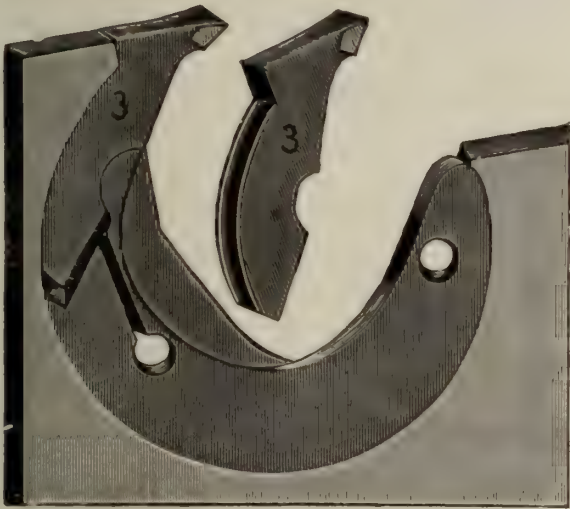
Canadian Fairbanks Company, Vancouver, B. C.

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Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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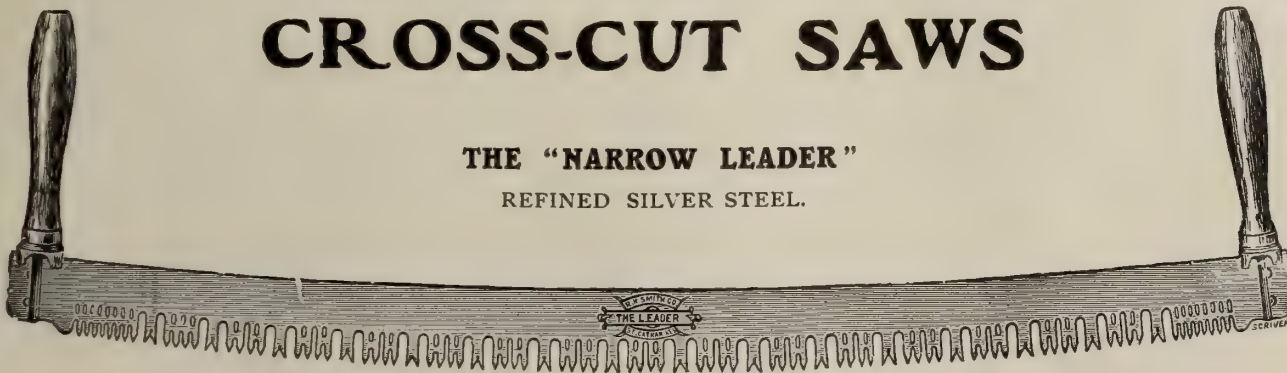
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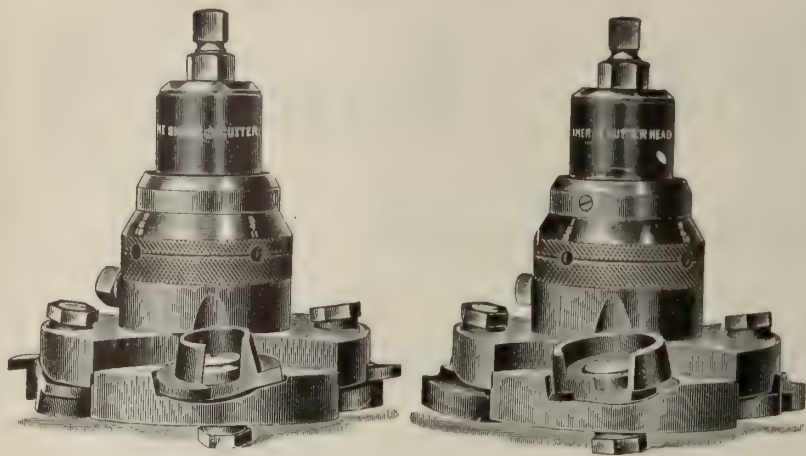
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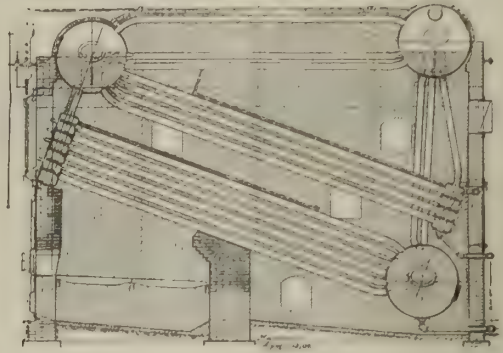
THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS are made of Steel that is forged and hammered into dies. We use this material because of its close grain, uniform solidity and dependable strength. Machines to-day carry faster feeds; the spindles in them run at greater velocity; the Heads must sustain increased working strain as well as to overcome the power of centrifugal force. Metals from which Cutter Heads are made must be stronger, tougher and more firm in grain and texture to successfully meet requirements of to-day.

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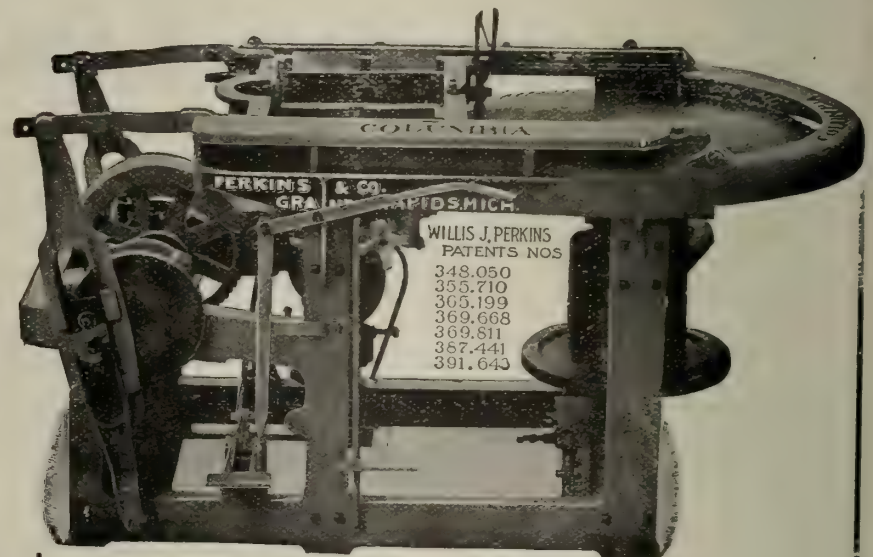
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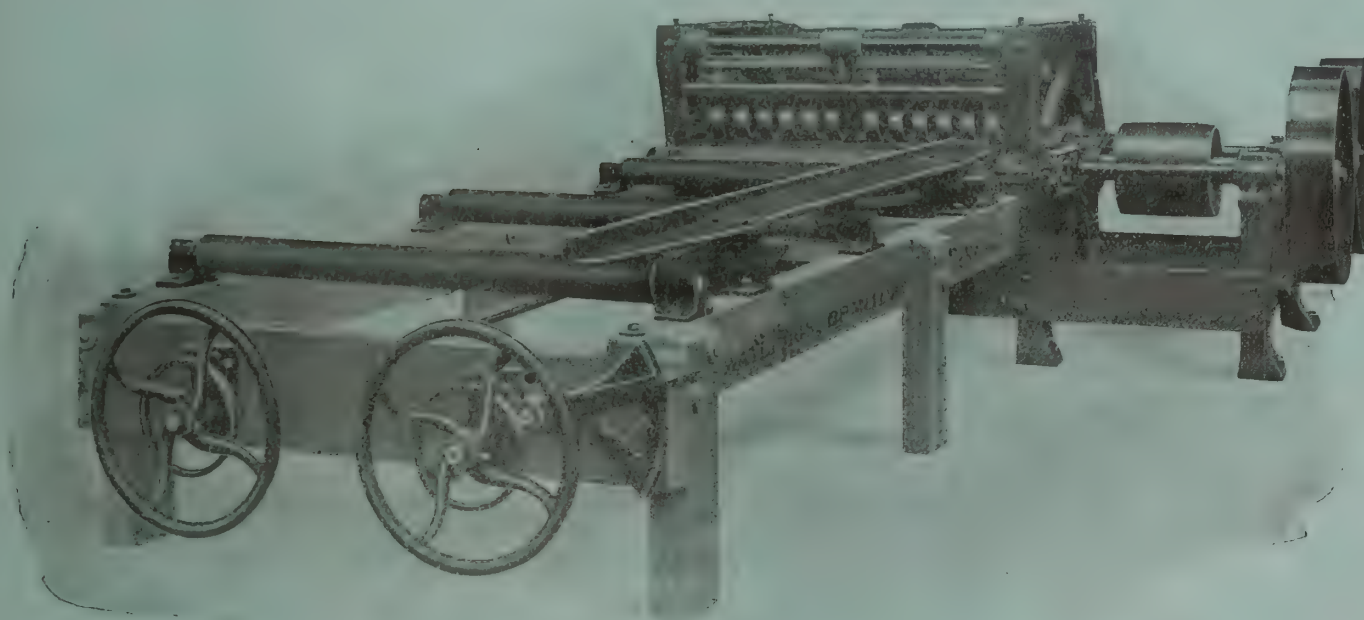
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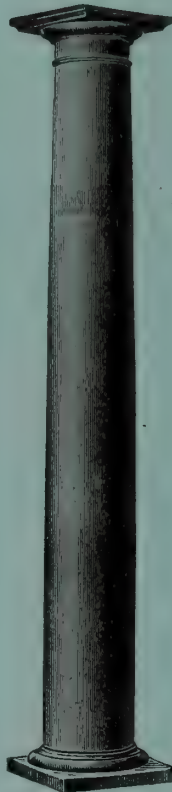
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10 "	4 "	4.70
10 "	5 "	5.50
10 "	6 "	5.80
10 "	8 "	7.70
10 "	9 "	8.25
10 "	10 "	8.60
12 "	4 "	6.75
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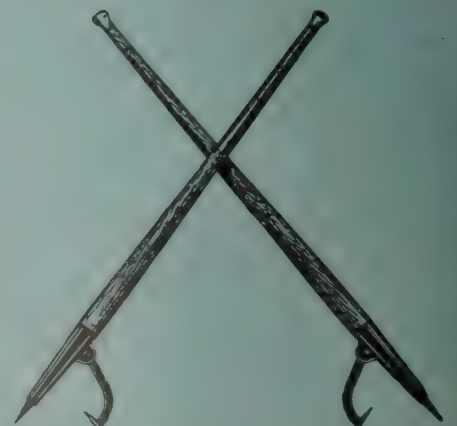
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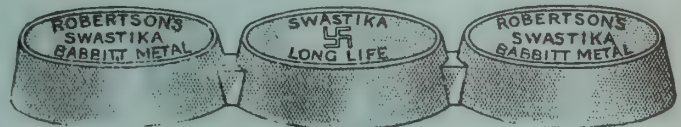
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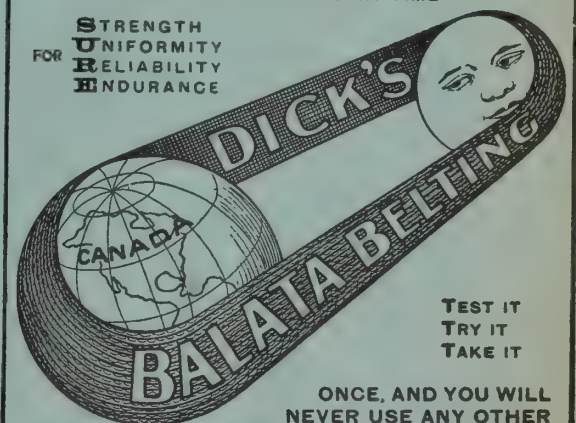
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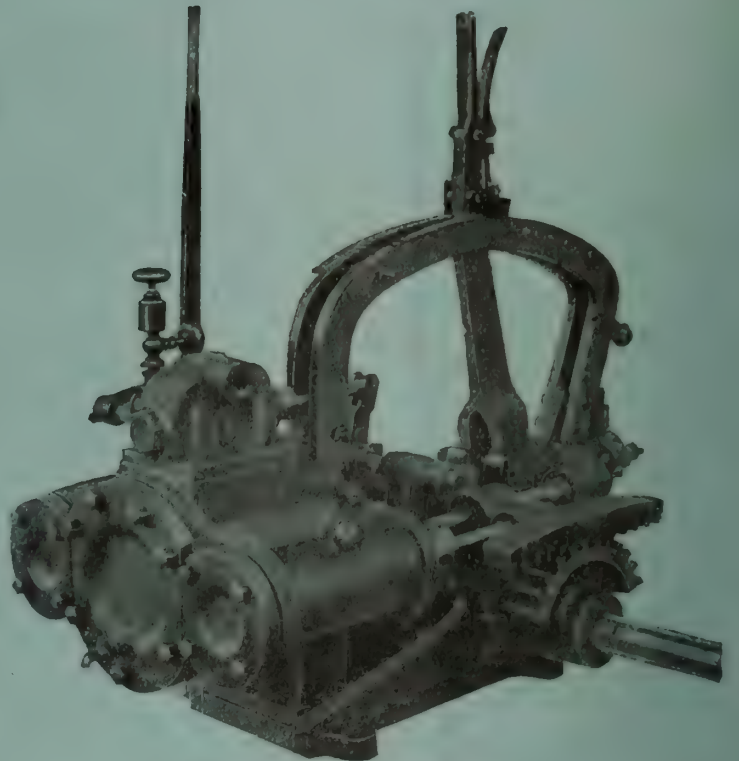
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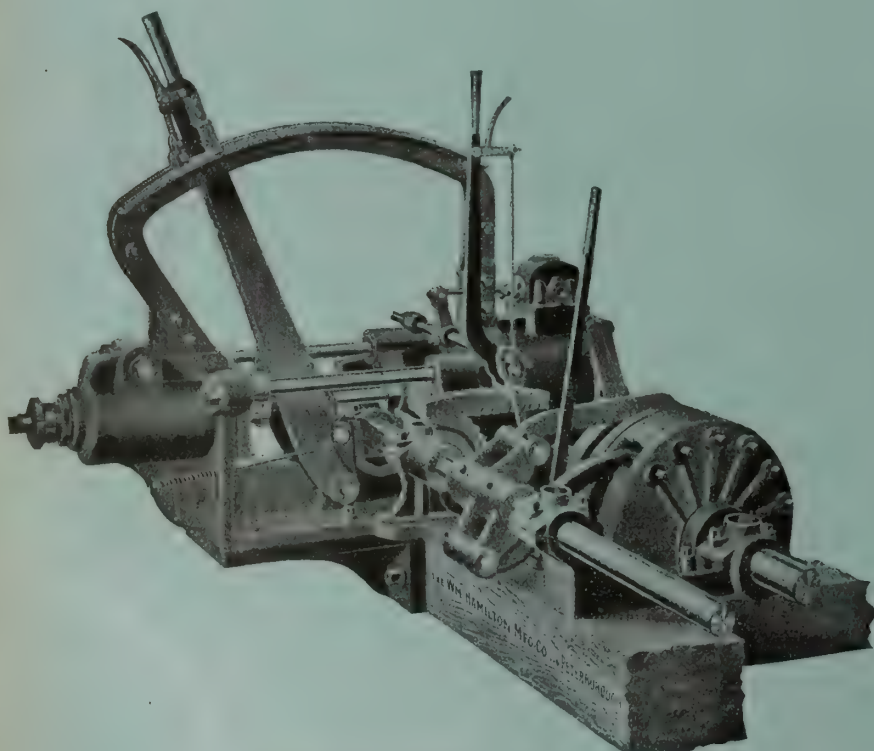
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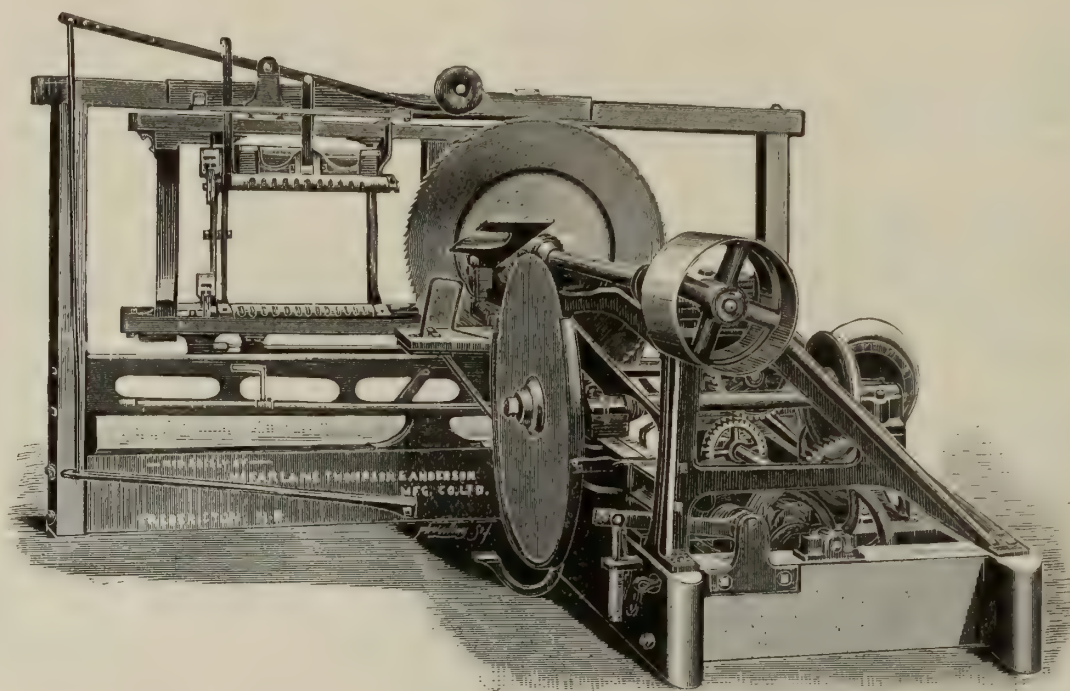
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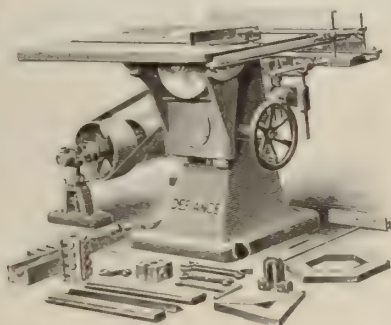
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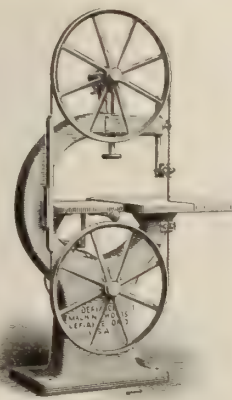
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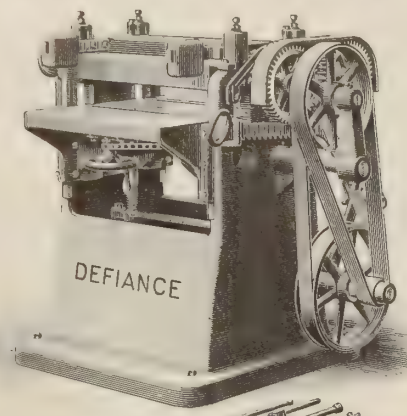
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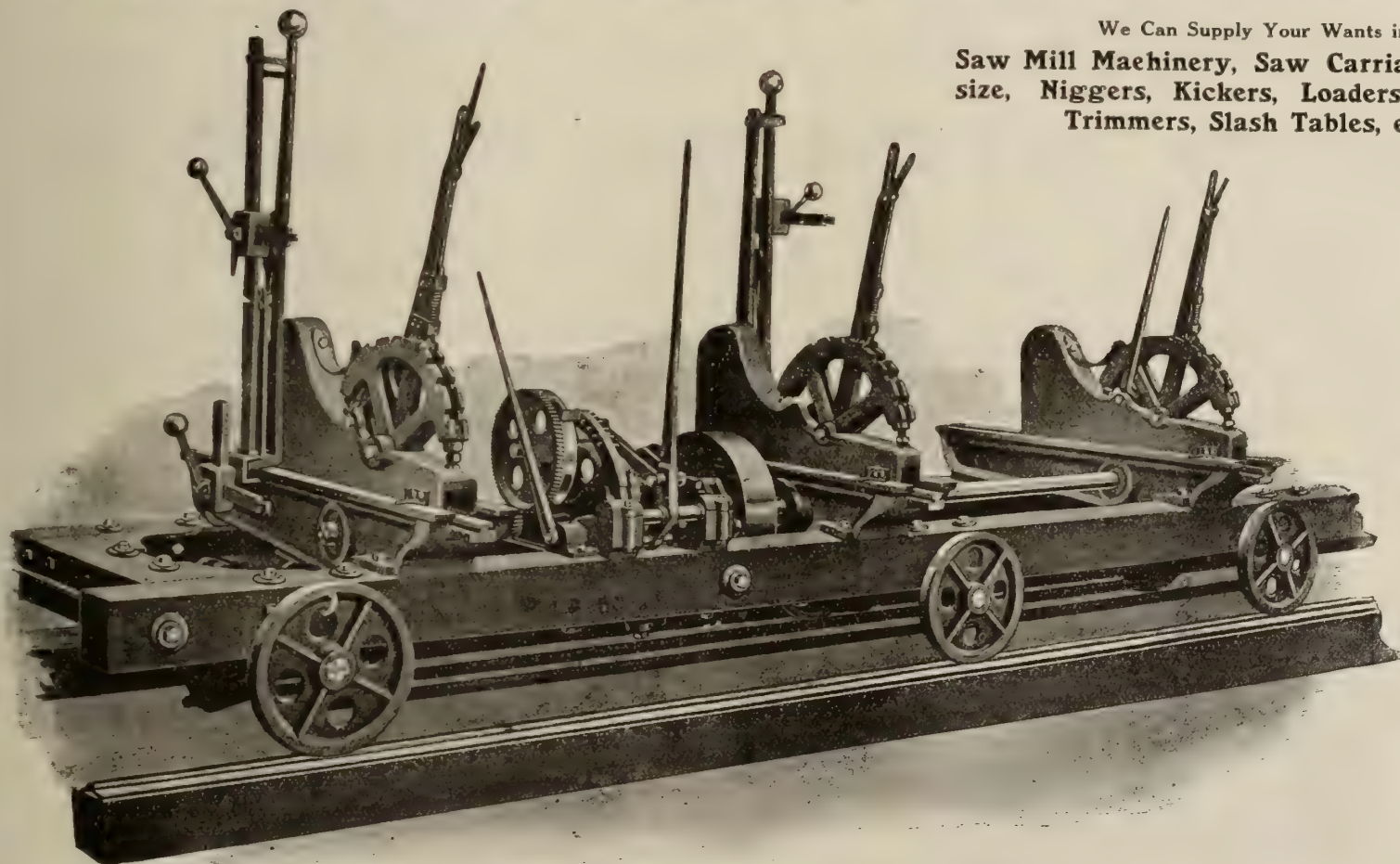
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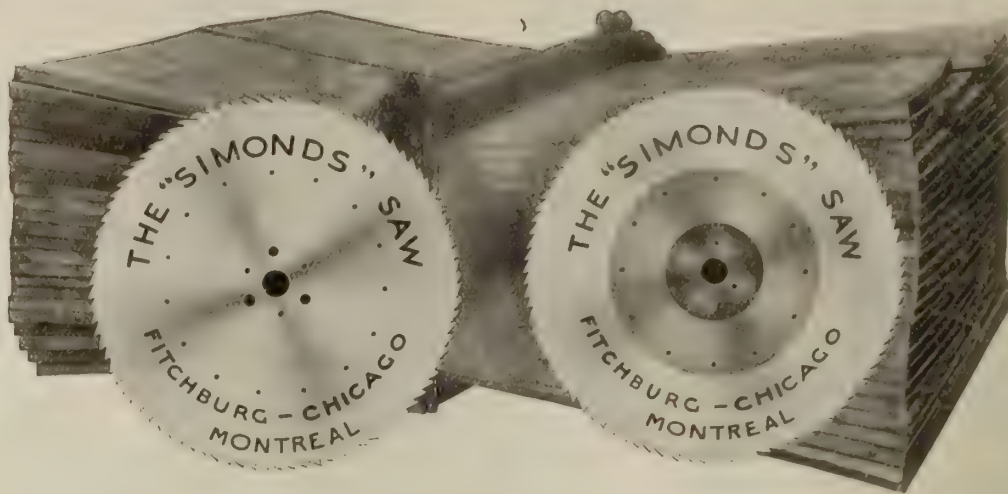
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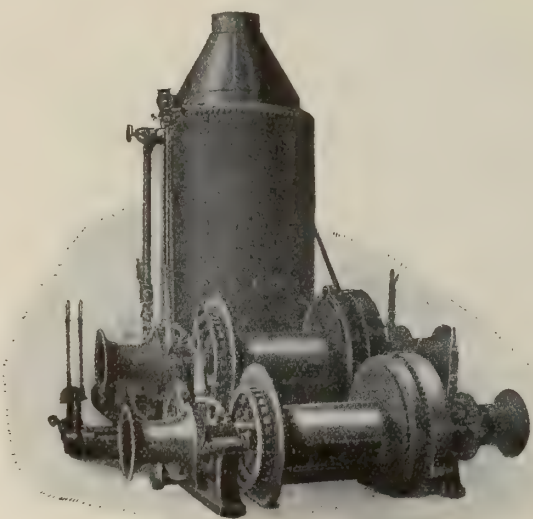
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, May 1, 1909

No.

Overproduction Should be Stopped

The ending of the cutting season for the lumber manufacturers, without any decided improvement having taken place in the market conditions for lumber, is a state of affairs which was hardly looked for last fall when lumbermen were predicting that with the opening of the season for 1909 the lumber business was pretty sure to be back again at the position which it occupied before the commercial troubles of 1907 and 1908 overtook it. There is no gainsaying the fact, however, that trade conditions to-day are far from encouraging and the reasons should be carefully sought with a view to a remedy. Theoretically speaking conditions to-day are favorable for a strong market for lumber. Money is cheap, building operations all over Canada are being carried on to a greater extent than ever before. Most Canadian mills are equipped to turn out the best quality of lumber at the least expense. There is looming up in the near future a possible shortage of timber supply. Yet prices sag and trade is almost sickly. Orders come now and then in quantities which bring encouragement, but periods of unusual quiet alternate with the brisk ones and no one is able to depend upon future business.

It is hard to point out any one feature of present conditions which needs remedying more than another, but there are many directions in which improvement could be brought about, and in which changes from present methods are essential if in future, periods of stagnation are to be avoided. Perhaps the most generally recognized and the most universal difficulty is that caused by the unorganized condition of the lumber industry. The interests of most of the lumber producers in Canada are largely identical. Many local interests clash with those of other localities, but, broadly speaking, there are a number of important questions

which could be dealt with in a manner which would assist in placing the trade upon a better economic footing. The most important of these is the regulation of the supply of lumber. It seems extravagant, when there is so much being said about the possible depletion of our timber resources, that manufacturers should turn out far more lumber than the demand warrants. Yet this has been going on for several years. The same thing applied to the manufacturing world generally, and the result was a financial stringency which came pretty close to the proportions of a panic. Lumber manufacturers did their share in bringing about this state of affairs, and if the truth were told they probably did more than their share. They have not a great deal of reason for complaint therefore, if their industry is one of the slowest to recover. For the sake of the lumber industry and for the benefit of commercial conditions in general, it is the duty of lumbermen to come more closely together and consider ways and means for the prevention of overproduction, with its demoralizing results.

It should not be a matter of great difficulty to enlist the services of the principal producers of lumber to an extent which would at least reduce greatly the possibility of a recurrence of the recent conditions under which many manufacturers continued producing at the old rate and were obliged to offer ruinous prices in order to keep their heads above water during the hard times. There is no necessity to counsel the regulation of prices. In the first place it is contrary to the law and in the second place it is unnecessary. In addition to these objections it is impractical. So long as manufacturers will overproduce they will undersell. But it should not be necessary to keep so continuously pointing out the folly of producing lumber when no one wants it and trying to make the public buy it by offering them ridiculously low prices, which mean giving the lumber away.

Quebec's Pulp Should Stay at Home

The tariff situation in the United States, as it affects Canada's pulp industry, is well summed up in a recent utterance made by Mr. Carl Riordon, general manager of the Riordon Paper Mills Company, Limited. Mr. Riordon takes a strong stand in favor of Canada taking effective measures to prevent the export of its pulp wood and thereby to encourage the establishing of pulp and paper mills in Canada. Mr. Riordon said:

"The United States have taken the lead in this matter, and have acted as if they, and not we, were the predominating party in the situation. They pretend to be in a position to dictate to Canada, when in reality their paper industry is at Canada's mercy. Chief Forester Pinchot, of the United States Forestry Department, recently stated in a report that the paper industry in the United States should have Canadian pulp wood in the future as in the past, and that Canada should impose no export duty on pulp wood. In this respect the pulp and paper industry is in a different position from the other great wood using industries of the United States. The latter can be supplied wholly from its own forests, while the former must have free access to the Canadian spruce forests. Ontario has prohibited the export of all logs from Crown lands, but leaves the farmer at liberty to export his own timber if he likes. This course, if followed by Quebec, would be just, theoretically and practically.

"The Quebec law governing the settlement of Crown lands is as perfect as a law can be, but it is an ornament, it is not administered. Settlers are deliberately employed by American pulp and paper makers in 'timber thieving' in Quebec. The settler applies for a location ticket for a farm on Crown lands. By law, he must erect a house; he erects a lumberman's shanty. He must cut ten acres of timber and make certain improvements; he takes all the timber for his employer, and instead of living upon and cultivating the land and taking out the patent, he remains only long enough to cut the timber. If the law were administered it would be practically impossible for logs to be exported.

"Then there is another side to the question. Quebec is a vast field for industrial development. The increase of population in the townships is falling off annually, because numbers go every year to engage in the pulp and paper industry in the United States. There are towns there where more French is spoken than in Montreal. Here is a French-Canadian population making pulp in the United States out of logs cut in Quebec off their own farms. It needs only the enforcement of the Quebec law to bring this great industry, and with it the lost French-

Canadian population, from the United States into Quebec. The United States will have to climb down, because they must have our pulp wood.

"There is a general clause attached to the tariff which does not appear in the bill. It is known among American lumbermen as the 'Joker,' as it is believed to have been inserted by them. It provides for a maximum tariff of 20 per cent. above the minimum, to be applied against the manufactured forest products, which include everything made of wood, of all countries who restrict the export of any single one, say white birch, of the raw products. This clause is the most sweeping of all, as it would confine the importation of pulp by the States entirely to Europe.

"Regarding Canada's supply of pulp wood," said Mr. Riordon, "some idea of the extent of the spruce forests may be gained from the official estimate of 388,000,000 cords for the Province of Quebec alone. The

annual consumption of spruce pine in North America being estimated at 3,000,000 cords. The limits of Quebec have not yet been surveyed.

"In the United States the Government has lost all control of the forests, whereas in Canada the forest regulations are scientifically planned to insure the preservation of each kind of timber, and rapidly enforced. Infraction of the law is penalized by revocation of license. As licenses are worth \$1,000 per square mile and have to be renewed yearly, this is an efficient deterrent.

"Nothing but good can come of an influx of American pulp and paper makers setting up their mills in Canada. They will bring back the French-Canadian, and invest capital in our Crown lands.

"It is difficult to say," concluded Mr. Riordon, "just what steps the Quebec Government will see fit to take should the Payne Bill become law as it stands."

Can Peddling of Lumber Bills be Stamped Out?

At this time of year, when the building trade is beginning to take an interest again in the price of lumber, retailers are likely to be asked to figure on a good many bills which in the end do not result in trade. The loss sustained as a result of the peddling around of lumber bills is a serious matter, and calls for something more than ordinary business methods if it is to be kept within bounds which will not cause trouble. Many retailers declare that the fewer bills they figure upon, the greater will be their profits. This is undoubtedly so, with well established companies which have a reputation for not being high priced, but there are others which have not obtained so good a reputation and they feel forced, in order to obtain business, to figure on everything which comes their way and thus to encourage the customers who are in the habit of doing the peddling. Dealers would all be glad to figure on everything if they were to receive a reasonable percentage of the orders resulting, but it is a fact that many estimates are obtained, not with the intention of giving an order if the price asked is satisfactory, but with the intention of using them as a lever in dealing with another firm. It is the experience of nearly every retailer to figure on bills frequently from builders who seldom if ever give them an order. They feel that it is "in the business" and has to be done, in the hope, perhaps, that fortune someday will compel the builder to patronize them. There is something radically wrong about this, but so far as one can see at present it is probable that the same conditions will continue in existence for some time to come.

One is accustomed to look upon the difficulties which have to be faced to-day as of recent origin, but in many cases they are of ancient date, comparatively speaking. This very matter of the peddling of orders is one which is already of venerable age, in the lumber business. Along with its accompanying evil of price cutting, it has been more or less prevalent at all times and has become especially active in times of business depression. In this connection it is interesting to read a reference to the matter in an article published elsewhere in this issue, which was written for the "Canada Lumberman" by Mr. John McGregor, of

Deseronto. Mr. McGregor says: "About the year 1875 Toronto had less than one-fifth its present population and was not growing very fast. The country was in the middle of a very severe commercial depression, much more severe than any that has been experienced since. Manufacturing industries had not begun to spring up, and those which were in existence were in a state of lethargy. . . . Turning now to local conditions in Toronto. For some years previous to this time trade had been brisk and, in consequence, a large number of retail yards, besides several wholesale concerns, had been established, and now, as a result of the falling off in business, these were cutting each other's throats to secure the little trade there was to be had. Cutting of prices was, of course, the principal weapon employed, and it was indulged in to such an extent that there was little if any margin of profit left; in fact, lumber was being sold in many cases at a dead loss. Builders, taking advantage of the excessive competition, would peddle their bills and specifications all over the city, getting quotations from different retail yards, perhaps finally giving the order to one of the wholesale men, some of whom did not scruple to make up a carload containing a dozen or more kinds of lumber such as might be required in the construction of a building."

Is it any wonder that to-day, when competition and the methods of securing business have been so enormously developed, lumber dealers, retail and wholesale, are still at the old business of cutting each others' throats, while builders and others stand around to enjoy the results? One would be foolish to seek to do away with the evil of figuring promiscuously on lumber bills. He might just as well seek to alter human nature. The counsel which is needed is that of sane business methods. Those who practice them in prosperous times will establish themselves on a firm foundation which will enable them to live comfortably through times of stress, and, like some we know of, snap their fingers at those who are seeking to obtain figures on a bill which will not result in an order. Firm and profitable prices could probably be maintained to-day and a good amount of business done, if this course were more general.

Tariff as Viewed by Canadian Pulp Interests

Many conflicting views have been expressed regarding the effect which a reduction in the tariff on lumber entering into the United States will have upon the lumber industry in Canada. One of the most interesting views, and one which deserves careful study, has a strong exponent in Mr. A. P. Whitford, who for many years has been closely identified with the pulp and paper industry in Canada, and is well acquainted with the country's forest needs. Mr. Whitford's views summarized, were recently expressed as follows:

If the United States insists upon putting through the Payne Bill, providing among other things, for a reduction of 50 per cent. on the duty on lumber, a reduction of 66⅔ per cent. on the duty on print paper and a substantial reduction in the duty on sulphide, why should Canada not reap the benefit by establishing these same duties as export dues on these products? These dues levied by Canada on paper, lumber and sulphide going to the United States would be applied not as pure revenue producers for Canada, but to the protection and preservation of Canada's forest areas. Moreover, a Canadian Forestry Commission would be ap-

pointed by the Dominion Government, to be composed of experts in the paper and lumber business, to have absolute authority and supervision over Canada's forests. The money derived by dues levied by Canada on her forest products going into the United States would be put into the hands of the commission to expend for the protection and preservation of the forests. Canada's forests must be protected by all means and at any cost. Canada possesses immeasurable wealth in her forests, and sooner or later the United States will be compelled to depend upon Canada solely for her supply of paper. It is Canada, and not the United States, that should dictate in the matter of imposing dues upon pulp and pulp wood going into the United States, because Canada possesses and, therefore, controls the pulp and paper market.

Mr. Whitford's chief contention is that a Canadian Forestry Commission should be appointed by the Dominion Government to have absolute control and supervision over Canada's timber limits, this commission to be comprised of experts in their business and completely independent of politics. It is his opinion that the Dominion Forestry Asso-

ciation, as it exists, is doing splendid work, but that its work is unfortunately limited to theories and suggestions and its activities do not extend into the sphere of practicality. The reason for this, he stated, was that the association did not have sufficient revenue to carry its suggestions into practice directly. The suggestions were given to the Government to be acted upon.

Regarding the proposed reductions on the American import duties on paper, lumber and sulphide, Mr. Whitford said: "If the American import duties on these products are simply to level up the advantages of American and Canadian paper manufacturers, instead of levying upon them for purely revenue purposes, then Canada should be the one to benefit from these duties. Instead of imposing an American import duty, the Canadians should impose dues on the products of their forests, as those products go out of Canada into the United States, the dues imposed to be known as international forest protection dues, and not as

export duties. The dues in the end would be the same in nature as export duties, but they shouldn't be called export duties, because the funds raised would not be applied to increasing the Government's revenues directly.

As to the suggested Forestry Commission, Mr. Whitford said: "Montreal has a commission to look after its harbor. Why should Canada not have a commission devoting its efforts solely and entirely to the preservation of Canadian forests? This commission, besides having complete supervision over the forests, keeping a close account of the amount of wood cut off each year, and presenting detailed reports to the Government once or twice a year, would also be instrumental in the establishment of a forestry school for the education of men along forestry lines—men who would eventually become experts in forestry, which will soon be one of Canada's supreme interests, and would be capable of filling vacancies on the commission."

Perpetual Leases Cause Dissention in New Brunswick

The matter of the duration of timber leases has come up for discussion in New Brunswick and has been the cause of the expression of some extremely strong opinions by those who are opposed to a proposal recently made by the Lumbermen's Association, for making the leases of present holders perpetual. An association called the Lumbermen's Protective Association has been formed by those who are opposed to the proposal, and they have taken active steps for the purpose of convincing the Government of the justice of their contentions.

The Lumbermen's Association, in addition to seeking perpetual licenses, at their last meeting voted for several other important alterations to the present conditions. They voted in favor of having scalers appointed by the Government and not by municipalities. Also they voted that the Government should give the lessee two years' notice of intention to survey land for settlement. Also, that a person should be employed to examine public lands and issue licenses for cutting pulpwood. The rate for the perpetual leases, they voted, should be \$4 a mile and 65 cents stumpage. They objected to the increased stumpage on hardwood, railway ties, etc., and urged that the Quebec survey should be adopted in New Brunswick.

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Protective Association objection was taken to most of these proposals, made by the Lumbermen's Association. After much discussion a lengthy resolution was adopted setting forth the views of the association. The clauses of the resolution in brief were as follows:

The association views with apprehension the probability of a large number of the licensees of Crown timber limits selling their holdings to foreigners at much increased prices. We believe that the public should benefit by an increase in the value of the public domain.

We recommend that the Quebec system of survey be not adopted, and that if any system is legalized by Act of Legislature, it should be the Maltby system of survey. And further, in our opinion the appointment of lumber surveyors should not be made by the Government, but by the municipalities, as at present.

We urge that the Government embody in the Crown Land Regulations a regulation providing that in case of all lumber cut on Crown timber limits by any operator, under contract with the holder of such limits, survey of the lumber so cut shall be made by two surveyors—one appointed by each of the parties to the contract, and that in the event of a difference or dispute arising as to such survey, the Surveyor-General on the request of both or either of the parties to the contract, appoint a third surveyor to survey the lumber, whose decision shall be final.

We urge that the Government should not in any way encourage the timber limit holders in the belief that their request for perpetual leases will be granted, nor in any way commit themselves to any change of the policy of the Government respecting Crown timber limits without first giving this association, or its representative committee, an opportunity to be heard.

Freight Rate Uncertainty May Soon be Thing of the Past

The success of the application made by the Rideau Lumber Company, of Ottawa, John MacKenzie, of Ormsby, and J. A. Scobell, of Kingston, before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa, against the unfair charges for the carriage of telegraph and telephone poles, is an encouragement to shippers of lumber that they will obtain a similarly favorable result in connection with the application they recently made for an order disallowing the lumber tariffs of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern (Quebec), and Canadian Northern (Ontario) railway companies. The case for the lumber shippers was well placed before the commissioners, who were shown conclusively that the changes which had been made ostensibly for the sake of introducing uniformity into the tariff, had had a very different result, inasmuch as they had caused an increase of 9½ per cent. in the charges. Not only was the freight burden increased but discrimination was introduced by the new tariff to an extent which was inexcusable. The instances of this, which were cited by the counsel for the lumber shippers, left no room for doubt in the minds of the commissioners that their claims were well founded. There was no room for argument upon the matters presented, and they should be easily settled after the railway companies have prepared a statement, as suggested by Chief Commissioner Mabey, showing the increase, if any, in earning power under the new tariff, of a car of lumber, from each of the eighteen points of origin in Ontario, to the main points of destination. The lumber business of Ontario is so important to the welfare of the whole province that it is unwise to allow it to be hampered even tempor-

arily by the imposition of rates which are not warranted. There should in the course of a short time be a schedule adopted which would afford the railroads a reasonable profit, and at the same time relieve the lumber shipper of all the uncertainty and irregularity which have prevailed for so long. The next hearing of the case will be on Tuesday, May 18th, when the railway companies are to have their statement ready. It should not be long after that before the matter is definitely settled. It is worthy of note that the application for a better tariff was not made by Ontario lumbermen alone, but that it was supported practically by the whole lumber shipping interests of eastern Canada. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, represented by Mr. J. E. Walsh, manager of the Transportation Department, Toronto, and the lumber section of the Montreal Board of Trade, represented by Mr. W. S. Tilston, manager of the Transportation Bureau, were parties to the application.

In regard to matters of this sort, it is noticeable that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was formed last summer, is already acting vigorously for the promotion of the interests of lumbermen. One of the principal witnesses before the Railway Commission was Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the association, who prepared the material for the appeal. This association has necessarily been engaged largely up to date in the organization work incident to its formation. It has found time, however, to attend to such matters as this application. In the future it will have its hands full with similar matters and will be able to do a great deal to promote the interests of its members.

Regulations Governing Placing of Cars

Summary of the Rules in Force which were drawn up by the Board of Railway Commissioners—Conditions Governing Delivery and Free Time.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

Sirs,—Will you please inform the writer where he can procure a copy of the latest rules relating to the placing of cars, and the time given to unload, and the railway company's duties regarding giving notice of the arrival of cars. Is it the railway company's duty to place cars on a siding where it is most convenient for consignee to unload in cases where the consignee has no private siding for his own use, or is it within the company's rights to place a car anywhere on a siding where teams can drive to the car? Suppose the consignee orders the car placed at another place on the company's siding where it is more convenient to unload, and the change in placing the car would reduce the cost of unloading for the consignee, is the consignee within his rights to insist on the change and have the car placed to his order? If there is delay on the part of the railway company in placing the car to the order of the consignee, can the railway company charge demurrage on cars previous to the car being placed to the order of the consignee?

The matters referred to in the above letter are explained in the Rules authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners, which came into effect on March 1, 1906. These rules were adopted tentatively and have proved generally satisfactory. No changes have been made, and they are still in effect. A few changes, however, are now under consideration. The rules, in somewhat abbreviated form, are as follows:

Rule 1.—A toll of one dollar shall be charged per car per day of 24 hours or any part thereof for cars held under load or to be loaded beyond the free time allowed by rule 2, for any reason for which the consignee or shipper is responsible.

Rule 2.—Twenty-four hours shall be allowed after notice of arrival, for consignee to pay charges, and order special placing or delivery (subject to rules 11 and 15). Forty-eight hours' free time shall be allowed for loading or unloading (except as hereinafter provided). On cars placed at 11 o'clock a.m. or earlier, the free time to commence at 1 p.m. following, and on cars placed after 11 a.m. the free time to commence at 7 a.m. following.

Exceptions: (a) Twenty-four hours' additional free time allowed for unloading or loading boards, deals and scantlings.

(b) Five days' free time allowed at Montreal and tide-water ports for unloading lumber for export.

(c) Twenty-four hours' additional free time allowed for clearance of Customs where the destination is a port of entry, making the total free time 48 hours in all. Where the destination is not a port of entry, 48 hours allowed for Customs clearance at the outside port of entry.

Rule 3.—No car service toll shall be charged for Sundays or legal holidays.

Rule 4.—No tolls shall be charged for any delays for which the Customs officials are responsible.

Rule 5.—Cars shall be placed so as to be easily accessible at all times during the free time. Where practicable cars shall be easily accessible on both sides. Time lost by shunting of cars, movement of trains or any other cause for which the railway may be responsible, shall be added to the free time.

Rule 6.—If weather renders unloading impracticable during business hours, the time allowance shall be extended so as to give the full free time of suitable weather; the first 48 or 72 hours, as the case may be, of suitable weather to be used, and no further allowance of time made.

Rule 7.—When, owing to conditions for which the railways are responsible, or to storms or accidents, cars are tendered to the consignee in numbers beyond his ability to unload within the free time, additional time shall be allowed, sufficient for unloading with due diligence.

Rule 8.—The consignee shall be promptly notified of the arrival of freight, by delivery of notice at address or place of business; notices given later than 6 o'clock p.m. to be considered not to have been given until 7 a.m. next morning; mailed notices to be held to have been delivered at 7 a.m. next morning.

Rule 9.—If consignee fails to give placing or delivery orders within the 24 hours allowed by rule 2, the car shall be considered as intended for public team truck delivery; if not unloaded within free time such car to be subject to the car service toll.

Rule 10.—The railway agent shall notify the consignee or his carter, on application, where his car has been placed for unloading. Any of the free time allowance lost in so doing to be added to the free time allowance. If the car has been placed before 7 o'clock a.m. and the agent is unable or fails to inform the consignee, on application, as to where the car has been placed, the free time shall not commence until 12 o'clock

noon following, unless the consignee commences to unload before noon, in which case the time lost shall be added to the free time.

Rule 11.—Freight for which the railway has previous orders from the consignee for placing on designated tracks or private sidings, shall not be entitled to be extra 24 hours allowed by rule 2 for paying freight charges and ordering delivery or placing, but when in bond shall be allowed the 24 hours provided by rule 2 (c) for clearance of Customs.

Rule 12.—When both cars and tracks are owned by the same private party, no car service tolls shall be charged.

Rule 13.—Delivery to private tracks shall be considered to have been made when cars have been properly placed on the tracks designated, or when they would have been so placed but for some condition for which the shipper or consignee is responsible. If cars cannot be so placed the railway company shall notify the consignee so that he may order them to some other siding, if he so desires.

Rule 14.—If after placing, cars are ordered to another siding on the same road, at the same station, to complete loading or unloading, by the same shipper or consignee, the free time shall be computed from the original placing, less the time occupied in replacing the car.

Rule 15.—If, after arrival, a car is consigned under switching arrangements, the original consignee alone shall have 24 hours in which to order special placing or delivery; and he shall pay one dollar per day, or part thereof, for time in excess of the 24 hours, so that the final free time of 48 hours or 72 hours, as the case may be (rule 2), shall still remain to the party who accepts delivery.

Rule 16.—If an authorized employee upon a railway which performs switching services gives notice that such railway is unable to receive cars for private sidings, owing to conditions for which the shippers or consignees are responsible, then any other railway company having cars for such consignees shall so advise them, and the car service toll shall be charged until the cars on such private sidings have been unloaded or loaded, as the case may be, or until such sidings have been otherwise cleared.

Rule 17.—Cars held in transit for inspection, grading, cleaning, bagging, or completion or change of load or change of destination, under a through rate from the original shipping point to the final destination, with or without a stop-over charge, and detained over the time allowed for such purpose in the published tariffs, shall be subject to the car service tolls. If such shipments are transferred to other cars, the car service tolls shall follow on the cars to which the transfer is made.

Rule 18.—Lumbermen and others who have their own tracks and motive power and handle cars for themselves or other parties, shall be charged car service tolls on all cars delivered to them from the time placed upon the interchange tracks until returned thereto, after allowance has been made for the time necessary for them to do the switching (not to exceed 24 hours), and for the free time authorized by rule 2.

Rule 19.—Cars shall not be held back for the purpose of evading these rules. Loaded cars held back for cause must be reported.

Rule 20.—When cars are delayed or refused by consignees because of alleged incorrectness in railway weights or charges, car service tolls shall not be charged if the rates or charges are found to be incorrect.

Rule 21.—If payment of car service tolls properly due be refused, delivery of only the car or cars on which such tolls are due shall be withheld, by means of sealing or locking, or by placing where such cars only shall not be accessible. If the owners or users of private sidings, or the owners of railways referred to in rule 18, refuse to pay any car service tolls which may already be due, delivery of cars to such sidings or railways shall be suspended, and deliveries shall be made on the public team tracks until such unsettled tolls have been paid.

The imports of forest products into Canada during February, 1909, amounted in value to \$394,847, and for the eleven months ending February, 1909, to \$5,421,606. The exports for February, 1909, were valued at \$1,740,214, against \$1,386,516 in February, 1908. For the eleven months ending February the values for 1909 and 1908 were \$36,906,080 and \$42,057,863 respectively.

The executive offices of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States have been moved from Nashville, Tenn., to the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati has been selected for the new offices because it is the natural gateway between the producing and consuming sections, being almost exactly in the centre of the entire hardwood belt.

House of Hoo-Hoo Nearly Completed.

The Hoo-Hoo House at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (which will open on June 1st, and continue until October 16th, 1909), will be one of the important sights of the Fair. Work was commenced on the building on March 8th, and has been pushed with such vigor that the structure will be ready for occupancy May 10th. One of the unique attractions incorporated in the house will be a "Hall of Fame," in which pictures of representative lumbermen of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California will be placed in groups. A large picture of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States Forester (who is to be initiated into the Hoo-Hoo fraternity shortly), will be allotted a place of honor on the balcony. Photographs of noted mills will decorate the rooms and emphasize the importance of the lumber industry.

Visitors' cards can be issued without limit. Each card will cover a period of nine days, and no member can introduce the same party more than twice. Ladies' cards will be issued on member's application, and entitle the owner and her guests to the privileges of the club. An excellent telegraph, telephone, check room, mail and stenographic service will facilitate the transaction of business without leaving the Fair grounds.

Melancholy Musings of a Kitten.

Who said they'd boost in my behalf,
And teach me how to live and laugh,
And rare grape juices how to quaff—
Hoo Hoo.

Who said I ought to work and strive
To dig up 11.65
My youth just once more to revive—
Hoo Hoo

Who said that Happiness they'd give
In untold measures while I live?
Oh, yes! of this they were positive—
Hoo Hoo.

Who said long life would grow on me
Like the spreading branches of a Green Bay Tree,
And I'd live to attend my own jubilee—
Hoo Hoo.

Who said they'd pump me full of health.
And fill my coffers full of wealth,
And naught I'd loose by craft or stealth—
Hoo Hoo.

Who said that I was raised a pet,
That I could never lose a bet.
My troubles all I'd soon forget—
Hoo Hoo.



BEFORE.

Who taught me how to romp and play,
In a kittenish kind of Tom Cat way,
And many bad things to think and say—
Hoo Hoo.

Who put black blinders upon mine eyes,
And paid no attention to my piteous cries,
But left me sadder, more worldly wise—
Hoo Hoo.

Who took me all innocent, trusting and true,
And in horrible tortures roughly pushed me through,
And left me a wreck all black and blue—
Hoo Hoo.

Who took all my money, yes, every darn cent,
Designing my ruin, with deadly intent,
And then left me broke, and weary, and spent—
Hoo Hoo.



AFTER.

Who planted me deep in the onion bed,
And made me smell smells of things that were dead,
And eggs that were rotten broke over my head—
Hoo Hoo.

Who made me sit on a red hot stove,
Till my pants and skin were interwove,
And I "Balled" three times for that howling drove—
Hoo Hoo.

—West Coast Lumberman

Conservation Committee Considers Forest Preservation.

The special committee of the House of Commons on the preservation of national resources recently discussed the great loss which is occasioned by forest fires, Hon. Mr. Sifton making the statement that the railways had been responsible for denuding the country of valuable deposits. It was decided that the chairman should confer with the National Transcontinental Commission to see that the right-of-way is cleared of all combustible material. As regards the Canadian Pacific, it is proposed to apply to the Federal Railway Commission for a similar order. Some doubt has arisen as to jurisdiction, the Provincial Governments controlling the forests and the railways their rights-of-way.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in an address before the committee stated that Canada need have no fear for her timber supply if the present rate of domestic consumption and of export is maintained, but there was every prospect that in the next few years the demand from Europe and the United States would be so heavy that the timber supply of Canada would be threatened. There was a widespread interest in the timber resources of Canada. The British Admiralty had recently inquired of him why their supply of timber from Canada had been growing poorer in quality, higher in price and less in volume. Mr. Campbell said there was need for a reform in lumbering operations in many places, as present methods involved great waste in stumps and tops of trees. In one area in British Columbia an examination had been made after a lumberman had gone over it, and it had been found that there had been a waste of \$9,012 a mile, and of this the Government had been the loser in dues to the amount of \$295 a mile.

An extensive building movement has commenced in Winnipeg. The indications are that the present season will be a record one. As a result the prices of lumber have been advanced \$1 per thousand. The advance went into effect on April 5th, and is said to have followed directly upon an increase made by the Pacific coast mills.

The imports of pitwood at Swansea, Wales, in 1908 were 36,000 tons greater than in 1907.

Toronto Lumber Trade Thirty Years Ago

By John McGregor—Conditions which Prevailed when the City was Young—
Price Cutting, an Evil of Venerable Age — Some Price Comparisons

Those who can remember the condition of the lumber business in Toronto thirty years ago may find some pleasure in contrasting them with the conditions existing to-day. About the year 1875 Toronto had less than one-fifth of its present population and was not growing very fast. The country was in the middle of a very severe commercial depression, much more severe than any that has been experienced since. Manufacturing industries had not begun to spring up, and those which were in existence were in a state of lethargy. Of railway construction there was little or none. It is true a start had been made on the Canadian Pacific, but as yet little had been accomplished. Our population was not increasing, in fact we were scarcely holding our own, and it seemed as if the wheels of progress had almost ceased to revolve. The lumber industry, always among the first to feel the effects of a depression of this kind, was in a very stagnant condition, building operations having almost come to a standstill.

This was the condition of affairs throughout the country, and Toronto felt its effects perhaps more than any other place that could be mentioned. At the commencement of the depression in trade, Toronto was one of the most important lumber centres in Canada; millions of feet were annually poured into it from the north and west, much of which was exported by vessel to the United States, besides immense quantities of square timber, or board pine, as it was termed, most of which went to the British market. It was nothing unusual in those days to see some two hundred or more cars loaded with lumber, lying in the old Northern Railway yard between Brock and Bathurst street, while from half a dozen to a dozen vessels were loading the same commodity at the docks. But "sic transit gloria mundi," and now you might look in vain to see even one vessel loading lumber in the port of Toronto. The recession of the lumber zone had altered all that, and the scene has shifted to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports.

Turning now to local conditions in Toronto. For some years previous to this time trade had been brisk and in consequence a large number of retail yards, besides several wholesale concerns, had been established. And now as a result of the falling off in business these were cutting each other's throats to secure the little trade there was to be had. Cutting of prices was, of course, the principal weapon employed, and it was indulged in to such an extent that there was little if any margin of profit left; in fact, lumber was being sold in many cases at a dead loss. Builders would peddle their bills and specifications all over the city, getting quotations from different retail yards, perhaps finally giving their order to one of the wholesale men, some of whom did not scruple to make up a car load containing a dozen or more kinds of lumber such as might be required in the construction of a building.

Just by way of contrast to the present prices of lumber, let me quote a few prices on some of the grades prevailing in those days. These are taken from an old memorandum book dated 1876:

	Cost at Mill.	Retailed at.
Mill culls	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00 to 8.00
Shipping culls	5.00 to 6.00	9.00 to 10.00
Good common boards	10.00 to 12.00	14.00 to 15.00
Dimension stuff	11.00 to 12.00	15.00 to 16.00
Dressing pine	14.00 to 15.00	18.00 to 20.00
No. 1 cuts and better	28.00 to 30.00	34.00 to 38.00
Matched flooring .....	.....	16.00 to 20.00
Shingles, XXX pine	2.00 to 2.25	2.50 to 3.00
Lath, No. 1	1.50 to 1.75	2.25 to 2.50

As a building material, hemlock had not yet come into general use.

There was, however, no approach to uniformity in either grades or prices in the different retail yards; while the wholesale or middleman often handled lumber by the car load on as low a margin as fifty cents per thousand, more often than otherwise accepting paper at three months in payment. The trade was in a very disorganized condition, the manufacturers generally ignoring the wholesalers and selling direct to the retailers and even to the consumers. The consequence was that heavy losses were incurred through bad debts and other causes.

Many of the manufacturers of northern Ontario who were in business in those days and are still to the fore, will shudder as they look back at those times. About 1880, the lumber business, responding to the general improvement in the country, began to pick up, and with the exception of the slump between 1893-8, has continued to improve up to last year, when the present little cloud appeared on the horizon; that is happily now being dispelled by the sun of returning prosperity.

It may interest some readers to give a list of those engaged in the

business and their locations in Toronto in those days. First, then, as being the largest and most important, I would mention the Crystal Palace Lumber Yard, on Strachan avenue, operated by J. R. Silliman, the site of which is now occupied by J. B. Smith & Sons. In connection with this yard, as a source of supply, were large saw mills at Belle Ewart on Lake Simcoe, which long ago have been dismantled. Mr. Silliman subsequently gave up business and removed to the Southern States. Perhaps next in size and importance was the St. Lawrence lumber yard, in the east end of the city, corner Front and Berkeley streets, owned by Bryce Bros., but now occupied by the immense plant of the Consumers' Gas Company. Bryce Bros. in connection with their lumber business did a good deal of building, mostly speculative, and used to pride themselves on the rapidity with which they could erect a frame building, it being nothing unusual for them to start work on a building in the morning and have it roofed and shingled and ready for the plasterers before night. Mr. Thomas Bryce, the last surviving member of the firm, died about two years ago. Space will only admit of a brief mention of the other firms engaged in the business at that time. The list follows:

Retail: William Larch, James street, site now occupied by City Hall; Hillock & Kent, Albert and Chestnut streets; Jos. Davidson, Phoebe street; Crone & Patton, Yonge street; Jos. Davis, Yonge street; P. A. Scott, Yonge street; Thos. Downey, Edward street; S. S. Mutton & Company, Queen and Sherbourne streets; Withrow & Hillock, Queen street east; Wm. Leak & Company, King street east; Jos. Gearing, Esplanade street east, Sanford, Yale & Company, Esplanade street east; John Oliver, Esplanade street west; W. W. Colwell & Company, Front street west; and a few small concerns in various parts of the city.

Wholesale: Thompson, Smith & Son, Northern Railway docks; S. C. Kanady & Company, Northern Railway docks; Cook Bros., Northern Railway docks; Donogh, McCool & Oliver, Northern Railway docks.

It is a sad commentary on the mutability of human affairs, and it would seem of the lumber business in particular, that of the sixteen firms mentioned above as being engaged in the retail business, a little over 30 years ago, only two still survive, and of the four wholesale firms, not one. Two members of the late firm of Donogh, McCool & Oliver are still engaged in the business in Toronto, one being your highly respected mayor, and the other Mr. Donogh, of the Empire Lumber Company.

I cannot close without referring more particularly to the old firm of S. C. Kanady & Company. I have some very pleasant recollections of business dealings with that firm. It was composed of S. C. Kanady, Alex. Christie and Wm. Kerr, all experienced lumbermen and three of the most genial men ever engaged in the business. This firm struggled along for a number of years against the adverse conditions then prevailing, but were finally forced to give up and were reorganized later as the firm of Christie, Kerr & Company, but a few years more saw this firm also retire. These gentlemen have all passed over to the silent majority.

Looking back upon that time it would seem that the small margins, long credits, and consequent losses which were the usual conditions of the trade are responsible for the fact that so few of the old firms are left to tell the tale.

Forest Resources of New South Wales.

According to the recently published report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the timber resources of New South Wales, the total quantity of commercial timber at present standing in the State, excluding timber growing on private lands, is estimated at 23,116,000,000 superficial feet, consisting of: Hardwoods: Iron-bark, 1,355,000,000 superficial feet; other hardwoods for milling, 8,668,000,000 superficial feet; for other purposes, 11,788,000,000 superficial feet; total, 21,811,000,000 superficial feet. Soft woods: cedar, 5,000,000 superficial feet; hoop pine, 230,000,000 superficial feet; other brushwoods, 150,000,000 superficial feet; cypress pine, 920,000,000 superficial feet; total, 1,305,000,000 superficial feet. The commissioners state that, at the present rate of consumption, the quantity of hardwood timber suitable for commercial purposes, estimated to be at present standing on the forest reserves and other Crown lands of the State, will not last more than about 36 years, and that the supply of soft woods will be consumed in a little more than 20 years. Amongst other things the commissioners recommend that the present royalties on certain timber should be increased, and that the export of ironbark and tallowwood beyond the Commonwealth should be prohibited for a period of ten years. Recommendations are also made for the replanting of the most valuable timbers and for the protection of timbers at present standing.

Miscellaneous Eastern Lumber News.

In the New Brunswick Legislature, Hon. J. P. Burchill has given notice of a motion which, if adopted, will require the Transcontinental Railway to use electric power in driving its trains through the forest lands of New Brunswick.

It is reported from Truro, N.S., that a property consisting of about 40,000 acres and extending from DeBert to Earltown, has been purchased for \$200,000 by Messrs. Charles & Davidson Hill. It is further reported that these men have received an offer of \$25,000 above the purchase price. It is understood that active operations will begin at once.

An area of a thousand square miles on the south coast of Newfoundland has been purchased by W. R. Hearst as a result of negotiations with the new Morris Ministry, and it is announced that it will be made the centre of extensive paper-making operations. It is understood that the plans provide for the erection, at a cost of about \$10,000,000, of a plant with a capacity of 450 tons of paper daily. The locality includes a port which is free from ice all the year round, and it is said that after the plant is in operation there will be a regular weekly steamer service between Newfoundland and New York.

At the annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Company at St. John, N.B., the report of last year's business showed that about 70,000,000 feet of logs had been rafted at a cost to the lumbermen of \$1.05 a thousand feet. Estimates of the present winter's cut showed about 100,000,000 feet of logs taken out. These, with the old lumber hung up from the previous season, will make between 115,000,000 and 125,000,000 feet to come into the booms at Douglas and Lincoln, so that a busy season is expected. The following were elected directors: J. Fraser Gregory, C. P. Baker, F. C. Beatteay and Henry Hilyard. The directors at a later meeting re-elected J. Fraser Gregory president and Lewis H. Bliss was reappointed manager.

The shareholders of the Thos. Nagle Lumber Company, Limited, held their first business meeting at Richibucto, N.B., recently. The following officers were elected: R. O'Leary, Richibucto, president; W. S. Montgomery, Dalhousie, vice-president; Thos. Nagle, St. John, managing director and secretary-treasurer; H. W. Gross, Montreal, and H. B. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B., directors. The main offices of the company are in the Globe-Atlantic building, St. John, with branch sales offices at 180 St. James street, Montreal, Que., in charge of H. W. Gross. The company's main business is manufacturing, buying and selling New Brunswick and Quebec spruce, pine, hemlock, hardwoods, cedar shingles and lath. They are also making a specialty of hard pine, cypress, white-wood, redwood, oak and other Southern woods.

Personal Mention.

J. R. Agar, who for three years has been a director with the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, New Westminster, has gone into the real estate business with F. J. Hart & Company.

Mr. R. S. Wilson, of the Wilson Lumber Company, Toronto, has gone to Atlantic City for a two weeks' holiday, and is accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

The Buffalo Lumber Exchange recently elected the following officers: President, G. Elias; Vice-President, Knowlton Mixer; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Tyler.

E. W. Dodge, sales manager of the Norton Company, of Worcester, Mass., emery wheel manufacturers, paid a visit to the Coast about the first of April, in the interests of his company.

F. Fairchild, Dominion Land Surveyor, has returned to Edmonton, Alta., after a year's work on the Fifth Meridian, near the upper Athabasca river. He reports much valuable spruce in that district, some of it 4 inches through.

J. R. Agar, who has been a director of the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, of New Westminster, for three years, has severed his connection with that firm and joined the F. J. Hart Company, real estate agents.

Mr. F. L. Ward has returned from a trip in northern British Columbia and reports that, judging from the logs in the water, work going on at the lumber camps is unusually slack for this time of year. Mr. Ward has been in the Texada island section.

A large excursion party, made up of 2,000 Canadians, recently visited New York. Among the party was T. Burt Cole, of G. H. Perley & Company, of Ottawa, lumber manufacturers and shippers. He was accompanied by Mr. Boyce, clerk in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Messrs. Cole and Boyce made the trip entirely for pleasure, and remained about ten days.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, announce that the offices of president and treasurer made vacant by the death of Mr. H. D. Warren, have been filled as follows: President, S. T. Warren (Mrs. H. D. Warren); Treasurer, Mr. Trumbull Warren. The affairs and general policy of the company will be continued precisely as heretofore.

Three Canadians have been appointed members of the committees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States. The committees were appointed by the president, Geo. F. Craig, of Philadelphia, and the Canadian members are: Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, on the railroad and transportation committee; D. H. McLennan, Montreal, on the trade relations committee, and A. J. Auger, Quebec, on the special membership committee.

John Murray, of Vancouver, former Provincial Timber Ranger, and Michael King, cruiser, have returned from a trip to Mexico, where they inspected a large area of timber in the Sonora valley. This timber is hardwood and cruises about 10,000 to 15,000 feet to the acre. There is about 1,000,000 acres of it available, government owned, the price being 55 cents an acre. It is open to taxation at the will of the president; but an effort is being made to secure an exemption clause in the deed, which will make the privilege of value. If this goes through, people of Vancouver and Victoria will probably put up the necessary money.

W. H. Rowley, president of the E. B. Eddy Company, has returned from travelling some 10,000 miles, chiefly in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, returning by California. In many of the western cities the E. B. Eddy Company have important branches, and it is Mr. Rowley's custom to pay them an annual visit. He reports an amazing improvement in business at Vancouver, B.C., the changed conditions there from a year and a half ago being very striking. In that city Mr. Rowley says there is a boom, but, fortunately, the trade elsewhere does not owe its activity to this cause.

The Canadian Forestry Association has appointed as permanent secretary Mr. James Lawler, a well known newspaper man, who for some years has made a study of the literary and business side of forestry. He will take over the editing of the literature of the association. His headquarters will be at Queen's Park, Toronto, but as it is expected that his services will be in request for delivering talks and illustrated lectures before clubs, trade organizations and school associations, he will spend a good deal of time in travelling to different parts of the Province and Dominion.

Lumber News Notes from Ottawa.

A Canadian Customs ruling has recently been announced under which stave material of sycamore or gumwood, not listed or jointed, may be admitted free under tariff item 504.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has given notice of a Government bill to create a permanent commission on the conservation of the national resources of Canada. This measure will give effect to the agreement reached during the International Conference on the conservation of national resources, held recently at Washington. The Canadian Commission, it is expected will be named soon after the bill has received the Royal assent, so that practical work may be at once inaugurated. The commission will consist of from 25 to 30 representative Canadians, and will be non-partisan in character.

The new tariff to be charged by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, during the season of 1909 has a few minor changes from last year's tariff. An increase from 7 to 12 cents on saw logs, 17 feet and under, coming through the booms from the head of Deschenes rapids (north slide) to the head of the Hull slide and on saw logs other than 17 feet and under, from 23 to 30 cents is accounted for by the increase in working expenses. A decrease from 30 to 10 cents on saw logs, 17 feet and under, coming through Quinze boom is explained by the increase in timber to come down the river this season. Otherwise the tariffs are practically the same.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, in a recent address to the Toronto University Club of Ottawa, dwelt at length upon the necessity for inaugurating a national movement for the conservation of Canada's natural resources. Referring to the timber resources he spoke of the advantages which would accrue from maintaining a large forestry area in Canada. The timber consumption in Canada was exceeding the supply, and, unless some means were taken to check the continual depletion of the forests, it would not be long before there was a complete exhaustion of the supply. Timber of a merchantable character in Canada was estimated now at about five hundred billion feet. In order to satisfy the increasing demand, this quantity was not nearly adequate and would last only a few years. In Canada at the present time much progress was being made. A forestry college had been established in Toronto, where forestry was scientifically taught. Also there had been established a fire surveying system and regulations in regard to the cutting of timber. Forest reserves had been set aside by the Government, where care was taken of the forest growth by skilful foresters. These reserves would act in the future as an important source of national revenue.

Great Britain's trade in wood and timber during the ten months ending with January, amounted in value to the following: Imports, 1907, \$124,377,687; 1908, \$121,827,197; 1909, \$106,398,894; exports of home produce: 1907, \$404,140; 1908, \$486,818; 1909, \$392,568.

Legal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Right to Obstruct a Stream—Employer's Liability for Injury to Workmen—
Responsibility for Fire Losses—A Privy Council Case Involving \$18,000.

Damages for Obstruction of a Stream.—Judgment has been given by Judge Davidson at Montreal in the case of the appeal of Green et al. v. Blackburn et al. The original writ was for damages of \$10,000 for loss sustained by alleged obstruction of McGregor Creek and delay caused thereby to a drive of 14,000 logs which the plaintiffs were to bring down to the Ottawa river. The obstruction complained of was the result of the erection of two dams. In the lower court the plaintiffs were awarded \$222.50 and part costs. Their motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from closing the spillways was refused. Appeal was taken from both these findings and the defendants sought for a reversal of the judgment.

Judge Davidson decided that the judgment must stand. In the course of his judgment he said: "The defendants have, with sufficient certainty, proved that they were and are owners as well of the lands on which their two dams abutted as of the water power which these dams made effective. What were defendants' rights and responsibilities in respect of such constructions? How, if at all, did they affect plaintiffs' drive of logs? Navigable and floating rivers and streams and their banks are dependencies of the Crown domain. C.C., 400. If, says C.C. 503, a stream does not belong to the Crown domain—that is, for example, if it is neither navigable nor floatable—then a riparian owner may make use of it as it passes for "the utility of his land," but in such manner as not to prevent other like owners from exercising a similar right. The article proceeds to say that these provisions are subject to those of C.S.L.C., Cap. 51. This chapter is now R.S.Q., sections 5535 and 5536. Section 5535 materially broadens the Civil Code privileges of the riparian owner, for it gives him, in addition to such use as may be necessary for "the utility of his land," the right to turn the water course "to account by the construction of mills, manufactures, works and machinery," and for this purpose to erect "flood gates, canals, embankments, dams, dykes and the like." Compensation for resulting injuries to others is provided by R.S.Q. 5536, which enacts that "the proprietors or lessees of any such works are liable to all damages resulting to any person whomsoever, whether by the too great elevation of the flood gates or otherwise." The Municipal Code, articles 868 and 891, provide that every river or natural water course which is neither navigable nor floatable at certain periods of the year, is a municipal water course, and that any person may use the same as well as the banks thereof for the conveyance of any kinds of timber, subject to the payment of all damages. The right to float timber down streams which are floatable during the freshet season is well settled. Under the positive laws and the decisions cited we have to regard McGregor Creek as a stream which riparian owners—and especially if, as in this case, they can show express title to the adjacent water power as well—might turn to account by the erection of dams and works. Having erected these works under authority of the law, defendants cannot be restrained by injunction from using the water in such manner as may be necessary for the operation of their power house. The only recourse possessed by those who have been injured is for damages. The judgment under review properly so held.

Writ by Railway to Collect Switching Charges.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has issued a writ in the County Court against the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, for the payment of switching charges on a number of cars. The case involves switching charges against which the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company recently appealed before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. At the time when the switching charges were put in force by the railway companies the Laidlaw Company had seventy-five to one hundred cars switched to their C.P.R. Dundas street yards at Toronto, and refused to pay the switching charges. The cars were held up and the railway companies threatened to unload the material and not switch any more cars unless they were paid for in advance. Finally the Laidlaw Company made payment under protest, and entered a case before the Railway Commission, who decided adversely to them. The railway company are now endeavoring to collect these unpaid charges by means of a writ and the Laidlaw Company intend shortly to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. They maintain that the railway had no right to collect any charges as they had no tariff in force. Other lumber shipping companies, who are in a similar position, have expressed their willingness to join with the Laidlaw Company in having the case tested.

Liability of Employer for Injury to the Person.—In the case of Murray et al. v. Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, which recently came before the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, the company entered a demurrer to the declaration of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed \$5,000 damages for the death of Peter Murray, while working in connection

with a tramcar of the company. The claim was made by the sisters of the deceased, for the benefit of themselves. The company's demurrer was on the ground that right of action only arose where it was for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child or either of them. The court held that the demurrer must be allowed, with leave to amend the declaration on or before September 1st next, on payment of costs.

Legal Status of Lumbermen on St. John River.—At the request of several prominent New Brunswick lumbermen an inquiry has been instituted by the Hon. William Pugsley, Canadian Minister of Public Works, to determine the legal status and the rights of lumbermen along the St. John river in connection with the diverting of waters from the Northern Allegash stream into the Penobscot by means of a canal instead of allowing those waters to follow their natural channel into and down the St. John. The Minister of Public Works has learned that the building of this canal was authorized by the Maine Legislature, and he believes that eventually the grievance, from an international standpoint, will be remedied by the United States Government through a waterways commission.

Suit to Recover Commission.—Messrs. Royce & Henderson, solicitors, Toronto, are suing the National Trust Company, trustees of the estate of the late Mr. E. O. Bremner, of Toronto, at the Non-Jury Assizes before Mr. Justice MacMahon for \$19,000 for services rendered, and commission. Mr. Bremner was interested in the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. The services for which the claim is made were in the securing of a subsidy of \$160,000 from the Dominion Government for the building of a railway by the Pulp Company from Sturgeon Falls to Temagami Lake.

Negligence in Setting Out Fire.—In the case of Davis v. Rowsome action was recently taken before Judge MacMahon for \$1,000 damages caused by alleged negligence in setting out fire, so that it spread and ran into the plaintiffs' lands and fences and consumed his lands, timber and wood. It was admitted that the defendant was negligent in starting the fire and the only question was the amount of damages. This was fixed by Judge MacMahon at \$425.

Damages for Destruction of Timber.—Blue & Deschamps, of Rossland, have received word of the decision by the Privy Council in their favor in the case against the Red Mountain Railway Company, in which the jury awarded \$18,000 damages. This case was fought through all the courts and the decision in favor of the timbermen, whose limits were burned, and who sued for \$20,000 damages, is of much interest to timber owners.

Limit of \$3 for Changing Destination of Car in Transit.—An important general order has been issued by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Assistant Chief of the Board of Railway Commissioners, in a complaint filed by Hyde & Webster, of Montreal, in respect to an extra charge of \$4.95 on a carload of bricks shipped from Casselman to Dorval. The order will be of interest to shippers of lumber as well as brick. The dispute arose over the practice of the company in charging one cent per hundredweight when the destination of a shipment was changed during transit. The Board decided that in future railways must not charge more than \$3 for changing the destination of a car in transit.

An Important U. S. Judgment.—The Mississippi Supreme Court on April 12th rendered an opinion through Special Judge W. R. Harper, affirming the decision of Chancellor G. G. Lyell in the suit brought by former Attorney-General Fletcher against the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Mississippi and Louisiana. The decision of the Chancellor perpetually enjoined the further operation of the organization and ordered its dissolution, on the ground that it had an agreement, the existence of which was admitted, whereby its members were not to make purchases from manufacturers who made sales to consumers. The agreement is held to have had no other purpose than the stifling of competition in violation of the code. The association will appeal the case to the highest court in the land.

Damages for Breach of Contract.—In the action of the Paterson Timber Company against the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, for \$28,000 for breach of contract, judgment was given for \$24,250.

Judge Grant has given judgment at Vancouver, B.C., for the plaintiffs in the action brought by J. E. Bird and other members of the Alberni Canal Timber Syndicate against John McLarty. The claims against Mr. McLarty formerly amounted to several thousand dollars, but there was a counterclaim against the plaintiffs, and the court considered that this reduced the amount due the latter to \$536.

Mr. D. E. Mann's Views on the Pulpwood Situation.

In an interview published recently in the "Saturday Evening Post," Mr. D. D. Mann, of Mackenzie & Mann, after referring to other natural products, spoke as follows regarding the pulpwood situation in Canada and the United States: "Of the principal natural products of both countries, lumber and pulpwood remain to be considered. Here the Canadian advantage is indisputable; and some of our public men and journalists seem inclined to make more than enough of it. It is singular in that it brings export duties into the discussion, and, to that extent, complicates the larger problem. With a population of six millions, we have about 1,600,000,000 acres of pulpwood. The United States, with a population of eighty millions, has 600,000,000 acres.

"If pulpwood and pulp were put on the United States free list, the price of paper would be conditioned by the cost of manufacture nearest the supply of raw material. The pulpwood of the United States is being used up three times faster than it grows, or can grow under wise conditions of husbandry. The approach to exhaustion is, therefore, rapid, and unless a new permanent supply can be secured, the papermakers of the United States will either put prices up to figures which will create an effective rebellion of all the newspapers in the country, or they will keep prices within reasonable bounds by making the best of the opportunities of manufacture nearest the supply—in Canada. The Canadian tariff induced American manufacturers to establish branches in Canada to supply the Canadian market. Free entry to pulp and pulpwood, plus the possibility of a Canadian export duty, would encourage—that is a better word than 'compel'—the conversion of pulp logs into pulp on Canadian rivers, by the aid of water-power, in which Canada is the richest country in the world."

Interesting Paragraphs from the West Indies.

Gordon Grant & Company, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, report under date of April 3rd as follows: Lumber and cooperage materials—Beyond the cargo on the schooner Alexandra from Bear river, N.S., with 19,279 pieces of lumber, and 285 spruce spars, no further arrivals have taken place, but several ordered cargoes of pitch pine from Mobile are expected shortly. Prices are quoted as follows: Nova Scotia W. P., per thousand feet, \$22 to \$24; spruce, \$18 to \$20; P. P., assorted sizes, \$30 to \$34.

There is no doubt as to the value of the Dominican hardwoods for furniture making, says a Government report from Barbados, and a large number of varieties of it, suited for this purpose have been already catalogued. A few years ago, two sets of samples of these woods were prepared and polished to show their beauty of grain and color, and capacity for taking a high finish. One set was sent to England and shown there, and the other went to Canada with the West Indian exhibits. The promoters of the proposed railway have decided that as soon as it is possible to get out a sufficient supply of this lumber, they will furnish samples on application.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of April 10th as follows:

Lumberstuffs.—White pine—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight and as stocks in dealers' yards are low, a couple of cargoes should sell well. Spruce.—The schooner "Basile" arrived on the 27th, ulto. with 174,000 feet, chiefly merchantable, to selves, for which we obtained \$20.75 for merchantable and \$16 for second quality. We also know of another small cargo on the way, and these will keep the market supplied for the present. Pitch pine.—No arrivals, but one or two cargoes have been contracted for ahead. Shingles.—No receipts of either Gaspé or cedar laying and both descriptions are in good demand. Shooks.—No receipts, but stocks are heavy. Wood hoops—No arrivals, but stocks are more than sufficient for requirements.

Canadian Lumber Statistics for Ten Months.

Canadian exports of unmanufactured home produced lumber during January and for the ten months ending January, 1909 and 1908, amounted in value to the following:

	January.		Ten months ending Jan'y	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Great Britain	348,878	185,937	11,176,475	8,867,434
United States	862,388	1,257,063	25,143,527	23,362,467
Other countries	260,776	188,912	4,280,654	2,865,975
Totals	1,472,042	1,631,912	40,600,656	35,095,876

Exports of home produced manufactures of wood amounted in value to the following:

	January.		Ten months ending Jan'y	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Great Britain	409,275	235,926	11,947,841	10,162,680
United States	1,146,648	1,616,111	28,317,895	25,879,960
Other countries	296,123	209,923	4,561,033	3,252,345
Totals	1,852,046	2,061,960	44,826,769	39,294,985

Random Business and Machinery Notes.

The Diplock-Wright Lumber Company, of Vancouver, have recently installed a heavy four-saw edger for their mill, obtained from H. W. Petrie (B.C.) Limited.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., have installed machinery for the manufacture of cross-arms. They recently received an order for 400,000 from the Manitoba Government.

The Vancouver branch of the Simonds Canada Saw Company recently received a straight car load of saws from Montreal manufacturers, practically all of which had been sold previous to their arrival in Vancouver.

The Jervis Inlet Lumber Company, at Ladner, B.C., have lately installed a new 66-inch x 16-foot, 125-pound pressure boiler. This was supplied by H. W. Petrie (B.C.), Limited.

The Pitt Lake Brick & Cement Company, of New Westminster, have purchased a 60-foot cylindrical, revolving sand-drier, from H. W. Petrie (B.C.), Limited, for installation at their plant at Pitt Lake, a few miles east of New Westminster.

The Ober Manufacturing Company, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, U.S.A., have issued an illustrated catalogue of their lathes, sanders, shapers, etc. The machinery described and illustrated in the catalogue includes a wide range of excellent designs.

H. W. Petrie (B.C.), Limited, unloaded two car loads of sawmill machinery, engines and boilers, early in April. These were intended partly for stock in their Vancouver warehouse, and partly for orders already placed.

The branch office at Spokane, of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company, of Seattle, has recently undergone a change of management, Mr. Chester Colter having succeeded the former manager, Mr. F. W. Boldrick. Mr. Colter's Spokane address is 108 Auditorium Building, where he will be pleased to meet all the old friends of the company as well as all the new ones.

Wickes Brothers, Saginaw, Mich., have issued a bulletin, No. 1341, under date of April 15, containing information relating to their extensive stock of machinery for sawmills, planing mills, woodworkers, cooperage plants, shingle mills, etc. Their new model No. 16 gang, they claim, carries thinner saws and cuts faster than any heretofore made. Its fast work is the result of their improved oscillation movement.

The S. Knechtel Wood-Turning Company, Southampton, Ont., have issued an attractive catalogue of their mouldings and turnings. The catalogue is extensively illustrated and handsomely prepared, and should prove of much interest to all who make use of such articles. The company manufacture various kinds of mouldings, including compressed, plain and carved. The compressed mouldings are made from first and second-class dried lumber, and being carefully manufactured, are of splendid quality. The company carry patterns in stock, of white oak and birch as it runs for color. In plain mouldings they have a large variety of patterns, and can manufacture all kinds, and for all purposes. Their carved mouldings are carved in the solid wood. The catalogue shows only a few patterns. A great many other designs can be made. Any one interested in the mouldings and turnings will do himself a service by writing to the company and mentioning the "Canada Lumberman."

New Forestry Reserves in Rainy River District.

An order in Council has been passed by the Ontario Government setting apart a new forest reserve of one million acres in the Rainy River district. The new reserve comprises the densely wooded territory west of the eastern boundary of the district and contiguous to the international boundary. It includes a large portion of Hunter's Island, a well known haunt of game. The order in Council also provides that the new reserve shall be a provincial game preserve. The reserve adjoins a similar allotment of land set apart by the State of Minnesota. The original plan of the promoters was to utilize the two million acres as an international reserve, conducted jointly by the officers of Ontario and Minnesota. The Provincial Government has not, however, followed this course, and the Ontario reserve will remain solely under this province and be officered solely by its own wardens. The staff for this work has not yet been selected.

The growing interest among educational institutions in the subject of forestry has been accentuated by the announcement that a course in forestry will be established in Columbia University, New York City, at the opening of the new academic year in September, 1909. It is planned to have the course on lines entirely different from those of the Yale or Cornell schools. The new curriculum will be put into effect during the coming year, but it is not expected that there will be any additions to the faculty until two years from now.

A. L. Mottes, manager of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, states that the lumber trade expects the busiest season on record at Prince Albert, and the biggest building year in the history of the city.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

Advance of Ten Cents in B. C. Shingles

A Vancouver despatch announces that British Columbia shingles have been advanced in price ten cents. So great has been the demand for the past two weeks that a conference of owners of the largest producing mills in Vancouver was held on April 30th, at which it was decided to make an advance. An agreement was accordingly made and notice sent out to all travellers to advance their quotation on shingles to \$2 f.o.b. Vancouver. This rate applies to British Columbia stars and is the basis on which all prices for lower grades are made. Last fall and during the early part of the winter, stars were selling in Vancouver at \$1.45 and \$1.50, there being practically no market. Demand was poor throughout the winter, but now the mills are receiving more orders than they can readily attend to. It is not probable that the advance in price will result in any decrease in demand, 75 per cent. of which comes from the United States, where the high grade shingles from British Columbia command the highest price on the market.

Lumber prices, which have been stiffening for some weeks, owing to an increasing demand from the Northwest, will probably be given an upward direction shortly as the result of a recent conference of sawmill owners in Vancouver, when members of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association, Limited, discussed the question of an advance. No action was taken at the meeting, but signs of increase were in evidence and it was stated by a member of the association that it would be only a short time before a move in that direction would be made. At present, owing to the lack of cohesion, there is no rigid base price, but it is generally accepted that \$10 for rough lumber is altogether too low to permit of a profit. The sawmill men claim that if they received \$17 per thousand feet for their product for the balance of the season they would not make up their losses for the last year. Any advance on the coast may be followed by an increase in the prices of the mountain mills.

Reports from the prairies say that business conditions east of the Rockies are reflected by the recent phenomenal increase in the demand for lumber. They promise soon to show further improvement, as 80,000 immigrants from the United States alone are expected to cross the border during the next few months. Statistics compiled by the freight traffic officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway show that the movement of lumber from the coast and Kootenays to the Prairie Provinces and eastern Canada during March showed an increase of 300 per cent. over the corresponding figure of last year.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, states that while there is no boom, and the mill men generally are not crowded with orders at very attractive prices, there is a much better feeling than has prevailed for some time, and there seems to be every reason to expect a steady and progressive strengthening of the market.

The lumber mills on Vancouver Island are finding it necessary to operate their plants continuously to their full capacity. Mr. S. Baxter, Provincial Boiler Inspector, who has just returned from a tour of the east coast, states that the Genoa Bay mill, owned by the International Lumber Company, is preparing to open up after being dormant for twelve years. They will be ready shortly and the prospects are considered so good that it is thought probable that they will continue without cessation from this time forth. At Shawnigan and Cowichan lakes the mills were busier than they had been for many months.

There is much activity in loggers' supplies at Vancouver, and camps are starting up along the coast. It is expected that logs will soon be cheaper. There continues a poor demand for rough lumber and a fair demand for uppers. The dropping off of price in the Washington shingle market has adversely affected the prices in British Columbia. With shingles at \$1.90 in Seattle, they must be sold in Vancouver at \$1.60 to meet the duty.

The log market in British Columbia has weakened perceptibly of late, and further reduction in the price of logs is imminent. The following may be said to be the prevailing price of logs, delivered at mills, all charges paid: Fir logs, No. 1, \$13; fir logs, merchantable, \$9; fir logs, rough or No. 2, \$6.50; cedar, according to quality, \$7.50 to \$10; spruce, according to quality, \$8 to \$10. Lumber prices do not justify a greater price than \$8 for merchantable logs.

British Columbia Much Interested in the Tariff.

The statement made by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, that the abolition of the import duty on lumber would not ensure the conservation of the forests, or reduce the price of lumber to the consumer of the United States, has caused some interest in lumber circles at Vancouver. It is a well known fact that but two per cent. of the supply of lumber in the United States comes from Canada, and as the cost of production in Canada, in some grades at least, is greater than in the United States, Canadian lumber, even with the duty off, when

sold in the United States, would not be more than five per cent. cheaper than United States lumber. Furthermore, Canadians, ultimately, as Mr. Pinchot says, will require all their lumber for their own use.

This is the opinion of one who is admitted to be a competent authority on the subject, and the British Columbia Government is doubtless bearing it in mind, in framing timber legislation.

There is no doubt Canada's first duty is to herself, so that if we supply the United States with lumber, the Government should look to it that Canada's interests should be the first considered. In British Columbia this question is more important than in any other province in the Dominion, and the Provincial Government itself should note well the remarks of Mr. Pinchot on this important question.

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company Changes Hands.

The sale of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, located at Wardner, B.C., after being under consideration for a year or more, was consummated recently, it being understood that the price paid was \$1,200,000. Mr. Peter Lund, who has been the manager of the company since its inception, made the following statement regarding the transaction:

"All the shares of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Limited, formerly owned by myself, John Breckenridge and associates, have been sold to E. Golden Filer and associates, of Manistee, Mich., together with about 40,000 acres of timber lands in the Kootenay Valley, formerly owned privately by myself and Mr. John Breckenridge. The company



Mr. Peter Lund
Managing Director of The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company.

will continue business under the old name and style. In order to take care of the concern under the new arrangements, the capital stock of the company will be increased from \$250,000 to \$2,600,000. There will be practically no change in the management for the present, or the present staff. I have consented to look after the business, as usual, for the present."

Mr. Peter Lund, the manager of the old and of the new company, whose portrait is published herewith, is largely responsible for the progress it has made. He was born in Sweden, near Christianstad, and moved with his parents to North Dakota when seven years of age. He lived on a homestead in the Red River Valley for ten years, near Fargo, and then left home and went to Montana. His life, since coming from the Old Country, has been spent in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia. He went from Washington to Nelson, B.C., the year before the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, where he met Mr. John Breckenridge, and formed a partnership with him to take up the contract of putting in the system of waterworks at Nelson. Afterwards they took contracts for railway work on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and built the North Star branch. After building this branch, Mr. Lund turned over the railway work to Mr. Breckenridge and began to acquire property for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business at Wardner, B.C. This was about six years ago, and during that time there has been built up at Wardner one of the largest and most successful lumber plants in British Columbia. Mr. Lund has given his personal supervision to the work and has gathered about him an able and trustworthy staff of lieutenants, including: G. G. Jones, chief ac-

countant; A. Sheppard, assistant; F. W. Burgess, paymaster; H. C. Lindsay, sawmill superintendent; Otto Wisner, superintendent of the planing and finishing department; H. Helgeson, superintendent of the shipping department; D. Breckenridge, superintendent of the logging department; Thomas Gaffney, storekeeper, and B. Markell, assistant storekeeper.

The construction of additional mills and a large system of logging railways are now being planned by the new owners and will be undertaken as soon as conditions justify them. The officers of the new company will be: William Wentz, president; W. F. Baker, vice-president; W. J. Gregory, secretary-treasurer, all of Manistee, and Peter Lund, of Wardner, managing director.

The partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Lund and Mr. Breckenridge is now in course of dissolution, but Mr. Breckenridge will continue the railway work.

British Columbia's New Vicegerent Snark.

P. D. Roe, vice-president of the Emerson Lumber Company, Vancouver, has been appointed Vicegerent Snark of British Columbia. Mr. Roe was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is 46 years of age. He has been engaged in lumbering for nearly a quarter of a century, his first experience being at Tualatin, Ore., where he worked in a sawmill. He went to the Royal City mills, Vancouver, where after one and a half years as yard man, he was made foreman of the mill, which position he held for about one and a half years. He then became identified with George Cassady & Company as yard man and travelling salesman. In 1889, in company with R. Abernathy and T. F. Paterson, Mr. Roe formed the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company at Port Moody, operating the mill until 1907, when he became interested with J. S. Emerson in his mill and logging interests, assuming the position of manager of the mill end. Mr. Roe is also interested in the Independent Shingle Company, New Westminster, and in the firm of Abernathy & Loughheed, Limited, at Port Henry.

Activity Continues Among Timber Limit Buyers.

A syndicate composed of Messrs C. S. Battle, J. T. Danaher and J. Hulbert, all of Vancouver, have purchased a substantial interest in 24 square miles of Crown granted timber on Vancouver Island, extending from Port McNeill, on Broughton Strait on the east coast, to Rupert's Arm, on the west coast. The tract is said to be one of the most densely forested timber areas in the province. It is estimated to contain three hundred million feet of timber, fifty per cent. of which is cedar.

Among recent timber sales are the following: 16,000 acres of fir and spruce on Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, to Minneapolis people, the former owner being W. J. Malcolm, of New Westminster; the sale of 1,400 acres of Crown granted land on the Great Northern Railway, in the Langley district, to Messrs. De Beck & Tait, of New Westminster, for \$30,000; the sale of eight square miles of timber on Craycroft Island to Andrew Mowat, of Salt Lake City, for \$65,000; the same buyer also bought 6,500 acres of timber from Messrs. Danaher & Hulbert, of Vancouver, for \$55,000. It is the intention of Messrs. De Beck & Tait to erect a sawmill on their limits.

A party of Nebraska capitalists spent most of the month of March in looking over the timber situation in British Columbia. They will probably invest about \$2,000,000 in the province. Members of this party are principals in the Standard Bridge Company, of Omaha. They have organized a syndicate for the purpose of buying timber limits, so that they may cut their own timbers for construction work. Sawmills will be erected in British Columbia, if limits are secured. The party are also visiting Victoria, Seattle and Portland. The head of the visiting investors is Robert Drake, of Omaha, and the other members are H. D. Miller, Stanton, Neb.; Robert Tait, Freemont, Neb.; Robert Appleby, Stanton, Neb., and W. B. Jamison, Portland, Ore.

Japanese Looking After Their Own Interests.

The Japanese Association of the Pacific Northwest has collected statistics regarding the number of Japs employed in the mills of Washington. They give the number of 2,685. This includes those employed in logging camps also. Oregon employs 260, and Idaho 730.

A Washington despatch says that the agent of leading lumbermen in British Columbia are covering the State of Washington, taking pictures of Orientals at work in the mills, and using the information and pictures as an argument in favor of the removal of the tariff. This is a retaliation move, it is claimed, against the action of the Washington lumbermen who had pictures taken of the Orientals at work in the British Columbia mills and forwarded them to Washington when the lumbermen appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to express the sentiments of the Northwestern lumber interests. This statement has the appearance of an unfounded rumor. There is a general desire in British Columbia to have the tariff removed, and no information can be gained of any such retaliation movement as mentioned in the Washington despatch.

Miscellaneous Notes from the Pacific Coast.

R. D. Rorison & Son are starting a sawmill and shingle mill across the river from Eburne, at the junction of the Lulu Island branch of the B. C. Electric Railway. They will expend \$100,000 before the plant is ready for operation. The site includes 1,200 feet of water frontage.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, are negotiating for a line of steamships to operate regularly between Fraser River points and ports of the west coast of South America. It is understood, however, that the question will not be finally settled until the company is guaranteed 26 feet of river depth at all tides. Once the channel is sufficiently deep the mill company promises to run night and day, and as the mill is one of the largest in the world, this means a very heavy cut.

According to Mr. Tytler, of Vancouver, B.C., who is prominent in the shingle world, the shingle men of that section prefer that the 30-cent duty on that product remain. He claims that their shingles have a reputation, and that if the duty were removed, the industry would be broken into by manufacturers of poor stock, which would ultimately lower the standard and force prices down. "We shipped 4,000 cars, or 1,000,000,000 shingles into the United States last year in spite of the duty," said Mr. Tytler, thus supplying one-sixth of all the shingles used in Uncle Sam's territory. We are pretty well satisfied with conditions as they are."

The Great Northern Railway Company is reported to be preparing a new tariff of freight rates which will show an advance at certain points in Ontario, for lumber shipped from the Pacific coast. It is understood on the best of authority that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided upon a similar advance and that it will be put in force about the first of June. These tariffs will apply both to shingles and lumber and will be very unwelcome to the shippers at Ontario points. The lumber business in Ontario at present is so hampered by the unsatisfactory business conditions prevailing throughout the country, that an additional freight charge will be a serious handicap. It will probably not be accepted by the lumber shipping companies without a strong complaint being made. It is believed, in fact, that an additional freight charge would be more than the majority of dealers in Ontario could stand. This being the case, if the railway companies increase their rate, an appeal will probably be taken to the Railway Commission, where a strong case could be made against the advance.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

398. Cornice pole rings, maple squares, etc.—A well known window roller manufacturer in Manchester, Eng., is in the market to purchase carload lots of cornice pole rings in white wood and maple squares of different dimensions. Will enter into a contract for a year's supply, taking 500 gross at a time. Will pay cash against documents, or on receipt of goods.

401. Lumber.—A London firm is desirous of hearing from Canadian shippers of lumber, and particularly wishes to get in touch with exporters of rock elm logs and lumber, also maple, soft elm, hickory and oak lumber and logs.

427. Machinery. A North of England firm manufacturing box making machinery wishes to get into touch with likely Canadian buyers.

439. Edge tools.—A Manchester firm asks for catalogues and prices of edge tools from Canadian manufacturers.

446. Wood turnery.—A Liverpool firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of all kinds of wood turnery.

447. Deals, boards, etc.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine deals, boards and sidings, all qualities and sizes, from Canadian exporters.

448. Pine doors.—A Lancashire firm asks for description and prices of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

449. Blocks.—A Liverpool firm wishes to obtain prices of oak and maple blocks from Canadian exporters.

451. Spruce deals.—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of spruce deals from Canadian exporters of same.

Prices at Winnipeg Have Not Advanced.

A Winnipeg despatch says that so far there has been no advance in the prices of lumber at Winnipeg, in spite of great activity in building operations. President Sprague, of the Sprague Lumber Company, is quoted as saying that the rumored advance is without foundation in fact, thus far. On the contrary, Mr. Sprague pointed out that there has been a reduction of \$2 on timber and dimension, a reduction of \$2 on the shiplap most used; laths are \$1 less than in 1908, and shingles are 25 cents less than last year. The reductions apply to, say, 90 per cent. of the material required in a building.

Obituary.

The death is reported from Vancouver of Daniel Haggerty, well known throughout British Columbia as the most successful skid-road builder in the province. Deceased expired suddenly in the street. He was 55 years of age.

The death of Lewis Miller, head of the Lewis Miller Company, of Halifax, N.S., extensive lumber operators, occurred recently at Criell, Scotland. The company, which is a Scottish concern and has large lumbering interests in Nova Scotia, has headquarters and shipping piers at Ingraham Docks, near Halifax.

The death of Frederick Dunbar Miles, of St. John, N.B., occurred recently at his home on Douglas avenue. Mr. Miles had been engaged for several years as manager for D. D. Glasier & Sons, lumber freighters and tug boat owners. He was in his 34th year and was prominent in a number of societies and clubs. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, a past master of Hibernia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., a member of the Knights Templar and of the Mystic Shriners. He was also prominent among the curling clubs. Death was due to a complication of heart trouble and quinsy. Mr. Miles is survived by his wife and two children.

Bright Sap Constitutes Defect in Furs.

The question whether bright sap should be considered as a defect in No. 1 fir flooring, ceiling and finish is causing a considerable discussion in the middle Northern and Northwestern States. The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association are reported to be contemplating a change in the grading rules to provide that bright sap should not be considered a defect in these lines and as a result a meeting of the eastern sales representatives of west coast manufacturers was recently held and a letter was drafted and sent to the Pacific Coast Association outlining their objections to the change. The main objections taken in the letter were as follows.

First—Competing woods do not allow this defect in their No. 1 clear.

Second—Fir has been introduced to the eastern trade with the understanding that there is to be no sap in the No. 1 clear grade, and most, if not all, of the work put forth in introducing fir, if a change is made, must be done over.

Third—The demand for fir flooring in the southwest, where there is a large trade, it being used almost exclusively for porch floors, will be lost.

Fourth—Stock finished in oil or natural color, when containing sap cannot be successfully treated and give satisfactory results.

The letter included a recommendation that the grading rules should specify what grades will allow sap and, if so, what per cent. in any particular grade, especially in grades of shop lumber.

Spring Cleaning in the Retail Yard.

Every spring the good housekeeper goes over her home from basement to attic. From her some retail lumbermen might, to their advantage, take a cue. The assertion that certain yards the year round are in a state of chronic disorder would not go undisputed, a fact that emphasizes the methods of those yardmen who strive for order and cleanliness. In the best kept yards, however, rubbish accumulates during the winter that, once the ground is dry and spring has really come, must be removed—or should be removed. Leaves, splinters, dead grass and other items, some of which may be accounted for naturally and others which no one can account for, are much in evidence and should be carted away. On top of a snowdrift in the corner of a certain yard a dozen or more tin fruit cans were noticed, which had been easily disposed of by tossing over the fence.

There are yards in which the stables are connected with the sheds—a combination that can not be recommended—and around these premises in the spring is a litter the absence of which would add to the appearance of the place. To these stables, as well as to the horse barns located inside the yard limits, straw and hay are frequently drawn during the winter, and when unloading it is scattered more or less, the wind sometimes carrying it over the yard in every direction.

Generally it is during the fall and spring that the mud capacity of a yard is learned. During the dry weather of summer, or the freezing weather of winter, it is no credit to the alley if it be respectably passable, but the rains of the fall and the melting snow of the spring bring into prominence the low places, and while they are yet eyesores it would not be far from a bright idea to make them with a stake, lest they be forgotten, and later in the spring fill them with cinders or gravel. While there are dealers who, judging by their persistency, appear to rejoice in the fact that their yards retain their primeval glory—dust in the summer and mud in the fall and spring—there are others who are more attentive to nature's imperfections and with cinders or gravel, from the standpoint of a lumber yard, make a thing of beauty of the plant.

It may not be amiss to suggest that when the dry earth and the sunshine of spring shall be ours to enjoy there are coal bins which it would be well to look after. All men who shovel coal from the bins to the delivery waggons are not artists, and from their shovels lumps of coal are scattered in the snow which are not gathered up. The snow

having disappeared in the spring, in front of certain bins the mud has been seen thick with coal—that surely was too valuable to go to waste in that way when it could have been sold for \$9.00 a ton. Were the driveway graded above the watermark with some material that would pack hard a portion of the coal that is lying around loose could be gathered up; and further, were the driveway thus graded it would prevent the teams from becoming well-nigh stalled.

The thought of fire should be an incentive to clean up the yards in the spring. Fire is no respecter of persons or things, and when it catches in the rubbish of a yard it will as soon run toward the piles of lumber as away from them. A yard was seen the rear end of which on a Sunday was overrun by fire, that presumably caught from a locomotive on a track that ran immediately in the rear of it, and that by sheer good luck exhausted itself before the piles were reached. This yard is on the edge of the town, well removed from all other buildings, and as it is presumed that all the people of the town were at church when the fire started, the smoke was not observed. The fact remains, however, that had there been no dry grass and other litter there would have been no fire. It might be further stated that no one knows how many yards have been burned from a like cause.

At first blush it might appear that there would be no necessity for spring cleaning in the average inclosed shed, but such is not the case. When the weather is so cold that a yardman shivers every time he leaves his warm office and goes into the shed, and there is little or no trade, every splinter, stray lath or shingle is not removed as it is at a time when there is activity around the premises and all feel in a mood to do something. Those in charge are prone to overlook the litter, thinking it is not just the thing when nothing is doing to be slicking up, anyhow. As trade is resting so things in general are permitted to rest.

A dealer who aims to do things about right was heard to remark that a waggon on which gravel could be drawn, a scythe, a shovel, a hoe and a rake were as necessary around a lumber yard as an automobile, a letter press and a fountain pen.—American Lumberman.

Higher Export Duty on Pulpwood.

A deputation composed of pulp and paper manufacturers of the Province of Quebec waited on the Cabinet Ministers recently to seek for the adoption of measures to counteract the effect of the Payne tariff on the export of pulpwood. Because of the failing supply of pulpwood in the United States, the Payne tariff proposes to put pulpwood on the free list but to maintain the duty on manufactured pulp and paper. The Quebec manufacturers demand that the Provincial Government increase the stumpage dues on pulpwood for export, which practically amounts to an export duty, to such an extent as to make exportation of pulpwood practically prohibitive. In this way, it is hoped that the paper manufacturing industry will be protected in the province, and the United States consumers compelled to buy their manufactured pulp and paper in Quebec, or else bring their capital over to establish other paper factories in the province. As to the exact mode of campaign, the members of the deputation were not agreed, and the Premier asked them to try to come to a decision among themselves, and then return. The delegation consisted of Hon. N. Garneau, Wm. Power, ex-M.P.; F. A. Geidron, M.L.A.; Carl Riordon, and representatives of the Booth and Eddy mills.

Protect the Canadian Manufacturer.

One of the visiting Washington shingle manufacturers was asked why it was, in his opinion, that Vancouver shingles could be sold in the United States market, duty and all, in competition with the Washington shingles. This United States manufacturer freely admitted that it was simply because the British Columbia grading was better and that shingles were made on the Canadian side with greater care. In fact, the British Columbia No. 2 grade was as good as the Washington No. 1 grade, so that the Canadian shingle was actually cheaper than the American shingle. This was becoming generally acknowledged to be the fact, and he was sorry to say that some unprincipled dealers were actually labelling their American shingles "the B. C. Brand." It has been suggested that all the shingle manufacturers in British Columbia copyright a trade mark in all the civilized countries. An infringement of this copyright by any foreign mill guilty of such an act, would then be a serious matter.

The lumber interests in New Zealand are agitating for a duty of \$5 a thousand feet on Douglas fir and Oregon pine, which is imported from British Columbia and Washington State. The trade does not amount to more than 25,000,000 feet at the present time, but in New Zealand, with its population of a million, that is regarded as a considerable importation. The New Zealand Government has appointed a commission to take evidence throughout that Dominion and report in July.

The librarian of the Toronto Public Library has offered to place at the disposal of manufacturers an entire section in the new reference library on College street for the catalogues of Canadian firms, and in cases where the catalogues are not properly bound, to bear the expense of having them bound.

Fraser River Lumber Co.

Telegraphic Address :
Fraser Mills, B.C.

FRASER MILLS, B. C.

Limited

A Superior
Product



Perfectly
Milled

B. C. Fir and Cedar Lumber

No Order too Large for our Capacity or too Small for our Attention

Best Quality

Competitive Prices

Prompt Shipment

A Trial Order Will Convince You



View of Interior of Saw Mill Looking toward Jack Ladder.

We Operate the Largest and Most Up-to-date Mills in Canada

SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

Regina C. Bruce,
Medical Hall Building

Winnipeg F. A. Shore,
316 Grain Exchange

Toronto H. A. Rose,
3 Toronto Street

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

30 HARD MAPLE LOGS 30" AND UP, DIAMETER small end, free defects. Also 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 Basswood. State when can ship. Apply Box 713, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Hemlock Lath Wanted

10 CARS 1 1/2" x 4" NO. 1. QUOTE BEST price on car, naming shipping point on R. R. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N. Y. 9

Wanted

TWO MILLION 4' WHITE PINE LATH; Must be dry. Also some 1" and 1 1/2" white pine strips and 12/4 and 8/4 tamarac plank. J. D. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 10

Wanted

200,000 ft. 1" and 1 1/2" Beech
500,000 ft. 1" winter cut Basswood
500,000 ft. 1" Black Ash
Apply Box 706 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR NEXT SEASON'S cut of slabs. Write us. LEVEILLE & MARION, Wholesale Lumber, 1541 St. Catharine St. East, Montreal, Que. 9

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, 12" and up wide, common and better
1" and 1 1/2" mill run Basswood
3 and 4" Hard Maple
THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont. 10

Wanted

CARGO OF CEDAR POSTS 4 1/2" AND UP AT top end, 8 ft. long, sound green and straight—bark or pelted will answer, quote price on either, delivered on vessel rail. Box 729 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 719, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO.,
Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS ROUGH LUMBER AND LATH. Quantity of last seasons cut in stock. Will contract for any portion of this season's cut. Apply AUSTIN & NICHOLSON, Chapleau, Ont. 11

For Sale

700,000 FEET BEST WHITE PINE Lumber, situated at North Bay, Ont., station on C.P.R. Apply to T. G. BRIGHAM, Ottawa, Ont. 9

For Sale

1 car 4/4 Cherry, common and better
1 car 8/4 Red and W. Oak, common and better
1 car 4/4 common Red Oak, all dry
also a quantity of lumber and logs constantly on hand. R. W. BAXTER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Hardwood, Chatham, Ont. 10

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 11

CEDAR SHINGLES

WILL CONTRACT FOR OUR CUT OF these estimated two to three millions and will grade and brand to suit purchaser. Correspondence solicited. THE PEARCE CO., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 11

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOIN, Montreal. 11

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, SITU- ated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B. C. estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill.
Apply to
Mrs. E. H. HUSBAND,
129 Main St., Hamilton Ontario 9

FOR SALE

3 cars 3" B Ash C. & B.
3 " 2" Soft Elm C. & B.
Cedar posts cut to order.
2 cars Extras, Cedar Shingles
3 " Clear,
3 " Clear and Clear,
4 " Clear Whites, Shingle
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, 528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 9

For Sale

24M. ft. 2" Cedar log run d.c. out
100M. ft. 1" Birch mill cull d.c. out
300M. ft. 2, 2 1/2, 3" Birch mill cull d.c. out
17M. ft. 1" Maple log run d.c. out
50M. ft. 2" Maple 1st and 2nds
65M. ft. 2" Maple 1 and 2 common
60M. ft. 1" Ash log run d.c. out
200M. ft. 3x5x6"x16" Merch Spruce
200M. ft. 3x5x10"x15" "
200M. ft. 3x6x10"x15" "
HORACE HARTLEY,
54 Guardian Bldg., Montreal 9

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1 1/4"x6"x10"x18 ft.
2,000 " 1"x7" & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2"x6"x10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2"x8"x10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2"x10"x10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2"x12"x10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2"x5", 7", 9", 11"x10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating
We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.
PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury) 11

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber

The property of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited)

There are large quantities of Railroad and other timber including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 10

For Sale

15,000 GOOD GREEN CEDAR POSTS 5 1/2" top end; 10', 12', 14', 16' long; water shipment only. Address TOBERMORY LUMBER CO., Tobermory, Ont. 10

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE 18 TON, NARROW GAUGE, SHAY Locomotive, in good running order. THE BLIND RIVER TRANSPORTATION CO., Limited, Blind River, Ont. 12

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL, ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h. p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 52 Chapleau, Ont. 9

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 11

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, Brantford, Ont. 11

For Sale

1 54" iron pulley, 20" face with 24" dodge clutch (new)
2 54" iron clutch pulleys, 20" face.
1 sand sucker—8" suction.
1 pair horizontal twin engines.
1 three block saw carriage.
Address EDDY BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Blind River, Ont. 9

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 and 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS

2 72" x 18', 36 6" tubes
4 72" x 18', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
4 72" x 16', 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
2 72" x 16', 64 4" tubes
5 66" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome
6 66" x 16', 36 4" tubes, plug hat dome
4 66" x 16', 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW
3 60" x 17' 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome
2 54" x 16', 41 4" tubes

CORLISS ENGINES

24" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wetherill
22" x 42" L.H., heavy duty frame, Allis
22" x 42" R.H., girder frame, Vilter
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame
20" x 42" L.H., girder frame, Allis
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock
16" x 36" R.H., Webster, Camp & Lane
16" x 30" x 48" cross comp. Hamilton
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ohio

AUTOMATIC ENGINES

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame
18" x 27" L.H., tangye frame, Russell
18" x 24" R.H., heavy duty, Atlas
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank
16" x 24" L.H., girder frame, Brownell
16" x 16" centre crank, Ideal
14" x 20" L.H. Atlas
12" x 18" L.H., Lansing
11" x 18" R.H., Buckeye, class B
10" x 12" centre crank, Erie City

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, top rock valve
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley
24" x 30" L.H., box bed slide valve, at Minneapolis
22" x 48" L.H., Fulton
20" x 24" L.H., box bed top piston valve
18" x 30" R.H., box bed, Fulton
16" x 24" R.H., box bed, Union Iron Works
12" x 20" L.H., box bed, side slide valve
12" x 14" centre crank, Wickes, NEW
10" x 16" Smalley

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw
Seattle Office
Mich.
410 White Bldg. 12

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. 12

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 45" opening
One No. 3 traction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
3 new double edgers, 2-16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' semiportable fire box boiler
1 44"x18' semiportable fire box boiler
1 42"x16' semiportable fire box boiler
1 66"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50"x14' horizontal return tube boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 14"x34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12"x30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 8"x24" L.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve
1 11 1/2"x14" L.H. horizontal slide valve
1 10"x16" R.H. horizontal slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler
1 7"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
1 7"x10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoists with boilers
1 5 1/2"x7" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler

A copy of our complete machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER with manufacturing concern by man with thorough and practical experience in lumber accounting. Also familiar with railroad accounting under commerce commission regulations. Now employed. Box 725 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Position Wanted

MECHANICAL MILL FOREMAN. SIX-teen years' experience. Good recommendations. Box 696, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANT POSITION AS RETAIL LUMBER Yard Foreman; good at measuring, good at grading, used to planing mill work; can give the best of reference; 12 years' experience; married and sober. Box 708, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 10

Position Wanted

MILLWRIGHT AND BLACKSMITH, ALSO round saw filer and hammerer. Box 698 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER OR BOOK-keeper, by young man who has had 5 years' experience in lumberman's office. Can furnish good references. Box No. 717 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL SAW MILL Superintendent wishes to secure sawing contract in large modern mill with good future assured. Address "Results" Box 703 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted Logging Contractors

GOOD RELIABLE CONTRACTORS, CAPA-ble of taking contract to log part or whole townships. For particulars apply to the WOODS DEPT LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. 10

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE Manager of twelve years thorough and detailed experience in wholesale and manufacturing lumber business, wishes to buy working interest in sawmill operation where his services can be used. Prefer B.C. Box 682 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Wanted

POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN LUM-ber business where ability and experience will count; twenty years all round experience, log to consumer, in office and yard and on the road. Highest references. Box 731, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED—EMPLOYEES**Wanted**

LUMBER SALESMAN AND SHIPPER. State experience and salary expected. Box 29, Tottenham, Ont. 9

Wanted

SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR MILL, START-ing May 1st. State experience and references. VIGARS-SHEAR LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Port Arthur, Ont. 10

Wanted

GOOD COMPETENT MACHINE MAN TO take care of an K. J. MacGregor, Gourlay Mather, one small Cowan Machine, and a few cut-off saws. Yearly employment. State wages and when could commence. THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont. 11

Wanted

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR. Must be man of experience and well up on inspection and be familiar with the value of lumber so as to buy on the road. A good salary to the right man. WILSON LUMBER CO., Limited, Toronto. 9

Cordwood Contractor Wanted

WANTED—CONTRACTOR TO GET OUT from 40 to 50 thousand cords hardwood annually for charcoal plant. Must have previous experience in operating on large scale with modern appliances. Address "Cordwood Contractor", Box 697 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

STEAM SAW MILL TO LEASE AT Arnprior, Ont., 30 to 40 M ft. capacity daily, in good order, good piling ground, sorting platforms, storage booms, etc. Full particulars, apply OTTAWA LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Ottawa, Ont. 8

For Sale

WILL SELL ONE OR SEVERAL WELL established lumber yards in new towns on Canadian Pacific Railway in best wheat belt of Saskatchewan, Canada. Address owners, WESTINHAVER LUMBER CO., Vancouver, B.C. 10

For Sale

A 75 H.P. SAW AND SHINGLE MILL, located on the Ottawa River with supply of timber enough to last twenty years. Stock of logs for this season is ready for the mill, which may be seen running after April 1st. Easy terms for an immediate purchaser. Apply Box 707 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND 40 H.P. Steam Sawmill, inserted tooth saw. Address WILLIAM W. MILTIMORE, Mansonville, Que. 9

Wanted

ACCOUNTANT—ONE FAMILIAR WITH sash and door, and lumber business from stump to consumer and who will invest some money in business preferred. State experience and salary expected. Box 730 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Factory For Sale

IN A BUSY TOWN FIFTY MILES WEST of Toronto: two-storey, metal clad building; suitable for woodworking business; 6,000 square feet floor space; dry kiln capacity 10,000 feet; 30 h. p. boiler; 25 h. p. engine; electric dynamo to light entire plant; about one-acre of land; this property is valued at \$8,000; we are instructed to sell land, building and machinery, ready to go to work, at a sacrifice for immediate sale. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & Co., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 11

For Sale

LOTS 7, 8 AND 9 TOWNSHIP OF PERRY, about 3 miles west of Emsdale Station, Grand Trunk Ry., containing approximately 400,000 ft. Birch, 150,000 ft. balsam and Spruce, 200,000 ft. Hemlock, large quantity of Beech and Maple and small amount of Elm and Black Ash; clear title. Good winter road to station, short route. Machinery and engine available for portable mill. Price \$3,000. Apply Box 716 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

Important Sale of Valuable Timber Limits, Saw Mills, Logs, etc.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to and including TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, 1909, for:

1. The timber berths comprising the township of Roberts and all of the township of Kitchener, with the exception of three square miles thereof, in the district of Algoma. These berths also are virgin limits of excellent white and red pine very convenient to operate and close to the railway and will be sold together or separately.

2. Timber berth known as "107" on the Spanish river in said district, the license therefor including all woods. This is an excellent berth convenient both to railway and the Spanish River.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For terms and further particulars, including estimates apply to:

LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS
Vendor's Solicitors,
Hamilton

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 3/4 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half Lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles. Total 183 3/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

Wanted

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DIS-trict. Also limits in other districts. Address Box 711, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Tenders for Tug and Scow

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE Tug Vixen and Scow or either up to noon 15TH MAY, 1909. Dimensions of Tug: Length 50 ft.; Beam, 13 ft.; Draught, 4 ft. 6 in.; Hull in fair condition; First-class engine and boiler, size of engine cylinder 12 x 14 inches, high pressure, carries 125 lbs. steam; Speed, about 12 miles per hour. Carrying capacity of Scow, 60,000 ft. green lumber. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. All tenders to be addressed to LLOYD & SCULLY, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. 9

Market for Staves.

A report by U. S. Consul Halstead as to beer, wine, and whiskey staves in the English market at Birmingham, says:

Large timber merchants here inform me that there will be no sale for whiskey or wine staves in this district, and my own information confirms this statement, inasmuch as no wine or whiskey is manufactured here. There are, however, a number of breweries, and if the oak staves are strong and non-porous and the prices right, it should be possible to find a market for them.

The stave used in this district comes from Memel on the Baltic, in Eastern Prussia, and about 20 miles from the Russian border. It is called the Memel stave, from the port whence shipped. As whiskey is a volatile spirit and evaporates quickly, the oak must be non-porous, while for wine barrels the oak may be a little more porous and for beer even more so, but the closer the grain of the oak and the less porous it is the better market is found for it.

Oak staves for the English market are cleft (split) and in what is called "feather" shape. Beer barrels vary materially in size in England. They include the barrel, firkin, and hogshead sizes, seldom the American keg. The staves range from 3 inches thick by 6 inches wide, 2 1/2 inches thick by 5 inches wide, 2 1/4 inches thick by 4 1/2 inches wide, and 2 inches thick by 4 inches wide; and the lengths run from 17 to 19 inches, 20 1/2 to 25 inches, 32 to 34 inches, 50 inches, 56 inches to 72 inches. The staves are sold by the count, 1,200 pieces comprising a mill.

One firm suggests that inquirers send over a package of, say, three dozen staves of the 32 to 34-inch length and 2 1/4-inch thick by 4 1/2-inch in section, so that they may make them into a barrel and see how they work and so be able to form a better opinion of their utility for the English market. Of course, they could not charge for such samples, and should regard the expenditure as outlay for experimental purposes to test a market. If inquirers send a better quality of staves than the average run of the staves they produce they will make a most serious error, for one of the complaints made against American firms endeavoring to enter the English market is that samples are sometimes of much better quality than the goods or other articles which are ordered with these samples as a criterion of quality, style, etc. If they send better

samples than the average run of their oak and then obtain an order and the staves are inferior to the samples, they will not only immediately destroy prospects of selling staves, but will prejudice the market for American products to the extent that the firms who are dissatisfied with the quality choose to speak of their dissatisfaction.

It is stated that brewers both make their own barrels and purchase them from coopers, and that the concern in question are specialists in cooperage. I believe that if the oak is of the requisite consistency and of a non-porous character and if inquirers can ship it so as to meet the prices of the Memel oak that they would find a continuing and excellent market here. However, in quoting prices they must quote prices delivered, say at Bristol, from which port the staves can be brought by water—river or canal—to Birmingham.

Value of Timber Lands.

Timber lands are bought and sold on the judgment of the parties most concerned. If the buyer wishes to take into account the by-products, such as cordwood, tannic acid wood and bark, he, of course, is at liberty to do so and he is privileged also to figure them on a basis of so many feet of lumber to a cord, but this privilege is not a custom. That is, if the seller guarantees a certain tract of land to contain so many feet of merchantable timber he can not figure in the bark or the cordwood or any other product which may be taken off. Some of the log rules are very specific in stating the measurement of the logs should be taken inside the bark at the small end, and this rule would absolutely exclude the bark from consideration.

In the actual work of estimating a tract of timber no log rule is employed. The ordinary cruiser does not measure the diameter or height of the trees. His report is merely the estimate of a man trained in the value of timber. It is arrived at in very much the same way as the value of a drove of steers. Those who buy beef cattle are able to judge what a bunch will average and they buy them on an average basis. The timber cruiser is guided in much the same manner. He takes into account the size and height of trees, not as individuals but as averages, and also he takes into account the defects, whether the trees are thrifty or whether they have matured and are on the decline. There are a number of signs which serve as a natural index to him in reaching an opinion.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Reports vary as to the actual condition of the markets in Ontario, but there is no difference of opinion as to the fact that there might be a much better demand and more satisfactory prices. Pine is steady, although for 1x12 common the prices are firmer on account of scarcity. It is now bringing from \$30 to \$32. Spruce mill run is also reported scarce and from \$1 to \$2 up, at \$20 to \$22. There is quite a difference of opinion as to the prevailing conditions in hemlock. Eighteen-foot lengths are reported to be scarce and to have advanced from \$1.50 to \$3; the present quotation being \$20 to \$22. In regard to other lengths of hemlock, some manufacturers are also reporting a possible scarcity. Dealers, however, are holding back in the belief that the production this season will be large. Red pine is firmer and selling at higher prices. The quotations are from \$31 to \$33 for clear and clear face, and \$22 to \$24 for common, these figures being an advance of from \$2 to \$3. The lower grades of pine and spruce in the Ottawa Valley are in poor demand at present. Other grades are firm. There has been so much spruce offering recently that the prices of white pine declined. The new cut of white and red pine, however, is finding a fairly good demand at last year's prices. There is less demand at Ottawa for lath than there was a few months ago. No. 2 white pine are bringing \$2.50 per thousand, and white pine mill run is selling at \$3. Choice No. 1 white pine lath are selling at \$3.50. Business in hardwoods is going along pretty well and a noticeable improvement is reported in several lines. Thick stock is holding up well, but there is a slight decline in the demand for thin stock. Quartered oak is pretty firm, and scarce. No drop is looked for until the new stock comes forward. Basswood, elm and ash are doing well. Thick brown ash, 1 1/4-inch and up, is rather scarce and the demand for it is firm.

Eastern Canada.

Logs from points along the lower river have commenced to arrive at St. John, and the demand for them is brisk. Prices are ranging from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand feet, delivered St. John, with two-thirds prices for battens under ten inches. Stocks of spruce deals at St. John for export to New York markets are very light. There is very little trading in "American" stocks. Lath are unchanged and local stocks are well cleaned up. Spruce slab lath will sell at present at \$2.75 to \$2.85 per thousand for dutiable f.o.b. steamer St. John. The demand for spruce at New York is better than it has been for a number of weeks but there is still room for improvement in the prices. The outlook, however, is promising, as stocks in the yards are quite light. The demand has been better for short spruce than for the other lines. At Boston, spruce has become a little firmer during the last fortnight. Sales at \$24 base have become rare. Most of the mills are asking higher prices. \$24.50 was asked a week ago and now \$25 is asked. Spruce lumber for mill construction is in better demand. Random is quiet although a trifle firmer. Boards also are firmer. For matched boards \$22.50 is being asked, but few buyers will pay more than \$22. Shingles at Boston are quiet. Dealers have been disturbed by a bill before the Massachusetts Senate to change the count of shingles. This, however, has been put over to the next sitting and may never be a source of trouble again. The best cedar extras are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4, but few sales can be made at the top price. Some have been made at \$3.85. Demand for lath is not heavy at present.

Great Britain.

The London spot market is suffering from a lack of orders. The outlook at present does not promise any improvement. Forward buying

continues on very moderate lines, as shippers are not disposed to reduce prices. Dock deliveries have been quite small. At Liverpool, trade has shown a decided improvement and a general feeling of hope prevails. Enquiries are more numerous. It is reported that operations have been commenced by spruce deal importers for future delivery, but it is still difficult to get at the prices arranged. The small shipments from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., are bringing about steady prices, and the market remains firm without any indication of change. The demand for birch has improved and values are slightly better, especially for planks, of which the stocks are not too large. Stocks of birch logs are sufficient for the present demand, although most of them contain a large proportion of shaken wood. Values of Quebec pine are unchanged and shippers are firm regarding prices. At Manchester, the market is still very dull although prices keep up, notably for spruce, flooring and red wood. Floorings have been bringing £9 2s. 6d., basis c.i.f. At Glasgow, there is no change, worthy of note, in market conditions. The prevailing dullness, however, does not seem to have any appreciable effect upon values, which are well maintained. It is thought that unless business improves considerably, of which there is not much evidence at present, the import from Montreal and Quebec will be light.

United States.

The last fortnight has witnessed only a steady market and without much activity, although in a few lines a slight improvement is reported. The same old story is told of prices being at rock bottom level, but it does not seem to have a great deal of effect. Retail yard owners, however, have had ample opportunity to size up the situation and purchase stock in accordance with it. Their buying demands have therefore become much heavier. A favorable indication is afforded by the fact that many retail orders are accompanied by a stipulation that delivery must be prompt, and in many cases the orders have been followed by wire to rush them along. Railroad buying is improving in volume. There is a good demand for yellow pine. At Chicago, there is a decidedly better business in white pine, as the factories have again come into the market. Norway pine, however, is suffering from the competition of yellow pine. Country yards and mill work factories are increasing their demand for lumber. The best demand is for the upper grades and prices are well maintained. There is a good supply of lower grades but the demand is dull. At New York, white pine wholesalers have been doing a better business during the past fortnight, but prices are still disappointing. The improvement in the building situation is so gradual, that the factory trade is holding off. At Buffalo there is an improvement in the white pine trade, and every mail is bringing in orders. Dealers expect the demand to be normal early in May. In Chicago there is an indication that the demand for white cedar poles will soon be quite active. Orders for fir at Chicago are scarce, as at present it cannot compete with yellow pine, except for long length stocks. There is a small demand for car-siding and plank. The coast trade is reported in fair condition. Quotations on spruce remain firm. Factory stock is in considerable demand. At Portland, Ore., it is reported that enquiries have increased materially during the past week but that prices are not tempting. The tie market is fair, with indications of an early improvement. Shingles are reported unchanged and logs are quoted at \$10. At Chicago, there is a better demand for red cedar shingles, the present quotations being five cents in advance of those a fortnight ago. Supplies are low and prices may go higher. The demand for white cedar shingles is dull. Mixed lath are in good demand. No. 1 and No. 2 white pine lath are in fair request. No. 1 hemlock lath is in light supply and No. 2 is plentiful.

New Brunswick White Cedar

Shingles

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Unloading Logs at Sarnia.

We Furnish Everything

you are likely to require in Norway and White Pine Lumber. Whether you want yard stock or a special bill cut to order we are here to serve you. Prompt shipments and high quality are our motto. We can supply any length desired from ten feet to sixty. Always ready to quote on heavy Construction timber, Bridge Timber, Ship Timber, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Silo Material, etc.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Outlook Continues to Improve.

Ottawa, April 28.—Dulness in buying has had an effect on the prices of low grade pine and spruce in the last fortnight, but generally speaking lumber quotations are firm. The decline in white pine prices is largely attributable to the abundance of spruce offered round \$17 per thousand. Some manufacturers of boxes believe spruce makes a tougher box than does cheap white pine, which is often subject to rot. Nevertheless heavy sales are reported of the new cut of white and red pine at practically last year's prices. Best chances are offered the buyer who would be able to take a big quantity of the common grade of pine stored in the yards since last year with the hope of a stronger market. Pine culls are now selling at from \$17 to \$19, or about the same as red pine log run, mill culls out, and spruce stocks 7, 8, 9 inches. All these sorts are plentiful in Ottawa Valley yards, and only an active buying will keep prices firm.

Hopeful signs of the coming season are the ever increasing volume of building permits being issued locally, and the fact that outside conditions in Canada are reported to lumber dealers to be similar. Compared with a year ago there is a levelling of the prices of all materials used in building and the labor market is so steady that contractors are not afraid to begin work on an extensive scale. Most of the building trades of Ottawa have notified their employers that they will work for the same rate of wages as they did last year. Consequently the local demand for lumber is beginning to assume a much better aspect than it did at this time in 1908. The improvement, however, seems to be confined chiefly to points in Canada, as buying centres across the border have not yet recovered from the congestion which began in the midsummer of 1908.

Lath is not quite so active as a couple of months ago. A lot of No. 2 white pine is selling at \$2.50 per thousand and white pine mill run at \$3. The choice No. 1 brand of white pine, produced largely in Booth's mill, is still firm at \$3.50 per thousand.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company began sawing on April 19th, giving employment to 300 men, many of whom are kept busy loading cars for export. This was the first mill to start in the Ottawa Valley, and was followed soon after by Fraser & Company, at Deschene, two-thirds of whose output will be for the Shepard & Morse Company. The other big mills have arranged to start about May 2nd. J. R. Booth is making extensive alterations in the shape of new flumes, which delayed the starting of his mill for about a week. Mr. Booth has a very large delivery of pine logs near his mill pond, which were brought by train during the winter but he will not manufacture these until about midsummer. They will improve by lying in the water, and in the meantime he has enough material from last year's drive to keep the mill going. The wages for mill hands are exactly the same as last year, ranging from \$1.50 per day to \$3.50, according to efficiency of the employees and the class of work. River drivers, however, have been hired around \$35 per month, or an average of \$5 less than in 1908. None of the logs have yet entered the main stream, but work is proceeding briskly along the tributaries. The lumbermen believe that they will be protected against delays in getting logs to the mills which have hampered sawing operations for some years past. The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, in addition to putting new tugs into commission, are constructing an immense storage boom at the Quyon, which will hold close to 800,000 logs. As a result it will be possible during the coming summer to work the three Quyon gaps to their full capacity. In other years, only two could be worked at the best, and when the water was low it was even difficult to operate a single gap.

Official records taken at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa show that the snowfall for the past winter was nine feet, or two feet less than in the winter of 1907-8. Eleven feet of snow, however, was a record for many winters and the volume of water resulting destroyed the value of the water power at the Chaudiere last spring for nearly a month. This was followed by a period of the lowest water on record and an equally serious shortage of power. An Ottawa lumberman who has just been to Lake Temiskaming says that despite the smaller snowfall last winter there is a volume of water partially melted which will do serious damage if it does not pass off gradually. On the north side of the Ottawa river the tributaries have not begun to swell very rapidly and so far the main stream has been bringing down only southern waters. Nevertheless, the Ottawa river at the foot of the Rideau locks is now 18 feet deep, compared with 15 feet on the same date last year. The conservation dam which is to be provided by the Government at Lake Temiskaming is only being commenced, so that a sudden flow would result in the same tremendous waste of water as occurred a year ago. Just at present the lumber and pulp manufacturers feel quite uncertain as to the prospect for water power, but are hoping for the best. In any case, the condition of the Chaudiere will be greatly improved as a result of the new concrete dam built there during the low water period of last season.

It is reported that W. C. Edwards & Company, Ottawa, will have

cut 75,000,000 feet this season. This exceeds the firm's last year's cut. J. R. Booth's cut will amount to about 125,000,000 feet of logs, besides large quantities of pulpwood, etc.

Logs Commencing to Reach St. John.

St. John, N.B., April 26.—The present fortnight has shown some important features in the lumber trade and industry. One of these is the cessation of the sailing of the winter liners from this port, which will bring to an end for the season the shipments of parcels of spruce deals to the United Kingdom. The fortnight has also brought the finale of all manner of woods operations in the way of getting or hauling logs throughout the province. The setting in of the warm weather has also caused a cessation of operations at the portable plants with few exceptions. This circumstance is important in that it removes an important source of supply for the spruce deal and lath markets.

The local press have already published estimates of the quantities of logs which will come down the St. John river for consumption at local mills during the summer. Any definite figures are of a rather premature nature. To quote at this time of year the figures covering the quantity of logs cut in the woods as the quantity which will be received at the mills is often very misleading. So much depends upon conditions of a very uncertain nature that at this early date little can be known of how many logs will be available. The total estimates of the logs cut for consumption at Fredericton and St. John mills is in the vicinity of 105,000,000 superficial feet, cedar, spruce and pine. Of this quantity at least 20 per cent. is cedar. The quantity of pine would not be more than a few hundred thousand. The prospects for stream driving the logs are so far of a favorable nature, although the ice is scarcely out of the rivers in the northern part of the province and the work of stream driving will not begin in earnest before the 1st of May. The snow in the woods in the northern sections has melted but little and it is expected that when it begins to melt it will do so with rapidity and that a sufficient head of water will result to make clean or fairly clean drives.

The first logs from points along the lower river reached this city during the past few days. The crop of these bank logs, while not important in figuring up the year's receipt of logs, are quite important at this time of year when it is too early for the up-river logs, and when, as a general rule, raw material is scarce and hard to buy. Bidding is consequently somewhat spirited and prices have ranged from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand feet delivered at St. John, two-thirds prices for bat-tens under ten inches.

The local output of spruce deals for export to the New York markets during the coming season promises to be about the average in quantity. Local holdings in this line are remarkably light, having been practically cleaned up during the late winter and early spring. Two mills are sawing "American" stock at present writing. Should the driving season be a successful one and the logs come out, the prospects are that the logs which reach this port from State of Maine logging operations will aggregate from 24,000,000 to 26,000,000 superficial feet, which figures will practically represent the output of the local mills of "American" long lumber between May 1st and the close of the sawing season of 1909.

Locally there is very little trading in "American" stock; so few are the transactions that it is practically impossible to name a figure that would correctly gauge the local situation in this respect.

The lath market has shown no change of importance during the past few weeks. Local people are well shipped up. The output of the winter sawing season of the portable mills is practically cleaned up. Shipments from this port will be very light during the remainder of April and during the month of May. Local prices have held their own and have shown no sign of breaking. An enquiry for prices would bring a quotation on spruce slab-lath of \$2.75 to \$2.85 per thousand for the dutiable article f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Freights by schooner on lumber to New York are quoted at \$3.00 per thousand feet on long lumber and 60 cents per thousand on lath. To Boston the prevailing rates are \$2.50 on long lumber and 25 cents per thousand on cedar shingles.

The Canada Lumberman Appreciated Everywhere

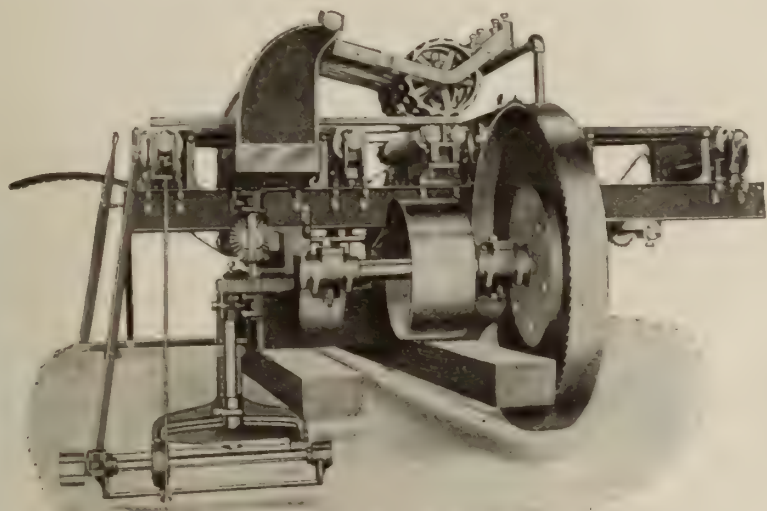
Messrs. J. & R. Miller, Ingersoll, Ont., writing the "Canada Lumberman," say: "We have taken your paper for many years, have found it of much advantage in our business and would not do without it for twice the price, if only in business for one year. Wishing you prosperity in the years to come."

John H. Marr, of Hamilton, Marr & Company, Govan Saw Mills, Govan, Glasgow, in a letter renewing his subscription, expresses his opinion of the "Canada Lumberman" as follows: "I continue to appreciate your journal very much, and the alteration you have made during the past few years. Wishing you every success."

The imports of Canadian hewn wood at Birmingham, Eng., during February, 1909, amounted in value to \$19,055, against \$11,195 in February, 1908. The imports of sawn wood amounted in value to \$263,310, as compared with \$283,310 in February, 1908.

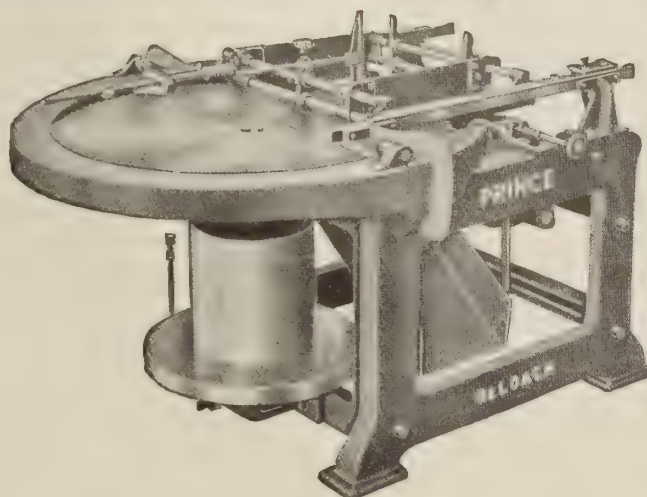
MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Wm. B. Mershon & Co.
Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE
Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles
DELOACH MILL MFG. CO., BRIDGEPORT, ALA. MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

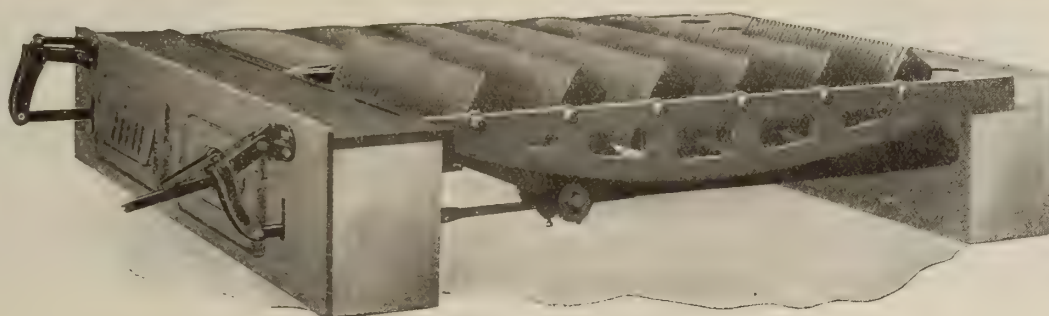
Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 511, BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

New Model

Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

Is a Perfect Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar.



Built and Perfected by Experts and manufactured of the best grade of Iron.

THE demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen. We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded, at lowest prices.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

Telephone Main 1342

Indiana and Michigan Association's Annual Meeting.

The ninth annual meeting of the Northern Indiana & Southern Michigan Lumbermen's Association was held recently at the Hotel Oliver, South Bend, Ind.

President Richter in opening the meeting congratulated the officers on the large attendance as furnishing an indication of the active interest felt by the members in their organization. He spoke briefly of the work that had been done by this association, stating that eight years ago 30 charter members had met at South Bend and organized the association, the charter of which was decidedly limited. At that time competition between members of the retail trade in the territory covered by this organization was of a decidedly unfriendly character. To use the president's words, "when competitors met it was with blood in their eyes and their hands on their hip pockets."

Met. L. Saley, of Hampton, Iowa, read a paper on collections, in which he quoted a number of figures based upon estimates of the average credits carried by the retail yards and the estimated number of retail yards in the United States. He said it was his belief that, on a conservative estimate, \$4,000 would represent the yearly credit of the average yard and that the number of yards in the United States is 25,000. This would bring the amount of money carried by the retail lumbermen to a surprising total of \$100,000,000, which at an interest rate of 6 per cent. would mean that the credit system employed by the dealers cost them each year \$6,000,000. Mr. Saley stated that in Salt Lake City the retail lumbermen have an agreement that all lumber bills should be paid within fifteen days from date of delivery and that a notice to this effect, signed by all of them, appears on the walls of their respective offices.

W. G. Hollis, secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association gave a short address upon the catalogue houses and what they are doing to make life miserable for the retail lumbermen. Mr. Hollis said that one catalogue house was sending out 1,400 travelling salesmen; young men recruited from the farming districts, and therefore especially well able to meet and talk with farmers. Since January 1, 1909, this house has sent out 9,800,000 2-ounce catalogues, the bulk of which has gone east of the Mississippi river.

H. C. Searce, secretary of the Indiana Association, read a paper on the proposed parcels post measure.

Mr. Searce quoted from an address delivered October 12, 1907, by former Postmaster-General Meyer upon the desirability of establish-

ing in an experimental way, at least, a parcels post system on the rural routes throughout the United States. He stated it as his belief that the benefits accruing to the farmer from the establishment of a parcels post system were overestimated, inasmuch as the latter makes frequent trips to his town to take in his produce, at which time he buys his groceries and anything else he may need. Certainly he would not pay 2 1/4 cents a pound to have his butter, eggs, and poultry hauled by the Government to his dealer. The advantages of a parcels post to the mail order houses were obvious. A retail dealer in a town would derive no advantage, because the expense of getting up catalogues and sending them out to the trade he is in position to reach would be disproportionate to the amount of business he could hope to secure from them. The business man and the laborers employed in a town were customers of the farmer, furnishing a home market for his products, and it was to his interest to preserve this market, which certainly he would not do by giving his own business to an outside concern. The merchants should appoint committees to meet and talk with farmers and their associations as they would with visiting merchants or professional men, in order that the question of co-operation and conservation of mutual interests might be made plain to them. Retail lumber dealers were opposed to the parcels post plan, because they believed it would be inimical to the best interests of the communities in which they did business, as it would have a tendency to give the mail order houses an immense advantage and result in blighting the growth and business of the towns and villages.

The president brought up the question of packing red cedar shingles, and some discussion was had as to the condition in which the shingles were received. The president read the grading rules and asked for expressions of opinion by those present as to whether or not shipments were up to these rules. Several of the members related experiences in which they had registered complaints to the shippers and, their protests not having been allowed, had sent sample bunches to the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association office at St. Paul. Of the cases mentioned, all but one had been settled by reports from the office allowing practically as much as claimed by the dealers, which adjustments had been apparently satisfactory to the shippers.

Chairman Taylor, of the nominating committee, presented the following names:

President, H. S. Stanfield, South Bend, Ind.; Vice-President, W. F. Judd, Dowagiac, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. N. Frank, Mishawaka, Ind. These officers were agreed to unanimously by the meeting.

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MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
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FULLY GUARANTEED

IF YOU HAVE
never used BURNS SAWS

YOU HAVE
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WE DON'T CLAIM
to be the largest Saw Makers

BUT WE
do claim our saws give better
actual results than any others

"We Know How"

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

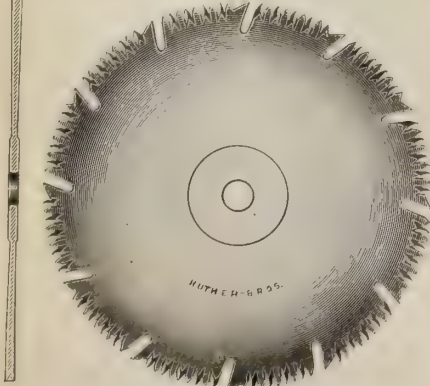
OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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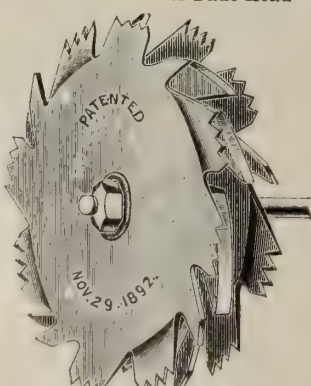
HUTHER BROS.
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.
HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
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Try our Vitrified Wheel.
Guaranteed the best wheel
on the market.
Have you got our Catalogue?

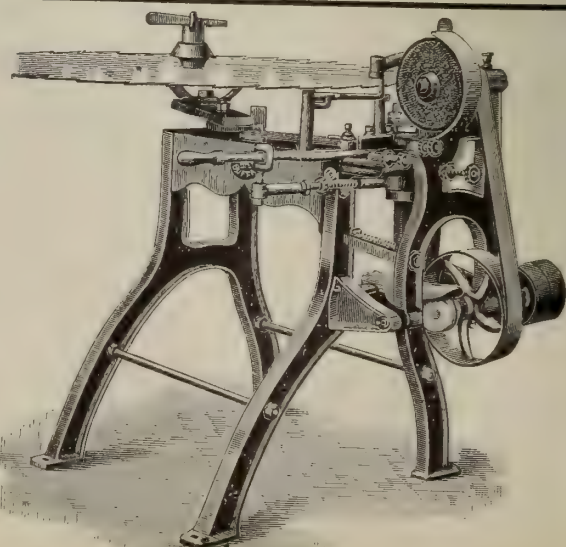
Saw Filers
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446 Barton Street East
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Are You Satisfied with Your Insurance?

The lumber trade outranks all other lines of business in the maintenance of its own fire insurance facilities. Many lumbermen turn over their entire lines to be supervised by this office reaping a substantial saving by so doing.

If you are looking for absolute protection at rates consistent with the general character of your risk we invite your careful investigation of the advantages offered lumbermen through this office.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
licensed under the Dominion Government.

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The Lombard Steam Log Hauler



Not too early for enterprising lumber operators to begin planning for one for next year.
Full particulars sent to anyone interested, on request.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Halifax

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Importers and Contractors for all kinds of Electrical Work

Lighting Plants

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Systems for Lumber Mills

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The Northern Electric Supply Co.

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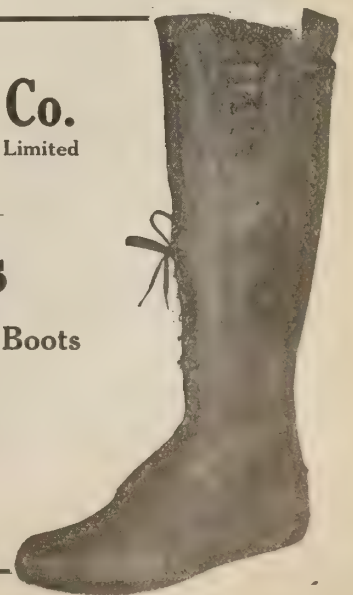
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Lumberman's and Prospector's Boots
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and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



A Large Stock A Long Experience A Good Reputation

combined with our monthly stock taking methods which enable us to offer you the following bargain lots:

We can make you a price on one carload

9ft. Cedar Round Posts

Some good stock for waggon purposes, good wheelwright stock

Flitch Oak

5-4 to 4 in.—tough and sound.

Here's a good chance if you need 5 x 20

White Cedar (or Juniper) Shingles

No. 1 heart, hand made. We have about 40,000.

We have a large stock of 4-4 to 8-4

Quartered Red and White Oak

and we can quote some close figures on this stock.

Write us at once for prices on any lumber you may need, and remember

"We have it, if its Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvaine & Co.

Offices - No. 1420 Chestnut Street

Yards - 58th and Woodland Ave.

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EDGINGS

Ontario

S. A. Metler, St. Catharines, proposes to establish a basket and box factory at Beamsville, Ont.

The Lippert Furniture Company, Berlin, Ont., is thinking of locating a factory at Owen Sound.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is reported to be considering the establishing of a plant for creosoting its railway ties.

The East City furniture factory Peterborough, is to be enlarged during the coming summer. An addition one-half the size of the present building will be built to the rear.

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Company have about two million feet of stock at upper lake ports which they expect to take to their Buffalo yard as soon as the lake boats can get through.

The ratepayers at Thessalon, Ont., have approved a by-law to loan \$10,000 a year to a sawmill concern which will expend \$25,000. F. H. Lawrence, of Ekoba, is promoting the company.

The Hammermill Pulp & Lumber Company, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000, to carry on the business of lumber and paper manufacturing in all its branches.

A report from Wellnad, Ont., says that W. J. Hickey and I. H. Lavalee, of Orillia, Ont., will open a lumber yard, planing mill and box factory in Welland, under the name of the Building, Lumber & Supply Company.

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, Cornwall, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. Incorporators, F. V. Johns, G. H. Sedgewick, L. Davis, W. G. Anderson and J. W. Heffernan, all of Toronto.

The New York sales office of J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont., has been removed from 23rd street to the Marbridge Building, 1326 Broadway, suite 646, where the firm's local representative, E. E. Watrous, will hereafter make his headquarters. This office will handle a general line of Canadian pine and spruce.

An accident attended with considerable cost and some danger occurred at the sawmill of the Knechtel Furniture Factory, Walkerville, recently, when the twisting of a rist pin in one of the shafts wrecked the engine and caused a temporary close down of two weeks. Fortunately, no one was in the engine room at the time.

According to a Toronto report the St. Raymond Paper Company, which has had insufficient working capital to carry on operations successfully, is likely to be reorganized. At the request of the company, the courts have appointed a liquidator, in the person of Frank Powell, who, with an advisory board of five inspectors, now has the matter under consideration.

A manufacturing plant will be established in Fort William, Ont., the by-products of which will be sufficient to furnish material for the creosoting of millions of railway ties annually. The plant will have a far-reaching effect on the supply of lumber, as a creosoted tie will outlive several ordinary ones, and the demand for ties under present conditions is making a great demand upon the Canadian lumber supply.

The main building of the Colonial Woods Products Company, at Thorold, Ont., which is 100 by 45 feet, is completed. Water will be obtained by means of a tunnel which has been constructed under the old Welland Canal. The new pulp mill will be rushed to completion. It will be considerably larger than at first contemplated. The Thorold Pulp Company has completed extensive repairs to its mill, and is ready to start work again.

The Northumberland Paper Company, of Campbellford, Ont., which has just been incorporated, and does a large business in building paper and box board, will erect a pulp mill for the manufacture of ground wood pulp, which will have an output of fifteen tons per day. The mill will be located on the Trent river, at Campbellford, where there is an abundance of water power all the year. The company has heretofore bought its pulp from outside sources.

Extensive improvements have been made to the sulphite fibre mills at Hawkesbury, Ont., of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company. These include a 600 horse-power boiler and stoker, a set of twelve Packer screens in the small mill, three additional screens now being in process of completion; a save-all, making the third of its kind; a new system of ventilation for the blow pits; a new acid storage tank, with a capacity of 350,000 litres; a new wet machine, a new Whiteway machine for one of the paper machines, and two beaters.

Eastern Provinces

The sawmills at Halifax, N.S., owned by L. N. Frechette, were recently destroyed by fire at heavy loss.

The sawmills in Halifax Village, Que., owned by L. J. Frechette, ex-M.P. of Compton County, have been destroyed by fire.

About 7,000 tons of pulp have been carried over the Halifax & South Western Railway so far this season, to be shipped to England.

The plant of the St. George Pulp & Paper Company's lumber mill, at St. George, N.B., is to be enlarged by the installation of several lath and shingle machines. The prospects for a busy season are most promising.

The Austin Lumber Company, Limited, Cap St. Ignace, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$95,000. Incorporators, W. Marler, E. Choleddé, B. Hubert and J. E. Lemire, all of Montreal, and S. M. Marler, of Drummondville, Que.

Halifax lumbermen are largely interested in a syndicate of Toronto capitalists who have purchased large areas of pulp lands in Newfoundland. It is understood that in the near future the syndicate proposes to establish large pulp and paper mills.

The export of lumber from St. John, N.B., to the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1909, is the largest in the port's history. The value of the product of American logs in that period is given as \$224,881.99, as compared with \$42,539.32 for the corresponding period in 1908. The total value of exports to the United States for the March quarter, 1909, was \$858,716.39, as compared with \$280,700.21 in 1908, a gain for this year of \$578,016.18. The exports of lumber to transatlantic ports for the first quarter this year show a

falling off of 7,500,000 feet in deal shipments while there is a slight increase in the birch timber trade.

Sir William Van Sorne, president of the Laurentide Paper & Pulp Company, announces that he is about to establish at Grand Falls, N.B., the largest pulp, paper and sawmills in Canada. Sir William recently left for England to interest English capital in the scheme. He states that this project was put forward a number of years ago by the Grand Falls Power Company, the other interests being held by the estate of the late United States Senator Proctor, Mr. Underwood, vice-president of the International Paper Company; William Mackenzie, and R. B. Angus. He intimated that the delay in carrying out the plans had been caused partly by troubles concerning the extension of the charter, partly by the trade depression, and partly by another concern which had tried to secure control of the situation at Grand Falls. His company had been willing to sell out, but the other company had failed to materialize. The result is that the original scheme will now be put through as soon as possible.

British Columbia

A shingle mill is to be erected at New Westminster by W. Beach, of Seattle. A large pulpwood and sawmill will be erected by the Powell River & Construction Company opposite Texada Island, British Columbia.

A wealthy syndicate, whose personnel has not yet been divulged, plans to build large sawmills at Esquimalt Harbor at an expenditure of over \$300,000.

With the permission of the British Columbia Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, export may now be made of piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties and crib timber.

W. J. Holcomb & Sons have completed their mill near Rossland. They own 5,300 acres of timber on Violin lake, and will employ sixty men in the sawmill and woods.

Messrs. DeBeck and Tait, of New Westminster, have bought 1,400 acres of Crown granted land in the Langley district, on the Great Northern Railway line, for \$30,000, and will erect a mill.

A. W. Dickenson, of Arrowhead, has contracted with the Gibbons Lumber Company to put in about 30,000,000 feet of logs from the company's limits on Pingston creek, covering a period of two to three years.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, B.C., have opened a yard in Victoria and will cater to the local trade. Heretofore sole attention has been paid to the export and domestic business.

The Fraser River Lumber Mill at New Westminster recently broke its own and probably the world's record for cut in a single day. The total amount of lumber handled during the day of ten hours was 418,460 feet.

D. J. Cromwell, of Vancouver, formerly of Portland, Oregon, has sold 38 timber berths near Jordan river for \$160,000. Mr. Cromwell is a member of a New York syndicate and the sale is to a number of Minneapolis lumbermen.

The Arrow Lakes Lumber Company will begin shortly on the construction of a logging railway from Galena Bay into their timber at Galena Pass. The railway will be four miles in length and logging operations will be continued all summer.

The following companies have been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia: Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company, Limited, capital \$50,000; Nanose Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; Rivers Inlet Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000.

A deal has been completed by Hillis Bros., whereby 30 sections of timber land at San Juan, B.C., change hands. These lands were held by Andrew Wright and a local syndicate. They have been sold to a New York syndicate, including C. F. Hess, N. M. Watters and Mr. Bond. The sum paid was about \$100,000.

An Ottawa dispatch states that C. A. Harrison, of Victoria, B.C., and C. A. Glass have sold sixteen timber limits to R. A. O'Neil, of Detroit, for \$50,000. The deal was put through by C. D. Simpson, of Seattle. Another recent deal was the sale to parties whose names have not yet been made public of limits, for \$60,000, owned by C. A. Harrison, S. Moody, C. Gardiner, C. A. Glass and S. Heald, of Victoria.

American capitalists recently acquired large tracts of timber lands about Cowichan lake, formerly held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as a part of the W. & N. grant. The sale of the land is conditional on the early completion of the railway which the Canadian Pacific agrees to construct to the holdings. The amount involved in the transaction is said to be about \$1,000,000. The location of the line has been completed.

Two thousand acres of timber land on Phillips Arm, B.C., have been sold by J. W. Prescott, acting for the owners, to a Seattle syndicate, which during the past year or more has secured a large number of tracts up the coast. The purchase price is stated to have been \$10,000. The purchasers are making arrangements to start logging operations on a large scale this season. They report that they have secured 40,000 acres of good timber land in the province.

Taking advantage of the dulness in the log market across the border, the Fraser River Lumber Mills have bought 2,500,000 feet of fir logs at Bellingham, Wash., at about \$9 a thousand. On the Vancouver side the price runs from \$10 to \$13, the latter figure being extreme. The logs will be towed to the company's plant at Fraser Mills, on the Fraser river, above New Westminster. Mr. McRae, president of the company, stated that his company was negotiating with Bellingham dealers for the purchase of 10,000 feet additional of logs.

The sawmill and timber limits of the Abbotsford Lumber Company, at Abbotsford, B.C., in the Fraser river valley, have been sold to Messrs. Arthur & J. Tretheway, formerly of Harrison lake, for \$375,000. A cash payment of \$30,000 was made when the deal was closed, and it was expected that the new owners would take over the property within a few days. The Abbotsford Lumber Company commenced business at Abbotsford about ten years ago with a small mill close to the town, but a year ago they built a large new mill on Abbotsford lake, about a mile away, and also acquired valuable timber limits close to the sawmill. A branch line of railway was also built from the Canadian Pacific line to the sawmill.

J. Warren Bell, of Vancouver, B.C., one of the best known millmen on the coast, has patented a gang oscillation which it is claimed will do its work with absolute perfection, something never before attained in the working of a gang. This new motion is known as the double oscillation movement, both the top and bottom slides being rocked or oscillated and the slides being pivoted below the upper end of the stroke. Briefly, the new movement consists in receding the saws at the beginning of the down stroke instead of advancing them as is done in all other movements.

LUMBER

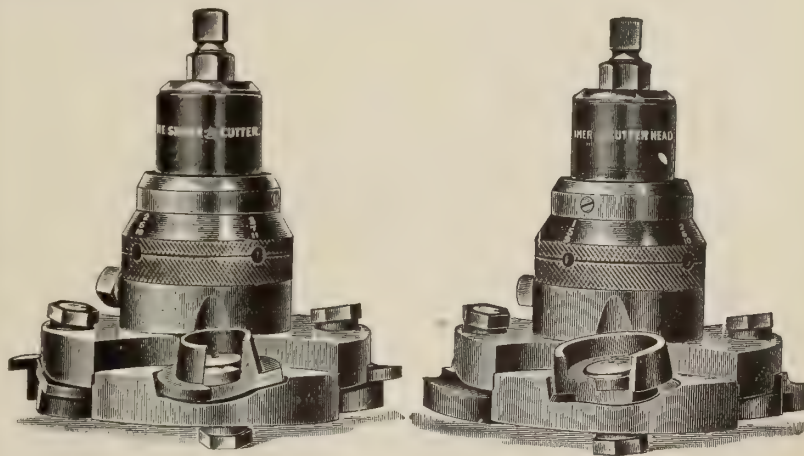
W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber and Timber; Dimension Timber sawn all sizes; Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber all thicknesses, dressed or rough; Basswood, Birch, Maple and Oak, all thicknesses; Lath and Shingles (all kinds); all grades of Pine and Spruce Sheeting and Flooring; V Joint, Beaded and Roofing; Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings and Factory Material of any description; Hardwood Flooring.



Not the Price, but the Service of a Tool Determines its Value

Especially is this true about Cutter Heads. They are little things compared with the size of a machine on which they are used, but are a very important part thereof, if your mill is to be a paying one.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are built for hard service. They are made honest and true from start to finish. The billets of steel are forged under a powerful steam hammer refining the grain which is very dense and capable of standing the hardest strains. They are then bored out and turned into shape. This process gives the purchaser a Cutter Head which will stand up to the work on the hardest of woods and fastest feeds. Even if the belts to the Cutter Heads break while the lumber is being fed into the machine (which sometimes happens) the extra strength of the steel forged head prevents the bit seats from being forced out of line.

These tools will bear the strictest investigation. They have the "make ready" built into them to save time, save lumber, save annoyance, and turn out a finished product equal, if not superior, to any on the market.

They are not expensive and will help to reduce running expenses. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, MILTON, Pennsylvania

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

inch No. 1 Pine	
cuts & better...	\$40 00 44 00
1/2 inch No. 1	
cuts and better...	50 00 52 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and	
Better...	52 00 54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine	
cuts and better...	38 00 45 00
2" No. 2 Pine Cuts	
and Better...	40 00 47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts	
and Better...	32 00 36 00
2" No. 3 Cuts and	
Better...	38 00 42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing	
and better shorts...	24 00 27 00
1x4, 6 and 8 common...	24 00 26 00
1 x 10 box...	21 00 23 00
1 x 10 common and	
dressing...	27 00 29 00
1 x 12 common...	30 00 32 00
2 x 10 common...	25 00 27 00
2 and 3x 12 common...	26 00 28 00
1 x 10 inch box and	
common...	24 00 26 00
1" mill run siding...	23 00 25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill	
culls...	18 50 20 00
1 in. mill cull sidings	
16 50 17 50	
1" dead cull sidings	
12 50 13 50	
1 1/2 inch flooring	
25 00 27 00	
Spruce mill run...	20 00 22 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and	
2nds, 1 to 2"...	\$50 00 60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and	
2nds 1 to 2"...	35 00 38 00
Ash, black common	
and better...	26 00 30 00
Birch, common and	
better 1"...	22 00 23 00
Birch, common and	
better, 1 1/2 to 2"...	25 00 27 00
Birch, 3 to 4"...	28 00 32 00
Birch, 1" x 4" and	
up 10/16 1sts and	
2nds...	37 00
Basswood, common	
and better, 1"...	26 00
Basswood, common	
and better 1 1/2	
to 2"...	28 00 30 00
Basswood mill run	
Soft Elm, common,	
and better 1 1/2	
to 2"...	28 00
Soft Elm, common	
and better 1"...	24 00
Soft Elm, mill run	
Rock Elm, common	
and better 1"...	28 00 30 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2"	
1 sts and 2nds...	48 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:	
1 in. x 7 in and up	40 00 44 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2" x	
8" and up...	48 00 54 00
2" x 7" and up	48 00 54 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8"	
and up...	34 00 36 00
Pine good strips:	
1"...	34 00 36 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"...	38 00 42 00
2"...	42 00 45 00
Pine good shorts:	
1" x 7" and up...	35 00 37 00
1"...	28 00 30 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"...	40 00 43 00
2"...	42 00 45 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing	
sidings...	36 00 40 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing	
strips...	26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing	
shorts...	22 00 26 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 1/2 to 16"...	24 00 25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sid-	
ings...	23 00 26 00
Pine, S. c. strips...	19 00 22 00
Pine, S. c. shorts...	18 00 20 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 4...	20 00 21 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 5...	21 00 22 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 6...	22 00 23 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 7...	22 00 23 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 8...	23 00 24 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 9...	23 00 24 00
Pine, S. c. and bet-	
ter 1 x 10...	24 00 26 00
Pine, box boards...	15 00 18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	29 00 32 00
1 x 10 No. 2	23 00 25 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	62 60

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality...	none
Shipping order	making

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	60 65
--	-------

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65 70
40 to 35 feet...	50 55

10 inches and up, according to average and quality..... 25
Average 16 inch..... 35

ASH.

14 inch	16 00
19 "	25 30
7 "	28 34
18 "	32 36

BIRCH.

14 inch	16 00
19 "	25 30
7 "	28 34
18 "	32 36

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	50 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	55 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	57 00
2 "	59 00

CUTS AND BETTER.

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	44 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	54 00
8/4 "	54 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	45 00
8/4 "	47 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	40 00
8/4 "	42 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide...	41 00
1 1/2 in.	50 00
1 1/2 in.	50 00
2 in.	54 00
2 1/2 and 3"	70 00
4 in.	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00
1 1/2 "	39 00
1 1/2 "	39 00
2 "	42 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	57 00 60 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	28 00
2 "	28 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	40 00 45 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	24 00
1" x 5"	26 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	13 50	16 50	18 00	18 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	16 00	16 50	18 00	18 00
2 x 10	16 50	17 00	19 50	19 50
2 x 12	17 00	18 00	20 50	20 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	\$19 00
2 x 4-8-14-16	19 00
2 x 4-10-18-20	21 00
2 x 8 } 8 to 16	19 00
Common Boards	
4 inch	\$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50
Siding	
6 inch No. 1	31 00
" No. 2	29 00
" No. 3	22 00

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

Dimensions	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10	23 00	22 00
3 x 12	23 50	24 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 50	22 50
8 x 8	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$19 50
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	21 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	20 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	23 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	26 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	25 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	25 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16,	
up to 32	\$24 80
10 x 20	26 80
8 x 20	27 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	37 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	37 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	29 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce, 8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	20 00
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16"	17 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16"	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16"	19 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$25 00
" 3 "	20 00
" 4 "	18 50
" 4 " mixed widths	15 50
" 4 "	10 50

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	13.10
X X B. C. Cedar	8.25
X X X Dimension	3.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	\$3.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:--	
1" Cands plain Oak	\$60 00
2" "	65 00
3" "	75 00
4" "	78 00
1" Ash	63 00
2" "	70 00
3" "	78 00
4" "	45 00
1" Birch	49 00
2" "	53 00
3" "	53 00
1" Maple	43 00
2" "	47 00
3" "	50 50
4" "	55 50
Flooring Canadian Clear	52 00
" American	55 00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 4/4 to 8/4	\$90 00	Dressing 5/4	46 00
0/4 to 12/4	97 00	" 5/4 x 10	51 00
Selects 4 4 to 8/4	80 00	" 5/4 x 12	53 00
10/4 to 12/4	92 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
Fine Common 4/4	57 00	" 6/4	68 00
" 5/4	62 00	" 8/4	68 00
" 6/4	62 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" 8/4	64 00	" 6/4	47 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	48 00	" 8/4	47 00
" 5/4	55 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	48 00
" 6/4	57 00	" 1 x 6 & 8	34 00
" 8/4	60 00	" 1 x 10	36 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	33 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	32 00
" 5/4	43 00	" 1 x 10	34 00
" 6/4	45 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	28 00
" 8/4	49 00	" 1 x 10	29 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	35 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	25 00
" 6/4	35 00	" 1 x 10	25 00
" 8/4	35 00	" 1 x 12	26 00
		" 1 x 13 & up	31 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.	
1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00 42 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch...	44 00 46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch...	48 00 54 00
BLACK AND BROWN	
1st & 2nd 6 inch up...	40 00 42 00
BIRCH	
1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00 42 00
FLM.	
1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up...	32 00 35 00
Common and culls...	15 00 17 00
MAPLE	
1st and 2nd hand	20 00 23 00
Common and culls	14 00 15 00
STrips	
Com. and culls	22 00 24 00
Com. and culls	14 00 22 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch.....	\$92 00	\$94 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch.....	81 00	84 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	58 00	61 00
1½ to 2 inch.....	64 00	66 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch.....	45 00	
1½ to 2 inch.....	54 00	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch.....	35 00	37 00
1½ to 2 inch.....	38 00	40 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12.....	46 00	50 00
No. 1, 1 x 10.....	36 00	38 00
No. 1, 1 x 8.....	35 00	37 00
No. 2, 1 x 12.....	38 00	40 00
No. 2, 1 x 10.....	34 00	35 00
No. 2, 1 x 8.....	33 50	34 00
No. 3, 1 x 12.....	32 00	33 00
No. 3, 1 x 10.....	30 00	31 00
No. 3, 1 x 8.....	29 00	30 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension.....		27 00
9 in. and under.....	24 00	25 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up.....	24 00	26 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up.....	21 50	22 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. .. and up.....		23 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 15.....	19 00	20 00
Canadian Spruce boards.....	23 00	24 00
Vermont Spruce boards, matched.....	22 00	22 50
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled.....	20 00	22 00
¾" Spruce laths.....	4 00	3 80
1½" ".....	3 40	3 50

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



Keeping up the Proper Gait

in the matter of buying stock is just as essential as keeping up the proper gait selling it. You can't do an increasing business on poorly graded or manufactured stock any more than you can do a successful business on a poor class of customers. They don't hitch. The good class of trade want the best manufactured and graded lumber they can get for their money. And they're bound to have it. We're manufacturing "Quality Lumber and Shingles" with our own plants and from our own large and choice timber holdings in Quebec that will please and keep the best class of trade a dealer has or wants.

"A good finish"
is our "silk finish"

**No. 2 Quebec
Spruce**

A sound choice stock finished as smooth as silk
and just the finest grade of No. 2 in the market

**New Brunswick
White Cedars**

Shingles

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

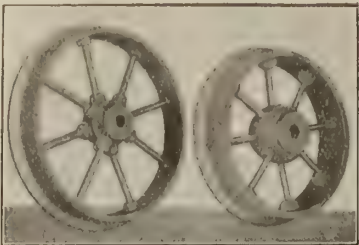
Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P. Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.
A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated). Put up in bulk, per lb. 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, Ont.

RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting,
Elevating and
Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam,
Air Suction, and
Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
of Toronto, Limited

Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

List of Steam Specialties Manufactured
and sold by us:

Improved Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

Feed Water Heaters

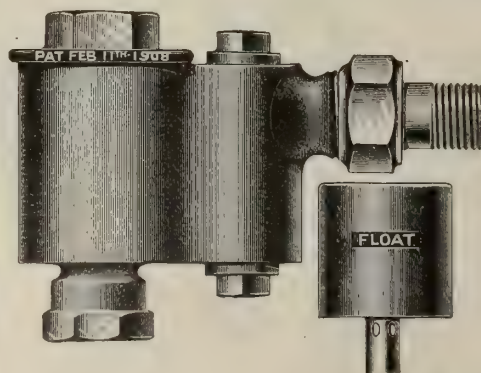
Boiler Feed Pumps

Vacuum Pumps

Vacuum Valves

Back Pressure Valves

Reducing Valves



Vacuum Heating

We control and manufacture the N. D. Vacuum specialties which enables us to give special inducements to any one requiring Vacuum Heating.

We make a specialty of overhauling and remodelling Steam Plants
Write for particulars and further information

Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Company
Limited

36-38 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT.
FINE BANK OFFICE, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE
COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

British Columbia Timber

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Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:

- 1. Tubular Boiler, 72" diameter x 13' 6" 124 tubes, 100 lbs. steam, all fittings complete.
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OIL CO., Limited**

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HIGHEST GRADES OF

**REFINED OILS
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PRETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

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Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
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WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed
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Highest Grade of
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Extra tensile strength
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Use Greening's Rope
Grease for lubrication.

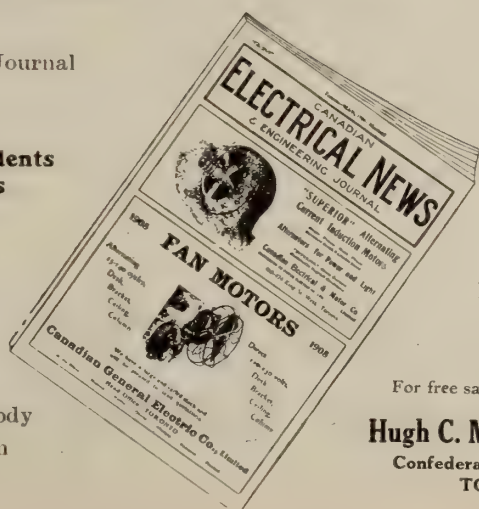
The B. Greening Wire Company

HAMILTON, ONT. Limited MONTREAL, QUE.

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Managers
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Mr. Manufacturer:—

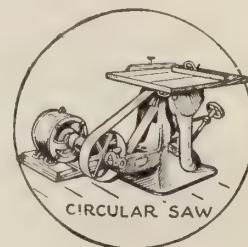
You know that your one best step towards greater profits is reduction in cost of production.

You also know that one of the big items of cost is power—perhaps the biggest.

Now wouldn't it interest you—wouldn't it mean money in your pocket—if you could save from a quarter to one half of what your power is costing you to-day?

Now it is just that saving we wish to tell you of. Even though your plant is equipped much above the average, it is to your interest to know about this still better system.

We want to give you all the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors and prove to you conclusively what saving in dollars and cents and what increase in efficiency that system of power will effect in your plant.



CIRCULAR SAW

Look your plant over and figure out how many tons of metal you keep rotating over the heads of your workmen and how many square feet of belting you keep travelling at express train speed.

It takes power to keep that mass of non-productive machinery moving. Power that costs you money and adds nothing to the production of your plant.

Twenty-five to fifty per cent of power developed by your engine is lost by the line shaft and belt transmission system.

This fact has been repeatedly proven by actual tests.

You can save this loss—add it to your profits by installing Western Electric Induction Motors.

They can be mounted on the floor, wall or ceiling as required, or on the machines which they are to operate, thus eliminating all belts and hangers.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the simplest of all electrical machines. In operation they are as simple as a shaft rotating in its bearings and require no attention beyond that given to bearings.

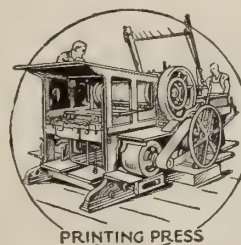
The individual motor driven machines form compact units in themselves, thus allowing the workmen to get around them better and do better work. Besides this you pay only for the power used in actual production—only the machines which are actually employed in turning out your product need be kept running.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the result of 30 years of untiring efforts at improvement. That the Western Electric Company have produced \$230,000,000 worth of electrical apparatus during the last five years is a significant fact that speaks volumes for the efficiency of their apparatus.

These are but a few of the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors. If you are interested in increasing the efficiency of your plant—if you are interested in cutting down the cost of your power—write to-day for Bulletin No. 507.

We would be glad to have our engineers look over your plant and prove to you by actual figures what a saving you can effect by installing Western Electric Motors. This service is absolutely free and puts you under no obligation to us.

Write to-day for Bulletin No. 507 and full particulars.



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Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

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Just measure the Front and Back edge of the face of one of your Band Wheels with a steel tape line. If there is only a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch difference in the circumference of the two edges it means trouble and perhaps a lot of it.

If the above is the case send at once for a



“Midland”

Band Wheel Grinder

and grind both wheels with one setting.

Catalogue and price on request.

Canada Iron Corporation, Limited

Successors to

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

MIDLAND P. O. BOX 425 ONTARIO

An Extraordinary Investment:



\$145.50

that has already yielded

\$14,845.50

and is still at it

Read the Following Correspondence:

“Greenville, Michigan, March 5, 1908.

“LANG & BRO. MFG. & MERC. Co.,

“Farmington, Mo.

“Gentlemen:

“If there is any sale for wood in your vicinity, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate would soon pay for itself, as it would enable you to run your mill with refuse exclusively.

“Yours very truly,

“GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE Co.”

“GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE Co.,

“Greenville, Michigan,

“Gentlemen:

“We have a set of your grates which we bought of you about fifteen years ago. They are all right yet. You should not make them so good if you want to continue to sell more to us. We SELL about \$5.00 worth of slab wood every day we run, which formerly we had to BURN to make steam.”

Their sales of wood at \$5.00 per day for say two hundred working days per year for fifteen years amounted to some.....\$15,000.00

They bought the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate for..... 145.50

Profit..... 14,854.50

And the grate is STILL earning at the rate of \$130.00 PER WORKING MONTH.

SOLD ON APPROVAL

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Michigan

“THE DUNBAR”

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

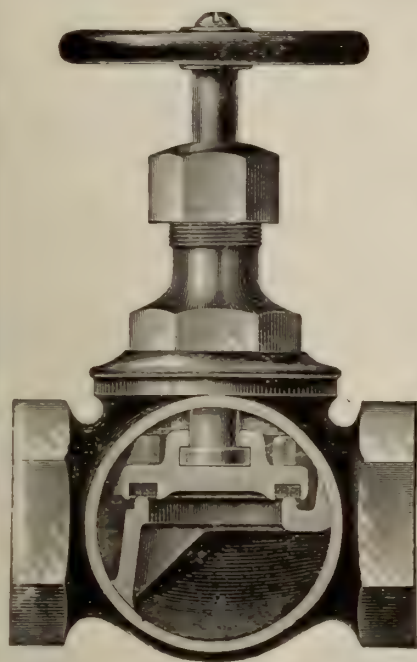
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The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company

Woodstock, N.B.

Limited

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Fairbanks Valves

RENEWABLE DISC, asbestos packed, suitable for any pressure and any condition of service. A perfectly steam and air tight valve.

CHANGES from an old disc to a new one take less than one minute. No tools needed except a wrench to remove bonnet.

SELF CLEANING, no dirt or sediment can lodge on seat to prevent closing the valve.

STEAM GOODS ALL KINDS.

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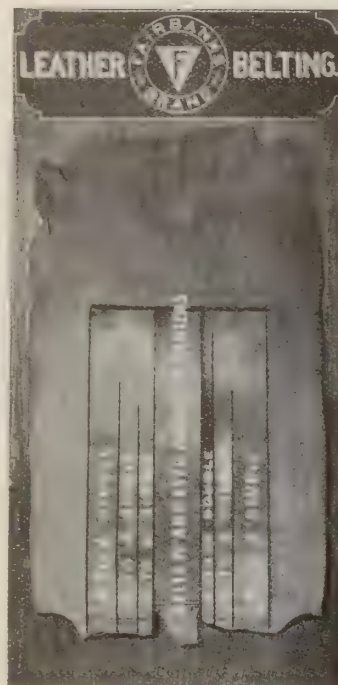
Fairbanks Belting

LEATHER BELTING made from the finest selected oak tanned hides. Only 16% of the whole hide utilized. Absolutely uniform.

BALATA BELTING for damp places. No better belt made to withstand the excessive moisture. Treated with special composition which does not deteriorate with age.

CHAIN DRIVES of all kinds for those who desire that kind of a drive.

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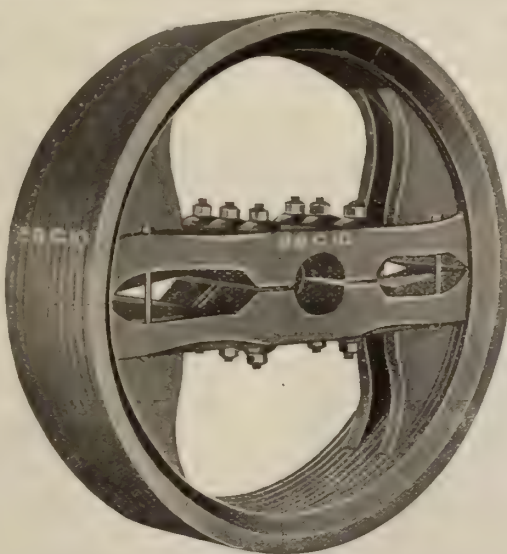
Fairbanks Wood

EXPERT OPINION

Experts agree that the wood Split Pulley offers many advantages over other types.

The FAIRBANKS WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS are the result of years of experience and are conceded to be as near perfect in every mechanical detail as possible.

SHAFTING — HANGERS — CLUTCHES
COUPLINGS — BALL-BEARINGS
BEARING METAL — CONVEYING MACHINERY, Etc.



Split Pulleys

STRUCTURAL ADVANTAGES.

Made of well seasoned bass wood, carefully seasoned and kiln dried. Each segment is nailed as well as glued to the next.

The webb costruction of the arm which is built into the rim not only strengthens it, but makes it impossible for the rim to work loose at the arm.

ALL SIZES — STRAIGHT OR CROWNED
MADE IN CANADA.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

for every requirement.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, TRUCKS, JACKS. FAIRBANKS-MORSE GAS & GASOLINE ENGINES, MOTORS & GENERATORS

HOISTS — ALUNDUM GRINDING WHEELS — FILES — VISES — BLOWERS — ECLIPSE ROOFING — Etc.



The
Canadian Fairbanks Co.
Montreal
Limited



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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Complete Stocks Carried by:

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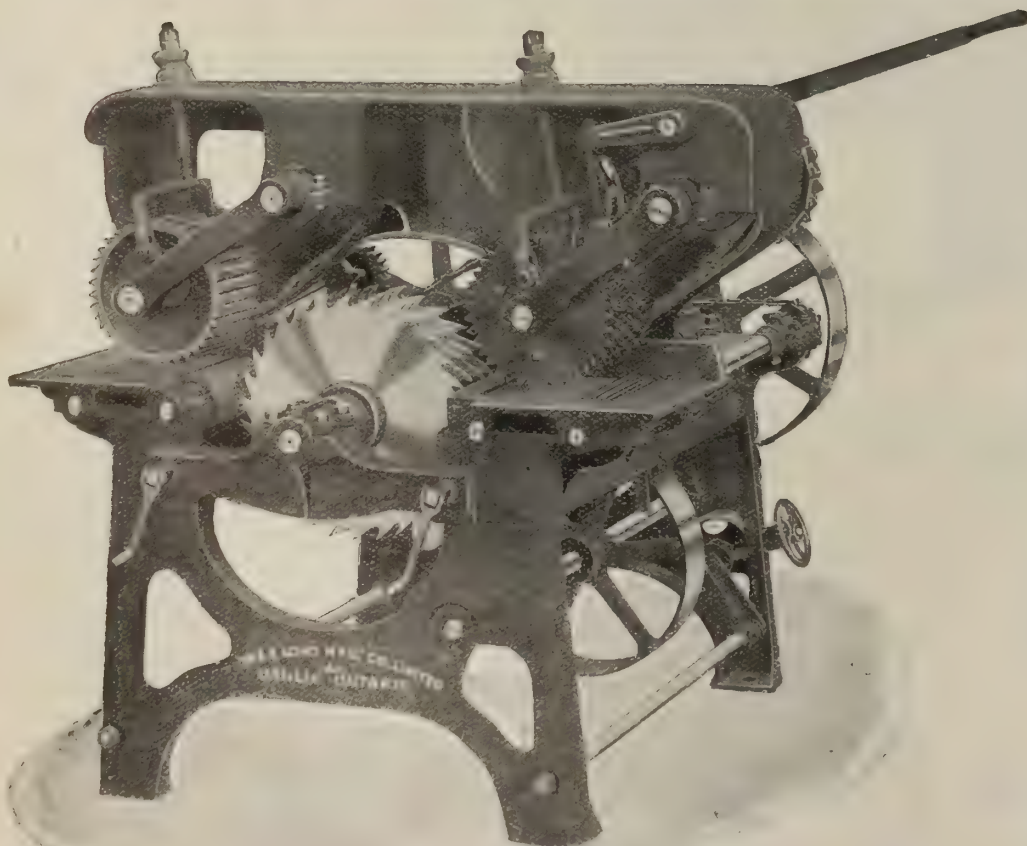
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Sawmill, Shingle

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Our New Four-Saw Lath Bolter

We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys,
Belting, Ewart Chain, Saws, Portable
Forges and all Mill Fittings.

Prices and Catalogue on application

Represented in the Province of Quebec by

WILLIAMS & WILSON

St. James Street, MONTREAL

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

112 Adelaide Street East,
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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS

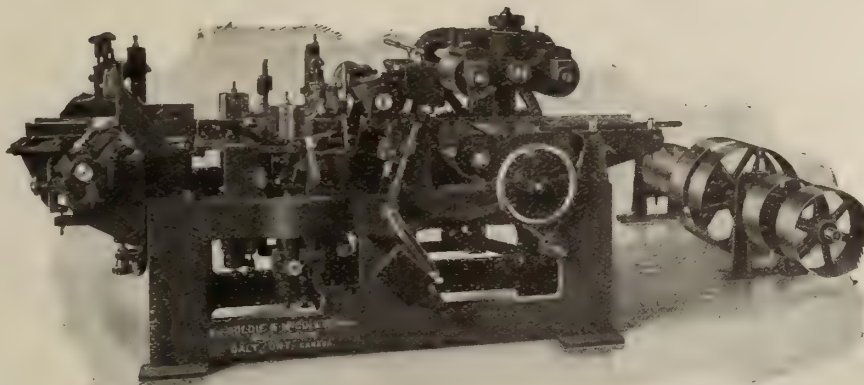
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

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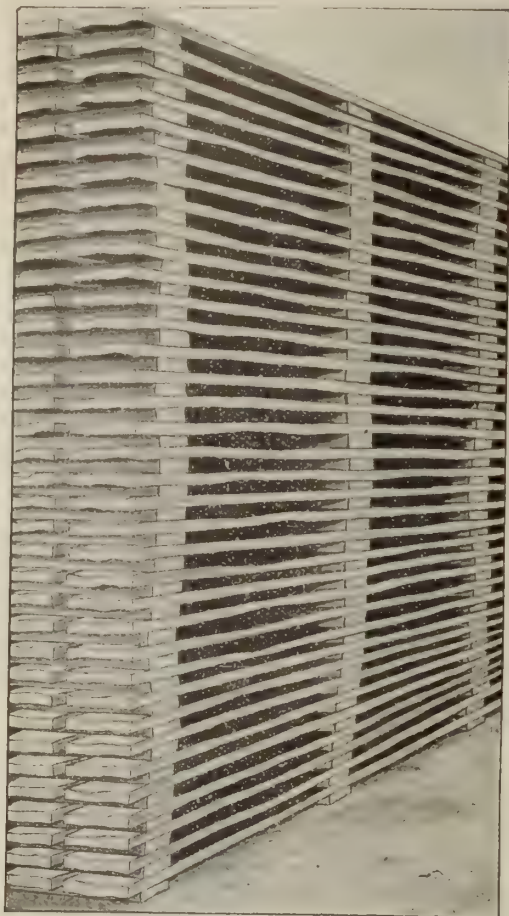
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ROBT. HAMILTON & CO., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION



More Bad Lumber

There is **More Bad Lumber** made in the **Filing Room** than in any other department of the Mill. To equip your Filing Room with anything but the Best Filing Room Machinery is false economy.

Profit by this advice, and eliminate the expense and trouble of trying to trade an inferior machine for a good one, a few months after you install it.

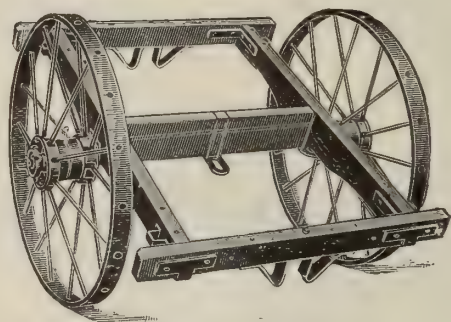
We trade machines every day, **But We Don't Lose Money on the Trade.**

Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

Covel Mfg. Co.

Saw Sharpening Machinery
and Tools

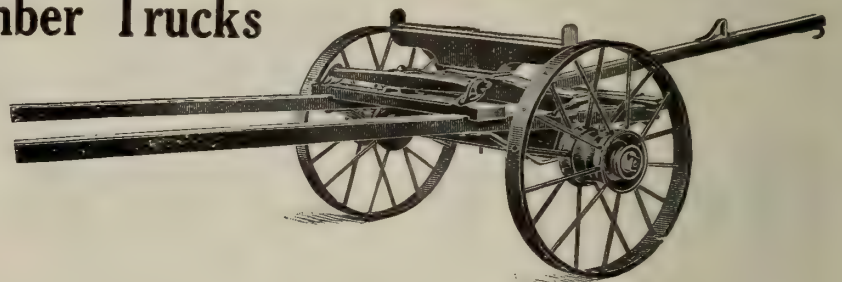
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

For Saw Mills, Planing
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Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

May we send our catalogue?

Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U. S. A.

Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert & Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery

Branch Office and Warehouse:
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 421 Carondelet Street

WE have some interesting facts to give you regarding our new type of Gang. You must know about the new oscillation. You ought to know it right away. Just write us that you want full particulars of our No. 10, 15 and 16 Gangs and learn of the greatest achievement in the construction of saw mill machinery in years.

Wickes Brothers

Seattle Office—410 White Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.

"Hanchett" Adjustable Circular Saw Swage

That filers everywhere appreciate a good machine, has been demonstrated to us by the phenomenal success of our swages. The "Hanchett" circular saw swage is easily the most desirable in the market. The special points of excellence that are combined in this machine are: Simplicity of Construction, Great Speed, Ease of Operation, Perfect Adjustment, Remarkable Durability.

The Hanchett Adjustable Swage is an efficient eccentric die swage. The head furnished with these swages is the most expensive swage head manufactured. It is made from a solid block of forged steel, and its peculiar shape makes it expensive to prepare. But the head of a swage is the base upon which the whole swage is built, and this shape was chosen, regardless of its cost, as giving greater strength than any other form would give, being much stronger than the ordinary round heads furnished with other swages, and at the same time making a more compact swage, and this compactness is one reason for the great speed and ease with which Hanchett swages may be operated.

It is this strong head and compact construction, together with our other features of durable wearing parts, which have preserved the remarkable durability and strength of Hanchett swages, making them the longest-lived swages of any in use.

The Hanchett swage will give any style of swaging wanted, and any changes desired are controlled by the simplest possible adjustments. It will swage either close to the point only, or far down on the tooth, and will draw out a tooth which has the corner or point knocked off through striking stones or irons, etc., in a way which is possible with no other swage. It is



Hanchett Swage with Bench Attachment and Combined Jointer and Side File.

readily adjusted either to allow the die to swing past the anvil and trim off the very tips of the teeth to make them perfectly straight and clean cut, or for the die to come up against the anvil only and not trim the points of the teeth. It has been our experience that the majority of filers prefer to have the die pass the anvil, and we therefore adjust our swages in this way unless otherwise requested. But one adjustment is given as readily as the other.

Bench Attachment, Jointer and Side Filer

The increasing demand for attachments which would assist the filer in swaging his saws, has led us to place upon the market the following attachments for our swages:

A long bench attachment or casting of malleable iron, upon which all kinds of circular saws can be fitted and upon which the swage and shaper, jointer, and side file can be operated. The saw is held on the arbor by a cone which is accurately turned and holds the saw perfectly central. Cones are furnished that will accommodate arbor holes of any desired size. The swage or shaper is held in position relative to the saw by a pin which slides along the slot in the casting.

The jointer for jointing or rounding the saws is operated in connection with the bench attachment and consists of a piece of ordinary mill file held firmly in place by set-screws and adjusted by a hand wheel. This machine is simple, and it is practically impossible to get out of order. It is just what every filer wants to use every day.

We also manufacture a combined jointer and side file—that has done very meritorious work. The jointing and side filing are done by three pieces of the ordinary mill file, held firmly in place by set-screws and adjusted by hand wheels. The files work on either side of the tooth and one at the point.

Swage Repairs

It has come to our notice that certain parties have been surreptitiously making repairs for our swages without authority from us. We discovered this through complaints made that some of our repairs proved defective or failed to give just the results which our customers had been receiving from our swages. Upon examination we found that the reason for this was that the parts in question did not come from our factory, but were made by outside parties, and therefore were not perfect.

Because of the trouble arising through the manufacture of imperfect parts by outside parties, we have adopted as a trade-mark the name "HANCHETT," so that our customers can prevent themselves from being imposed upon by being supplied with inferior parts, and hereafter all our dies, clamp screws, and anvils will be stamped with this name "HANCHETT," and if any of our customers receive these parts without our name stamped upon them, they may know at once that they are not genuine, and they should be returned and the proper parts secured from us.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

Let us send you the latest and most up-to-date filing-room catalogue in existence. Ask for our 1909 Catalogue, No. 6

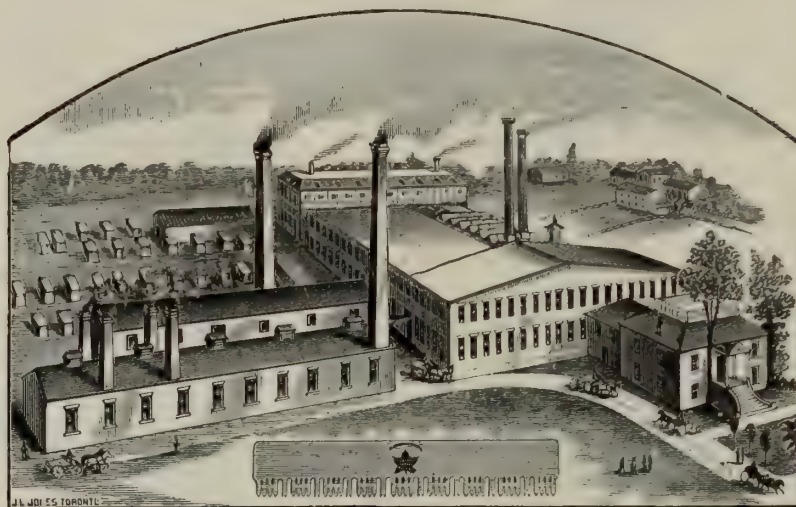
Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor
Save Time

Save Gumming
Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

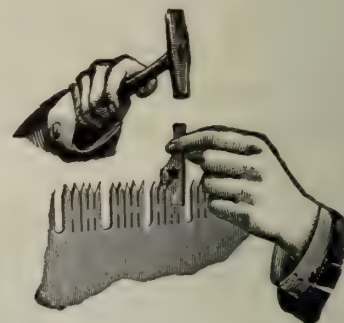
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

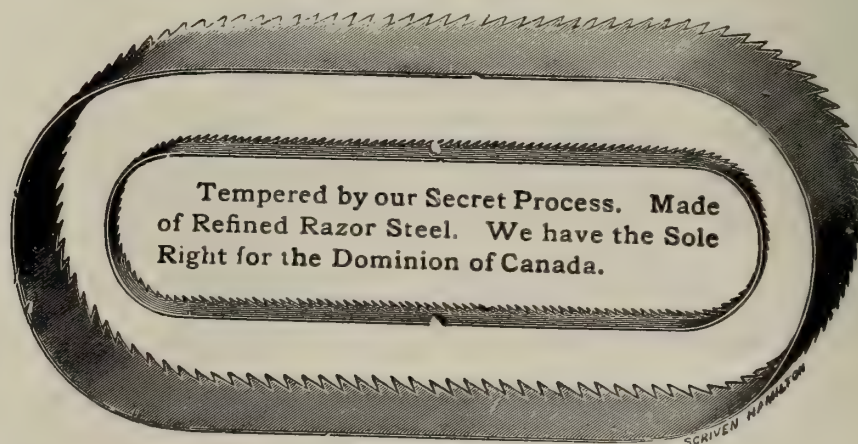
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

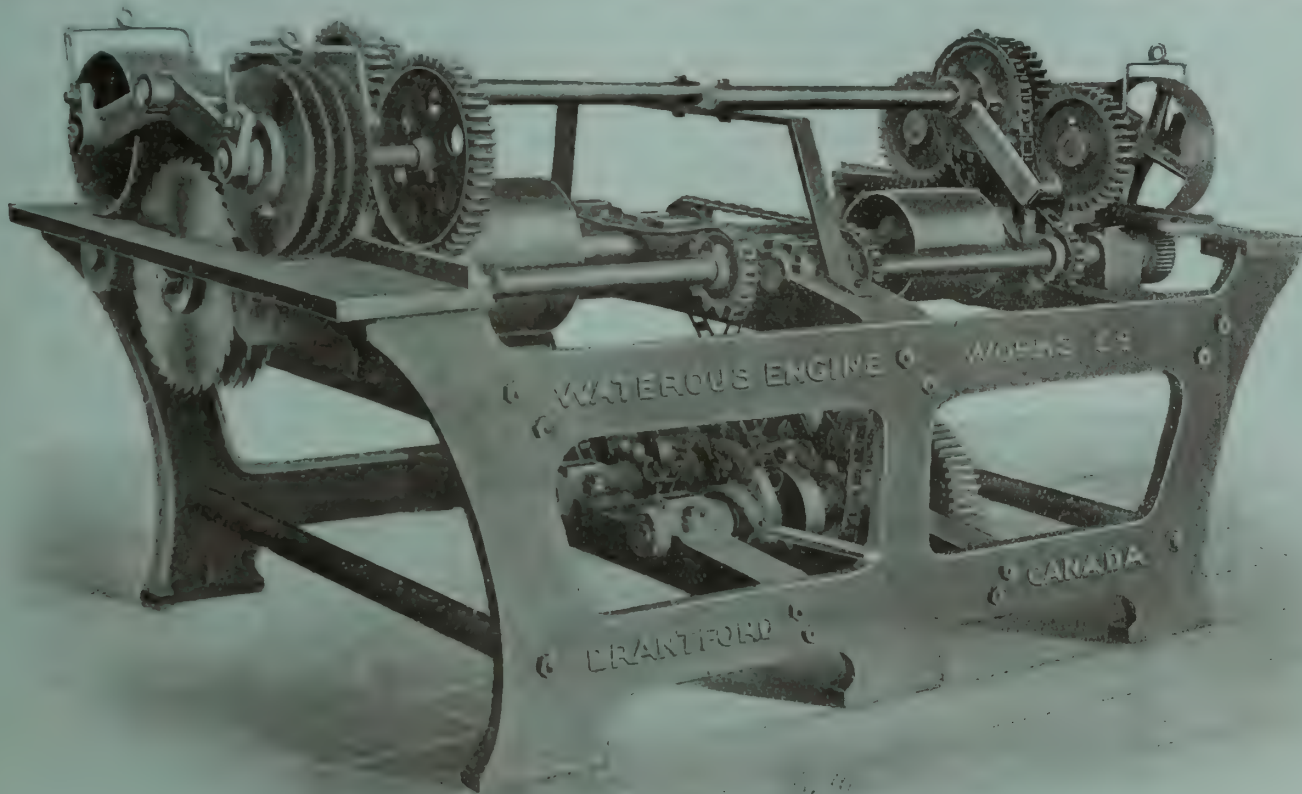
These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

The Waterous Heavy Improved Combined Lath Mill and Bolter

**With Independent and Adjustable Feed
All Rolls Upper and Lower Power Driven**

Two Idler Pulleys Supplied, enabling Lath Saws to run reverse to Bolter Saws.

Capacity 50,000 Lath Per Day.



Independent Lath Mill

With Independent Feed

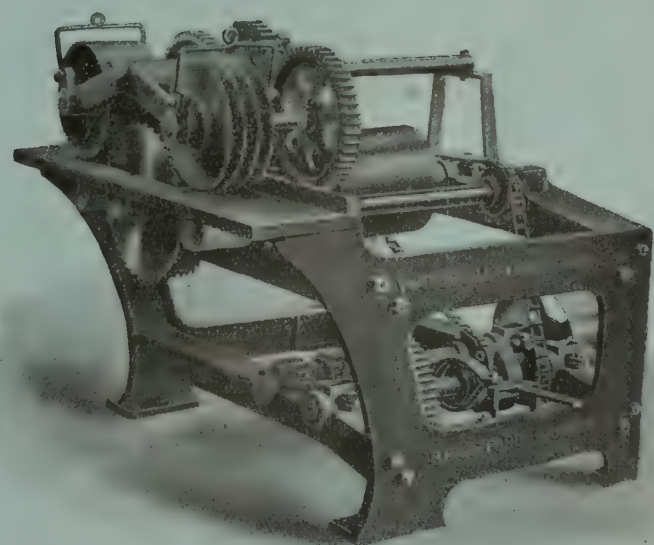
This feed can be started or stopped at will of operator as it is driven from counter shaft and not from mandrel.

The Bolter is an exactly similar machine.

We also make a

Lath Buncher and Trimmer

Send for Bulletin giving descriptions of these machines.



Waterous Engine Works Co.

Brantford, Canada

Limited

Specialists on Lumber Insurance

You have your books audited by firms of expert accountants, you have your plants appraised by expert appraisers companies—Why? To get the best at the lowest cost.

Lumber Underwriters

are experts on Lumber Fire Insurance—Our inspectors and adjusters are lumbermen as well as insurance men. We can handle your line at reduced cost to you, giving you a strictly non-assessable policy, and absolutely sound indemnity. Drop us a line and we will explain our methods fully.

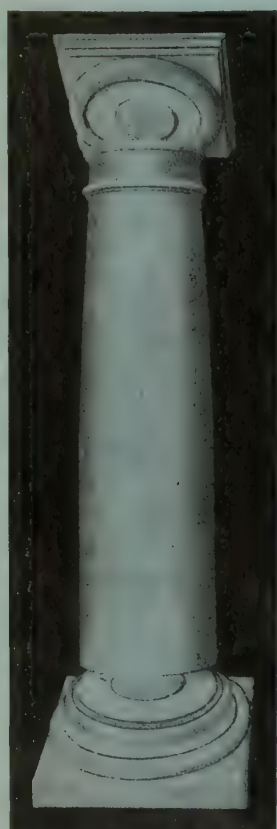
Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway - NEW YORK

By Lumbermen

For Lumbermen

BATTS LIMITED



Batt Column Showing Method of Connecting Cap and Base to Shaft.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns Veneered Doors and Newel Posts

We have the only complete column plant in Canada and are equipped to turn out columns in a wholesale way either in stock sizes or to architects details. Our columns are matchless in classic beauty. They are

**DURABLE
HANDSOME
STRONG**

Our Veneered Doors are money-makers for the dealers in builders' supplies. They increase trade wherever introduced.

We can quote you interesting prices. Write to-day.

BATTS LIMITED

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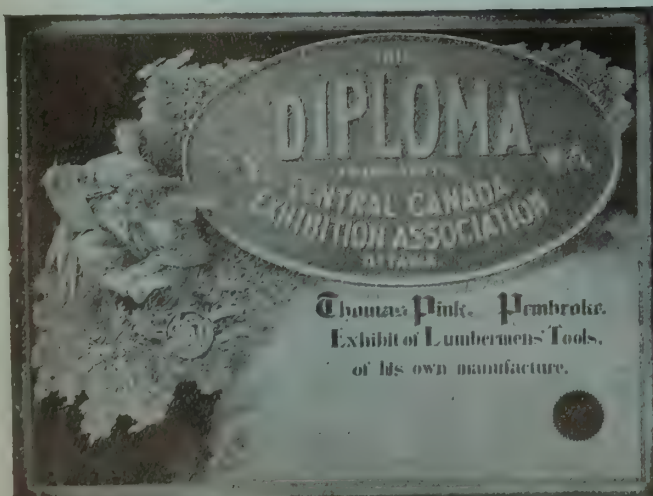
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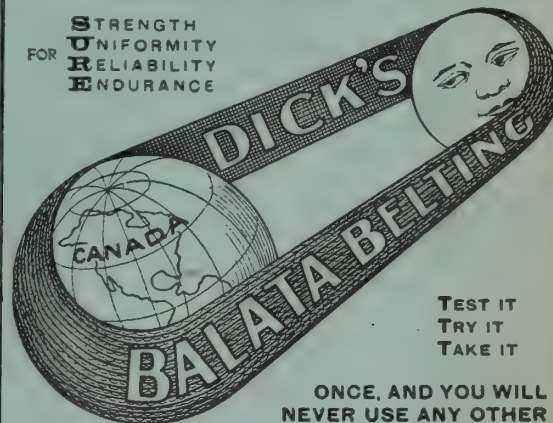
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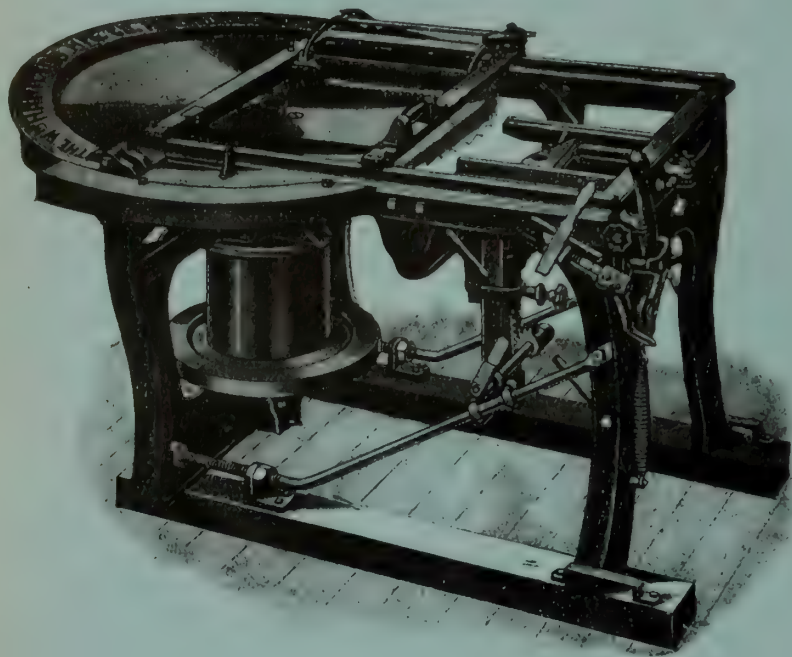
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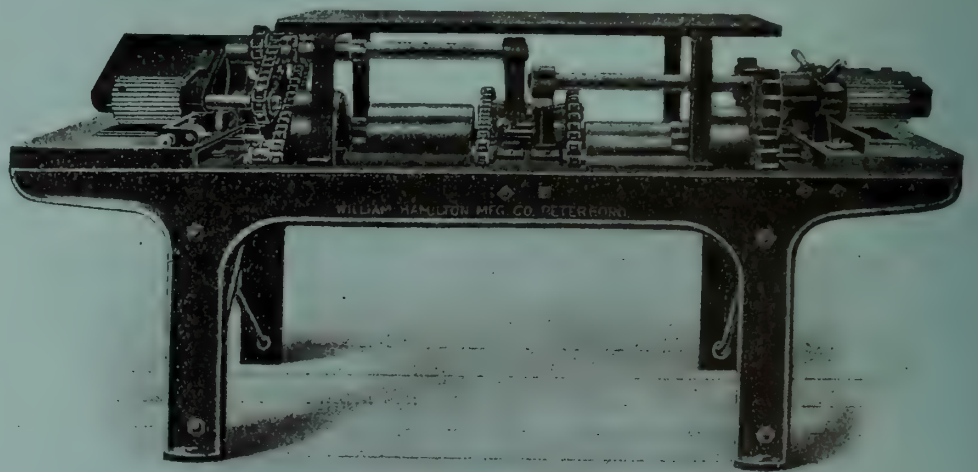
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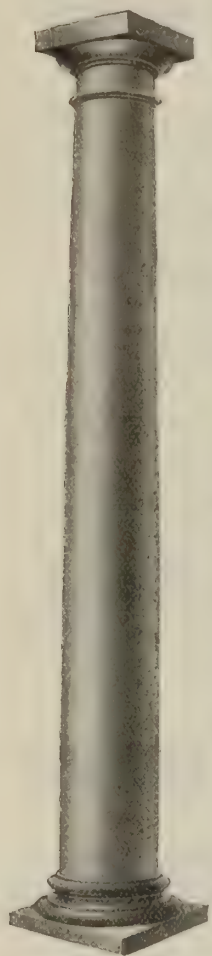
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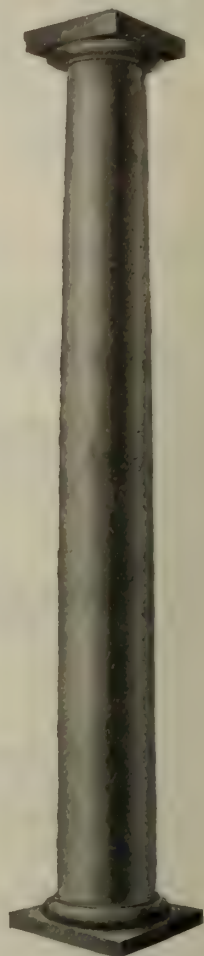
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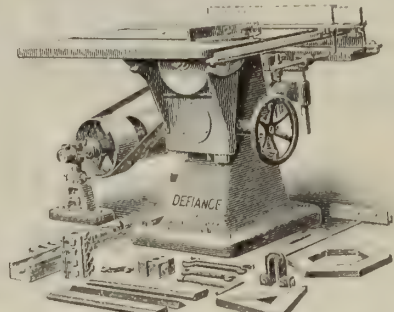
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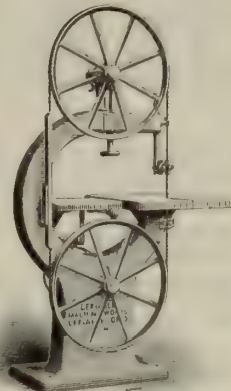
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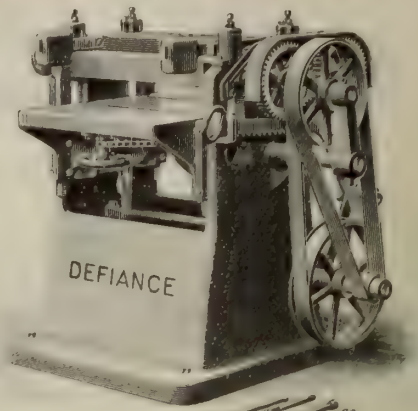
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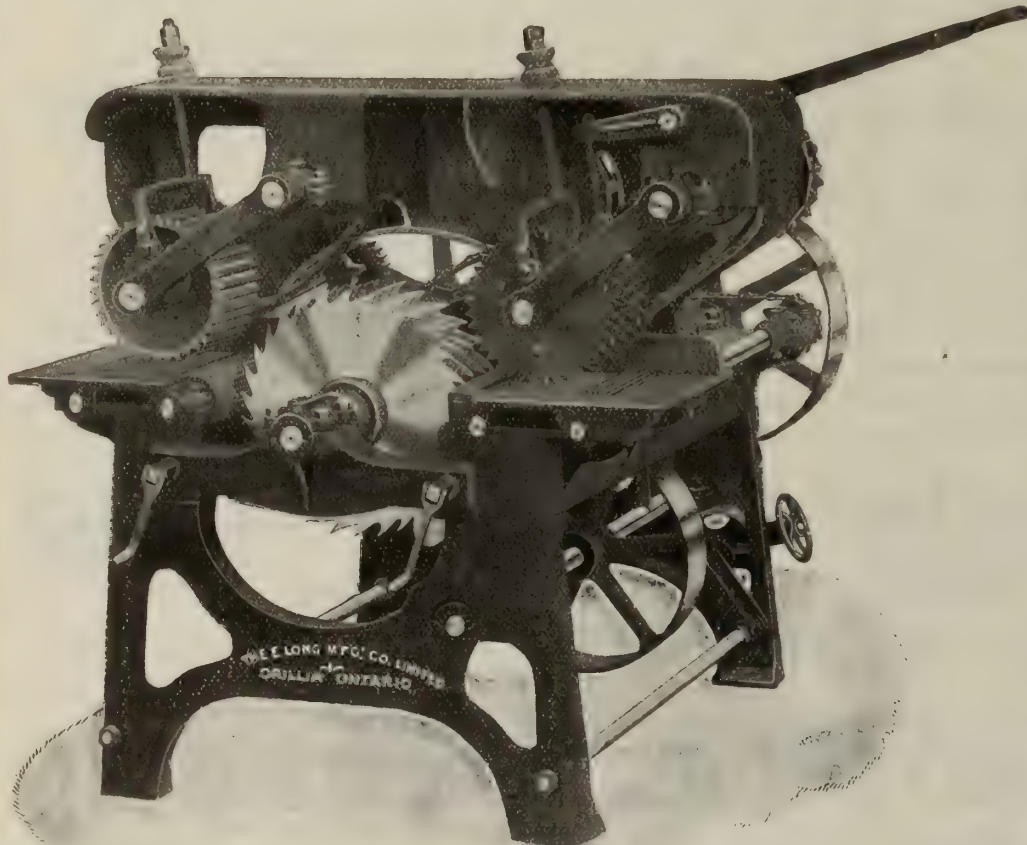
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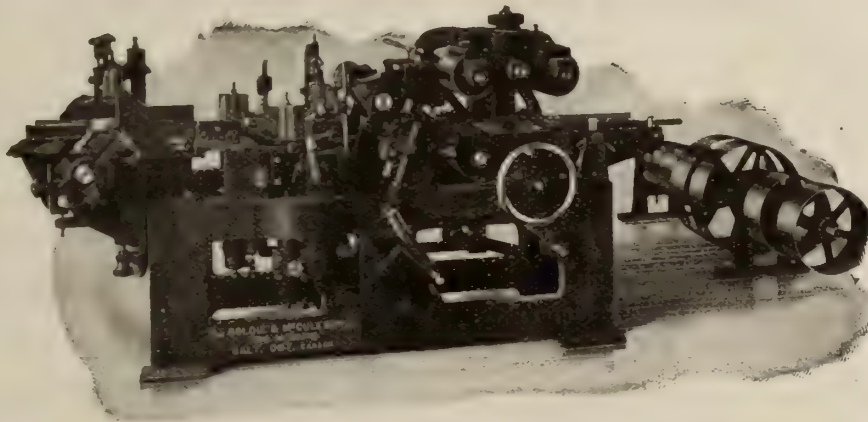
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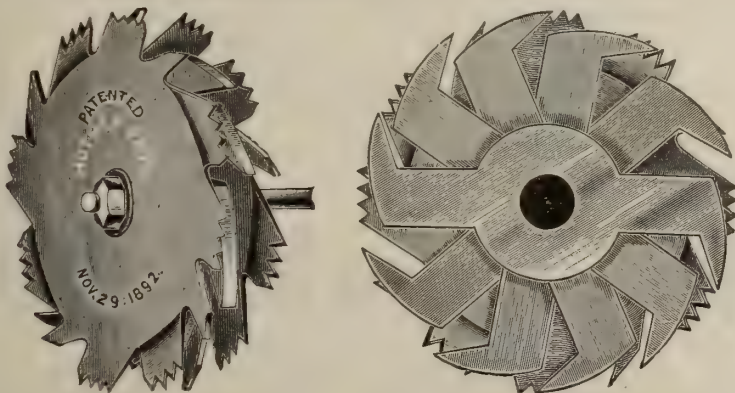
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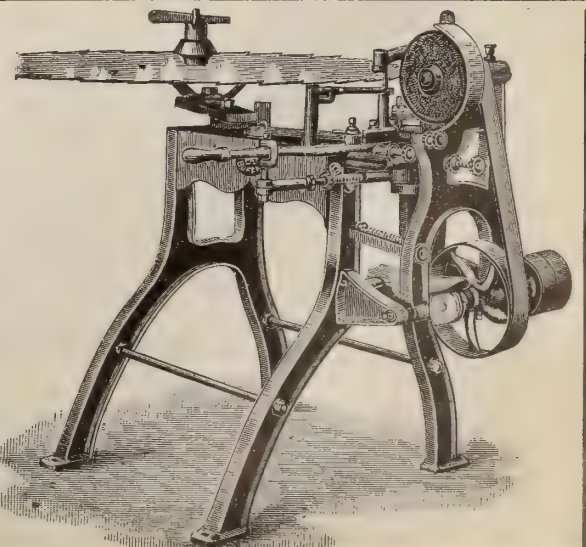
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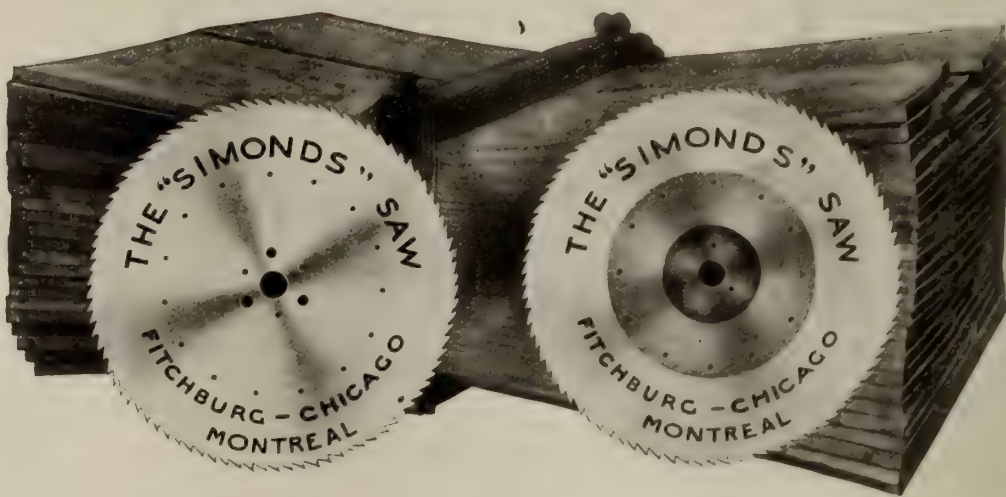
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 29

Toronto, May 15, 1909

No. 10

New Insurance Bill's Exorbitant Tax

The insurance bill which is now before the House of Commons has been interesting lumber manufacturers and dealers throughout Canada to a great extent. At first, when the bill was introduced, it looked as though the insurance of lumber risks in companies not registered in Canada would become contrary to the law. Since then, however, thanks to the persevering efforts of some who are closely interested, the bill has been greatly modified, with the result that this class of insurance will only be subjected to two minor impediments which were not in force formerly. There is, indeed, every indication that the bill will not become law during the present session and that in the interval, before it can be brought before the House again, the representations of those who are interested will result in the removal of the impediments referred to.

As the bill now stands policies with a wide range of companies not registered in Canada may be taken out, provided that notice is given within thirty days after the effecting of the insurance, and upon payment to the Government of a tax of 15 per cent. upon the net annual cost, with a maximum of 15 cents per \$100. This reduces the Act so far as this part of it is concerned, simply to a protective measure in favor of agents' commissions.

While it is comforting to feel that the Dominion Government has decided to permit unregistered insurance companies, even under a tax more or less exorbitant, to conduct business with Canadians, it is just a question how far the Dominion Government has a right to interfere with the citizen making insurance contracts within the Dominion. If the Act had been allowed to go through as originally drafted it is quite certain that this point would have been contested in the higher courts with little delay, but lumbermen and others will doubtless be prepared to pay to the Government a reasonable tax, even although the Government have

no right to exact it, rather than appear as evading the law. Consequently even if the Act be ultra vires there would be little objection to confirming its conditions, if the burdens resulting therefrom are not unreasonable.

Further representations regarding the exorbitant nature of the proposed tax are being made and it is hoped that the Government will be content with a much smaller tax, and will prefer to accept what they may obtain without a contest, rather than force a contest, which, according to rulings which have already been given by the Privy Council, may result in the matter of insurance regulations being taken out of their field entirely and placed within the jurisdiction of the provinces.

A Genius is Needed in the West

One cannot help marvelling at the frequent lamentations which come from British Columbia about the price cutting business, and wondering how long it must be until the cup of bitterness of those who follow sane business methods, will be filled. Probably many manufacturers believe that it is already filled and overflowing, but if this were the case, one would expect to hear shortly of an improvement in the condition. Instead of this the same time-honored complaint arises yet, and the same methods continue in vogue. The latest complaint upon the subject reached the "Canada Lumberman" in the form of a letter from "Jack Donahue," which is published elsewhere in this issue. After propounding a brain-twisting problem in percentages, concerning the Oriental labor matter, the writer takes up the subject of business methods. He merely outlines the situation briefly in a question or two and leaves the rest to the imagination of those who read. It does not require a great deal of imagination to see that the situation is one which needs the hand of a genius to set it right. One would imagine that the rigors of competition would soon remedy matters, but apparently they don't. Competition will do a great deal sometimes, but it can't do everything all the time. It cannot provide brains for those who have them not, and it cannot provide foresight which will enable a man to look beyond the present, and see in the future that he will be ruined unless he mends his ways, or that he will come out right if he sticks to paths which now seem to be leading into greater darkness.

So long as there is plenty of valuable timber in British Columbia, and so long as, on paper, it seems possible to cut timber and sell it at a fair profit, so long will there be all classes of operators engaged in the business. The greater the profit the less careful will be the business methods pursued by those who are in the business only for what they can get out of it in a short time. And curiously enough, the smaller the apparent profits, the greater will be the temptation for these same operators to cut prices and overproduce, in the hope that, by making many sales at small prices, they may clear as much money as they would with fewer sales at a larger profit. This theory would work out all right and would involve nothing serious if a reasonable minimum price could be maintained, but that is where the rules of the game are generally not adhered to. When a small operator gets into troubled waters, his creditors, among them being the banks, press for funds, to get which he must make sales, even at a loss. The banks are naturally on the side of the successful operators and would like to help them, but they, too, are the creatures of the situation to a great extent. They may even wish to crowd the cut-throat operators out of business, as "Jack Donahue" suggests, but in so doing they increase, in times of business depression, the influences for trouble which multiple rapidly enough, if left to themselves.

Can any one suggest a remedy for all this? He would be a benefactor if he could. An almost identical situation has been in operation in the Southern States among the yellow pine operators for more than a decade, and does not appear to be any nearer solution than when it first appeared. It is even in a more aggravated form in the Southern States than in British Columbia, but British Columbia is approaching to a similar state of affairs at a rapid gait. Something must be done and done quickly. Combinations to regulate prices are looked upon with disfavor by the public and by the Governments, but something in the nature of a selling arrangement can surely be conceived which will not transgress the law. It was attempted recently and failed lamentably because of the refusal of those who took part in it to keep faith. With the lessons of recent bitter experiences, perhaps something better can be managed next time. It is worth a trial.

Trade Conditions; Seen from Within

Views of Lumbermen in All Parts of Canada—Eastern Situation Looks Brighter—Western Trade Suffering from Several Kinds of Complaints

There are many views among lumbermen throughout Canada as to the actual conditions and prospects of the lumber business to-day. With a view to ascertaining, in some measure, what these ideas are and whether there is any general tendency among them, the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" addressed letters of enquiry to a number of prominent manufacturers and dealers, in various parts of the country, asking for an expression of opinion upon the present conditions and the prospects for the immediate future. A number of interesting replies have been received.

Speaking generally, there is a hopeful spirit in most parts of the country, especially in Ontario and the eastern provinces. The trade in the prairie provinces and British Columbia, however, does not appear to be so satisfactory as elsewhere. Bad weather seems to have depressed the trade in the interior of British Columbia and in spite of a fair demand there is a general impression that the most logical and necessary course, in order to remedy matters, will be to curtail the output. One large firm, which has orders ahead for plenty of work, reports that the volume of trade on the coast is quite satisfactory, although the prices for lumber have not advanced materially during the last twelve months. This is partly accounted for by the fact that when the prices of lumber broke a year ago the retailers in the prairies stocked up heavily and still have plenty of material in their yards.

Ontario Trade Promises Well.

An Ontario firm which believes there is reason to feel optimistic writes as follows:—

Rainy River, Ont., April 29.—The lumber business in this district is showing a marked improvement over the preceding two years. While trade is not heavy, we are getting a steady supply of orders, which we expect will continue for the balance of the season. The mills in this district are handicapped owing to the late spring, the ice remaining in the river later than any former year on record.—Rainy River Lumber Company.

Another Ontario firm which has been receiving encouragement from record orders sums matters up in the following manner:—

Biscotasing, Ont., May 5.—We might say, judging from our own experience, that prospects look very good indeed for lumber. Although it has been a very late spring, which has no doubt retarded building operations to some extent, our shipments for the month of April have been the best that we have had for some years and the inquiries received for blocks of pine lumber make it apparent that the market is already getting short in quite a few sizes.—Booth & Shannon.

The situation in Ontario is not seen with the same eyes by all parties. One prominent manufacturing firm, which desires not to have its name in print, foresees improvement, but does not indulge in a rosy view regarding its immediate occurrence. This is the view prompted by careful and conservative consideration of past events and present conditions. It may be considered by some that it is too conservative, but it has, at least, the merit of being on the safe side. This firm writes as follows:—

Stocks in all hands are light—manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers. Certain items in white pine are markedly scarce. Costs of production and of doing business remain high.

Notwithstanding these facts, demand is only fair and competition for business is very keen. Undoubtedly tariff conditions in the States promote uncertainty in business over there, which is reflected on this side. This, however, explains only part of the situation.

Our judgment is that no matter what the nature of a panic may be it takes longer to recover than we should like. We believe return to better times will be gradual throughout the season. If we have good crops this fall their influence will be very potent. We have great confidence in the resumption of good business within the next ten to eighteen months, but just when that good time will be we are not to-day prepared to conclude.

Another Ontario firm which prefers to have no publicity given to its name states that, generally speaking, there is certain to be an advance in lumber prices, present conditions pointing that way. Their outlook is a cheerful one and everything points to a sane and careful revival of trade.

By way of contrast with the hopeful views expressed by most correspondents, the following will be sufficient as a counteracting influence if any is needed:—

Goderich, April 27.—We must say that the outlook is very discouraging indeed. It is even worse than a year ago. In fact, there is nothing encouraging to note whatever at present.—The Goderich Lumber Company.

Passing to the next letter it is pleasant to come across someone who believes that prosperity is in sight. Here is a brief but welcome opinion:—

Sarnia, Ont., April 29.—We find a very healthy condition existing at present in the lumber business. Inquiries are numerous and a good healthy

business is being offered; prices ruling very firm. I think that the prospects of the future are bright and that there will be a general increase in the demand. We find an occasional lumberman offering stock at ridiculously low prices, the object of which we cannot conceive.—Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company.

At Ottawa, a much larger volume of trade is reported and the outlook is promising, according to the following:—

Ottawa, Ont., April 27.—We find a much larger volume of trade now than there was at this time last year, and feel from the large amount of building permits which are being issued all over the country that the lumber business must improve a great deal more yet, during the next month or so, and that on the whole we will find this year a good average in the lumber trade.

Our neighbors to the south are not purchasing a great deal at the present time owing, no doubt, to the uncertainty of the tariff question, but as soon as this matter is permanently settled we feel that a much larger trade must come our way, as we are inclined to believe the stocks held are very low for this time of the year; not nearly large enough, it is thought, to meet the demand.

English trade is still very disappointing, but personally, from orders we have booked during the past few days, we consider that a betterment in trade is shown, with plenty of room for further improvement. Prices, especially in white pine, are very firm, showing improvements in some lines.—Williams, Edwards & Company.

Montreal Dealers Expecting Improvement.

Wholesale dealers in Montreal have not experienced so good a trade during the commencement of the season as they hoped for. The bad weather is blamed largely for this, as shown by the following letter:—

Montreal, May 7.—As to the prospects, the season opened up in a most satisfactory and reassuring manner, but through the most unfavorable and unmerciful weather which has prevailed for so long a time past, all the goodness of those prospects faded away so to speak, and now, due to such conditions, the market has remained somewhat dull.

The demand for lumber has fallen off, the contractors holding back and waiting for better and more favorable weather to start operations.

We have also to report that our trade with the United States has been at a regular standstill for some two months past. This is due to wholesalers having gone into extensive purchasing last January when the prospects were looking bright and finally turning out to be a regular disappointment.

We have nought to complain of in the prices we are getting in general for lumber, and consider there is but little difference in them as compared with last year's.

We are of the opinion that had it not been for the lateness of the season, business would be very good presently, but hope that it is due to pick up shortly, and expect that the present year's demand will outgrow last.—Wilfrid Talbot.

Briefly put, the situation as it presents itself to another Montreal lumber dealer is as follows:—

Montreal, May 3.—Trade generally is improving. The demand for cull lumber is good and there is some improvement in the call for better grades.—C. A. Spencer.

Another Montreal firm, which takes a cautious but optimistic view of matters, writes as follows:—

Montreal, April 27.—It is most difficult at the present time to make a definite statement as regards future trade. We do think, however, that there is a better feeling in the trade generally, although it is not brisk, by any means. It is certainly better than at this time last year, and there seems to be a general feeling that we will have a fair trade later in the season, particularly if the crop conditions are favorable.—The McLennan Lumber Co.

Business Increasing at Quebec.

As viewed in Quebec, there is a marked improvement in conditions, according to the following:—

Quebec, May 5.—From the writer's point of view, a feeling of optimism is undoubtedly in evidence, which is assuming more definite form in increased enquiries and business as the season advances.

Prices are generally firm and buyers are beginning to realize the markets are not exclusively in their hands, although the situation is not yet strong enough to warrant an advance in values.

The improved financial situation both here and abroad is restoring confidence, and although the stocks of lumber generally are large, the writer feels that we may look forward to a fairly prosperous season.—J. Burstall & Co.

In Nova Scotia the improvement is strongly noticeable, according to the following:—

Amherst, N.S., May 5.—The present condition of the lumber business in the Maritime Provinces is much better than last year, and the prospects for the season are good. Prices range from \$1 to \$2.50 per thousand better than last season, with an active demand. About 70 per cent. of the lumber cut in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spruce. About 10 per cent. each pine, hemlock and birch. Both the English and American markets are considerably better than a year ago. The West India and South American markets are also

very good. Quite a large quantity of lumber cut in southern Nova Scotia goes to the latter markets.—Rhodes, Curry & Company.

The situation among the mountains mills in southern British Columbia is at present rather doubtful according to the following letter from the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company:—

Wardner, B.C., May 4.—We are having very backward weather and a very late spring. Under the most favorable conditions a fair crop may be harvested in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but only in the event that all conditions are favorable from now on. There is some demand for lumber, which is principally for filling in and replacing the retail stocks, which have been very badly depleted and run down during the recent depression. Building operations have not yet become normal, and it is not likely that there will be any great demand for building materials this year. I believe that the "trade" will this year absorb all the available supply of dry timber in British Columbia, North Saskatchewan and Western Ontario. I think that general curtailment in lumbering operations is justified, and that it is unwise at the present time and under the present conditions to make any arrangements for increased production. An advance in the prices of lumber is an absolute necessity, in order that the lumber manufacturers may realize a profit on their operations. This can never take place when there is more lumber manufactured than the market is in a position to absorb, which will be the case if all the sawmills are operated to their full capacity this season.—P. Lund.

Pacific Coast Trade Has Many Worries.

British Columbia trade is passing through many vicissitudes, as shown by the following letters:—

Fraser Mills, B.C., May 4.—The volume of trade is quite satisfactory, although, generally speaking, lumber has not advanced materially in the last twelve months, in spite of the fact that prices on practically all staple articles have experienced a rise. The contributing causes are many. Throughout the prairies, retail dealers and line yards stocked up heavily when the market broke a year ago, and this stock will have to be consumed before there will be a demand in volume large enough to bring about better prices. With the immense amount of railroad construction work in view, the future twelve months look more hopeful than the past year.

With regard to export business, the entire world has been rather slow in recuperating from the financial panic of 1907, but, unless all signs fail, we are going to have a very good summer and winter business. There has been very little buying ahead for September to December loading, for west coast of South America, Australia, the United Kingdom, South Africa and China, and naturally they must come into the market very soon. Stocks are not large, and with the closing down of a number of the larger mills on the other side of the line, prices must necessarily advance.

Referring again to conditions throughout Canada, and especially the Northwest, there is a disturbing factor in the trade which must be contended with, and which will warrant the best efforts of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, as well as all legitimate manufacturers, and that is the mail order business. In the past few months there have sprung up some two or three wholesalers who are advertising that they sell direct to the consumers. Our company sells only to legitimate dealers, and this is a policy we expect to maintain, but the brunt of the work of ridding the trade of mail order houses will lie with the Retail Dealers' Association. Without their co-operation and assistance it will be hard to overcome the advances being made by the mail order houses at the present time.—Fraser River Lumber Company.

Vancouver, B.C., May 4.—In our opinion there has been a gradual improvement since the spring trade opened. It probably has not been as rapid as some anticipated, but nevertheless conditions are much more favorable at present than those prevailing through January and February. We do not consider present prices high enough to afford manufacturers a legitimate profit on their output, as the cost of raw material is steadily advancing, and it is extremely doubtful if the net profit (notwithstanding the advance in prices for

the finished product), is greater than in January or February, this applies especially to the shingle industry. However, the prospects are that with the increased demand that usually comes after the crops are reasonably assured, and from the fact that lumber stocks are, generally speaking, more or less depleted throughout the middle West and Ontario, the year will prove a fairly profitable one.

The feature which has attracted our attention is that, while there has been a continuous advance in prices, buyers have been unusually conservative in placing orders, again we refer particularly to the shingle business, the only explanation we can offer is that they expected a decline when all the mills commenced operations. If this is the correct interpretation, then they are doomed to disappointment as, instead of a decline, there has been a steady advance, and all the mills are now running full time. In fact, as above stated, we do not see how the manufacturers can afford to sell at lower prices and still realize a living profit.

Since you have invited us to express our opinion on any subject of interest to the lumber trade, we accept the opportunity of referring briefly to a question which has already received some attention in the "Western Lumberman," namely, does the wholesaler "bear" the market. When we mention "wholesaler" we do not include the pirate and scalper, but only those carrying on a legitimate wholesale or commission business. It has been alleged that brokers and wholesalers "bear" prices, and demoralize trade conditions generally. It is not our intention, at this time, to champion the cause of these two lines of business, but we have given the matter some consideration and have found, in all cases investigated, that the manufacturers have quoted lower prices and offered more attractive terms than the wholesalers, and in no case did we find the latter's quotations lower than the manufacturers'. Of course there may be isolated cases, but generally speaking, we do not think that the manufacturers have a real grievance against bona fide wholesale and commission houses. Speaking for ourselves, we are prepared to show that prominent Vancouver manufacturers are under-quoting us. Of course, we realize that it is purely their own business, and no one has any right to dictate or suggest at what price they should offer their output. We submit, however, that when the manufacturers themselves are offering lower prices, and longer terms of credit, than the wholesalers, they should not accuse the latter of demoralizing trade, and of being a menace to legitimate business. As we have stated, such terms apply only to the pirate and scalper, and we are heartily in accord with any movement that will remove both these disturbing factors from the lumber and shingle business.—C. H. Gillis & Company.

Vancouver, B.C., May 6.—We find there is an active demand for lumber, but the prices offered are so low that the business is not very attractive to the trade here.

The manufacturers feel that they are not getting value for their products, and some of them would rather close down than continue to sell at present prices.

There is an over-production of lumber at the present time, caused by the building of too many mills, and until the demand overtakes the supply, conditions will not improve very much. The building trade is very active, and no doubt this will result in higher prices being offered very shortly.—E. H. Heaps & Company.

A large Vancouver firm of manufacturers take so unpleasant a view of the situation on the Pacific coast that they do not wish to be quoted. They assert that they are entirely in the dark and that the lumber business is getting to be a puzzle to them. After looking for improvement in conditions for several months, they say that conditions have really been getting worse, so far as prices are concerned. As to demand, the local trade is very good, absorbing at least 50 per cent. of their output and the car trade is fairly good, but prices are disappointing. Unless the output of the saw mills is considerably curtailed, they say they cannot anticipate good prices.

An English View of the Advance in Whitewood

The increased price of whitewood is discussed in a recent article in the London, Eng., "Timber Trades Journal," and the situation in a general manner is summed up as follows: "There can be no question about the rise in the price of whitewood since last autumn, but it may be interesting to inquire whether this rise has been caused by a diminution in supply or by an increased demand. In the latter case it ought, of course, to presage an improvement in trade, which everyone hopes may be the case. It is, however, somewhat more probable that the cause is to be found in the gradual reduction in the manufacture of white sawn wood, not only in Europe, but on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The rapid rate at which the building and opening of wood pulp mills has of late years proceeded in the north of Europe, and is still going on, must undoubtedly have a perceptible effect upon the forests. This must especially be the case in the northernmost forest districts of Sweden, where the proportion of whitewood is relatively smaller than in the forests further south. But even in the Hernosand, Sundswall, and Soderhamn districts the constant drain upon the white trees (*Pinus abies excelsa*) must sooner or later prejudicially affect the sources of supply, and gradually increase the difficulty of providing for the ever-growing demands of the pulp mills. It must also be remembered that the population in the northern districts of Sweden is small, and consequently, if an increasing number of men be employed in getting out pulpwood, there will necessarily be fewer for felling sawlogs, and what is thus given to pulpwood must to some extent be taken from the sawmills.

"It is certainly contended, and is probably true, that at the present time the pulpwood is chiefly, if not entirely, obtained from stunted, undersized trees and thinnings, and that the removal of such growths is an

absolute benefit to the forests. That may be granted, though it, of course, does not affect the question of labor, just mentioned, as between sawmills and pulp mills. But, allowing all this, it is impossible to believe that these undersized trees will prove a very lasting source of supply, especially if new pulp mills continue to be built. Sooner or later the day must arrive when the small wood will become scarce, and then it is more than probable that the larger trees will be raided for the benefit of the pulp manufacturer, while the make of white deals and battens will correspondingly suffer. This will necessarily tend to keep up the price of sawn whitewood, even when the demand is only normal, but should a sudden revival of trade take place or a spirit of speculation seize upon the buyers, there is little doubt that the price of whitewood might advance almost by 'leaps and bounds.'

"What at present applies more particularly to Sweden may also, though probably in less degree, be applied to Scandinavia generally, as well as to Russia, for it is doubtless only a question of time when wood pulp will be a staple product of the last-named country.

"Meanwhile, Canada is feeling the effect of the wood pulp demand, and in that country the plunge, at which the Europeans are hesitating, has been boldly taken. Some of the Canadian forest owners or log buyers are already cutting part of their produce into short lengths and sending them by rail to the United States for use in the pulp mills. It has been stated on good authority that this mode of dealing with the spruce logs is more simple and quite as profitable as converting them into sawn wood. If this be so, the export of spruce seems destined to diminish rather than increase, and (*ceteris paribus*), the upward tendency in the value of other classes of whitewood will probably continue."

Mail Order Houses Making Trouble

Manitoba Retailers have to face Unfair Competition—Prompt Action Needed

The mail order lumber business has recently hit the retail dealers in the United States so hard that there has been a general outcry against them among those who are engaged in the legitimate business of manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing lumber. The same class of business has also been making its appearance in Canada. Some of the large mail order firms in the United States have organized enormous campaigns and are sending thousands of circulars and catalogues about the country in their efforts to establish the mail order business thoroughly. There is no question that across the line the mail order business has become a most important factor in the depression of lumber prices. Whether it has come to stay is a difficult matter to foretell, though it is certain that when business conditions are depressed it has a strong argument to present to the farmers and other consumers of lumber who consider first of all the matter of prices. Quality is a matter which is somewhat difficult for the ordinary lumber consumer to appreciate properly, as he seldom sees two bills of lumber which have been sold by different companies at varying prices. He does not understand, as a rule, that although he has obtained lower prices he has also obtained an inferior article which a bona fide dealer could have sold him at an even cheaper price.

All this, however, is somewhat beside the question so far as the readers of the "Canada Lumberman" are concerned. The question is what are they going to do about it, now that the same source of trouble has made its appearance in Canada. Two or three firms have recently been making a great display in the newspapers with advertisements calling upon people who want lumber to send for their catalogues, and promising to give them better and fairer prices than they could obtain from those who deal in lumber in the regular manner. There would not be a great objection to anyone seeking to sell lumber by means of regular advertising methods. It is every man's own business how he seeks to make sales, but there is a limit to the class of argument which can be considered as fair. These companies are not content with calling for trade in the usual manner. They are doing their best to ruin the business and the reputation of those with whom they do not see eye to eye. Having been for some time in the lumber business they must appreciate how groundless are the claims that there is a lumber trust, but they have no hesitation about picturing in large cartoons the alleged operations of lumber trusts and calling upon consumers of lumber to believe that they have been systematically robbed by the regular lumber dealers.

The appearance in the market of firms which follow these dishonest methods calls for immediate action on the part of those whom they are attacking. The retailers, who are the ones to suffer, should do something at once. It is a difficult enough matter for retailers to obtain profitable trade at present, but it will be almost an impossibility before long if unscrupulous manufacturers who have become desperate on account of low prices, turn round and declare that there is a combination in the trade which makes prices higher than they ought to be, and proceed to cut the prices still lower and to fish for trade by selling direct to the consumer.

Manitoba's Trade Good—Mail Order Methods

Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Campbell & Carman, Toronto, wholesale lumber dealers, has returned from a three weeks visit to Melita, Man., where he has been attending to his local interests. Mr. Campbell reports that "the building trade in the West promises to be exceptionally good this season. The farmers are in good shape and if there is a fair average crop or even slightly below a fair average, there will be a record business year on the prairies. Prices are advancing there and the people have the money to pay the increases. Some idea of the condition of things can be gained from the fact that the banks are getting so much money that it is embarrassing them. The farmers are depositing so much money that the banks do not know what to do with it. The banks report that they have never before seen anything like the present situation.

"The wheat seeding in southern Manitoba will be practically finished by the 15th of May. In the northern part of the province it is somewhat later. In southern Manitoba there was about 25 per cent. of the seed in the ground before the snowstorm at the end of April. This storm delayed seeding generally, about five or six days."

Mr. Campbell also reported that retailers in the prairies are somewhat concerned about the recent operations of the mail order lumber houses. He did not think, however, that the latter were meeting with much success. The farmer regarded them with some suspicion, when they quoted prices lower than the retailer could afford to sell at. An additional influence in favor of the retailers was the fact that the mail order houses imposed pretty stringent conditions upon the farmers. They

required payment of one-third cash with the order and the farmer also had to pay the freight. The farmer also did not get much comfort until the remaining two-thirds was paid. Compared with the generous credit systems of the retail yards, this rigorous treatment did not please the farmers. It might be thought that because the farmers now had plenty of money they could easily pay cash, but, on the other hand, those who have the money are those who already have most of their building done. The lumber buying farmers were mostly the new arrivals, who needed generous treatment now as much as ever. The retailers would carry them along until they had sold their crops. It did not look, therefore, as though the retailers would be troubled much by the mail order houses.

Concatenation at Toronto on May 28th

A meeting of the members of the Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada was held in Toronto on May 7th, to appoint committees and make other arrangements for the approaching concatenation. It was decided that the concatenation should be held in Toronto on May 28th. The banquet will be held at the Temple Building. An advisory committee, consisting of Messrs. Laidlaw, Cane, Hagar, MacBeth and McLaughlin, was appointed to co-operate with the Vicegerent Snark in securing talent for the entertainment. The indications already are that a large class of desirable kittens will be secured for the concatenation.

"Canada Lumberman" is Read Everywhere

The value of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" to its readers is well evidenced by the enquiries which reach it continually. The trade enquiries which are published regularly in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" are followed closely by readers in many parts of the world. A recent communication regarding these enquiries comes from a reader in San Francisco. Others are continually reaching us from points in all parts of the world wherever lumber matters are of interest. There is no better source of publicity or information for lumber and its cognate interests than the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker."

American Newspapers Asking For Free Pulpwood.

The tariff fight is still being waged with vigor in the United States, the scene now being the Senate. At a meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held recently the following resolution was adopted:

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its annual meeting in New York, with the largest attendance in the history of the organization, comprising representatives of 290 daily newspapers, instruct its secretary to telegraph and write immediately to each United States senator, advising him that the association by a rising vote earnestly urges the confirmation by the Senate of the action of the House in the matter of pulp and print paper.

The investigation by the select committee of the House of report covering a period of ten months and surpassing in thoroughness any trade enquiry ever attempted in tariff history, has shown that American paper mills actually make paper cheaper than the most modern Canadian mill, and therefore a duty upon imported print paper is in the nature of a concession to the American mills. We are informed that the paper manufacturers are trying to induce the Senate to raise the rate of duty fixed by the Payne Bill. The success of such an effort would prevent the possibility of an agreement with Canada, which arrangement the select committee deemed of the most importance in order that we might continue to obtain from that country the considerable supply of pulpwood now used by American mills in news print paper manufacture.

The well matured and unanimous recommendations of the select committee, composed of both political parties, have safeguarded the interests of paper makers and consumers against the possibility of hostile action in Canada.

We protest against any procedure which will ignore the work and results of the House committee's investigation and which, by provoking a trade war and stopping the exportation of pulpwood from Canada, may bring great loss to American newspapers and destruction to American forests.

For a period of years the American newspapers have been the victims of paper combinations, mergers, corners and secrecy in paper quotation. The failure of paper makers to employ technical skill in the operation of their plants has increased the burdens of the consumers. We want to put an end to these abuses by broadening the market and by stopping schemes such as that planned in the creation of the International Paper Company, which aimed to destroy competition and give value to a collection of antiquated mills by bringing them under one control with 7,000 square miles of timber lands and undeveloped water powers to the extent of 194,000 horse-power. We object to these gigantic speculations at our expense.

Every obligation which the paper maker owed to the Government as a tariff beneficiary, has been violated. Newspapers have been forced to bear the burden of frequent fluctuations and artificial stimulations of paper prices. The publishers ask fair treatment.

Current Topics—What Others Think

Letters to the Editor on Subjects of Present Interest—Price Cutting and Dishonest Branding—Foreign Trade Openings

Editor "Canada Lumberman, Sir: Here are some nuts for your readers to crack:

If a sawmill employing both white and Oriental labor, upon finding that in dollars and cents 13 per cent. of the pay roll is distributed amongst Orientals, and 87 per cent. amongst white men, decide that they will reduce the number of Orientals by 133, and add that number of names to the white side of their pay roll, find that they have left 60 per cent. Oriental and 40 per cent. white labor, what was the proportion before the 133 Orientals were replaced? If 60 per cent. of the number of men employed, plus 133 which have since been replaced, represented only 13 per cent. of the money paid out in wages to Orientals, and 40 per cent. minus 133 men who replaced the Orientals receive the remaining 87 per cent., what proportion does each white man receive if their emoluments are equal? What is the individual stipend of the Oriental?

If a number of citizens should form an association for the purpose of properly conducting the affairs of a legitimate business, or undertaking (not necessarily the lumber business), and after debating all the features of such business, and giving the same due consideration, decide upon a certain selling list which it has been figured would give them a fair profit and nothing more, and each man pledges himself to his associates that the business which he conducts shall be conducted by that list, and then some of those same men go back to their places of business and enter upon their books everything in the shape of business that is offered them, even though it may be 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. below the list, what shall we say of them? How are these men viewed in the eyes of their associates? How in the public eye? As men of these methods become better known, does not the public learn to distrust them? Are they not by their own acts, and apparently from choice, liars and deceivers? Why do they shove themselves forward in an association of reputable men, when their methods are the most disreputable? How are such men viewed by their banker? Ay, the banker may be crowding them up to his cut-throat, or cut price business methods with a desire to closing up the account, knowing full well that the longer such methods are pursued the more disastrous the termination.

What connection has a sawmill which is always advertising cuts which are away beyond its capacity, with that of a windmill? With the latter, if the wind doesn't blow the mill doesn't go, and perhaps also in the former case the wind adds very materially to the number of thousands sawn.

In Washington the lumber and shingle mills are operated solely for quantity, regardless of quality, and it has been reported that now some of them have resorted to the expedient of branding their product "Manufactured in British Columbia." Over there they boast of sawing from 40,000 to 50,000 per day on one single machine. Here we have just as good men and better timber and we are satisfied with 25,000 on the same machines. Do you see the point?

When a Washington man toots his horn about quantity, remember that Washington methods are the same wherever employed, and "Manufactured in British Columbia" is an infringement used by some of them.

"Manufactured in British Columbia," if the lumber comes from a reputable mill, means lumber well and carefully sawn, and perfectly machined, quality always being paramount to quantity. It never was intended to apply to lumber split by greased lightning energized by some infinitesimal American wonder.

JACK DONAHUE, Vancouver B.C.

Foreign Trade Opportunities Neglected.

Toronto, Ont., May 12—Editor "Canada Lumberman":—We are receiving quite a number of inquiries from dealers in various kinds of lumber, such as pine, hardwood, mahogany, etc. These inquiries come from New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Cuba. These dealers are asking us to ship direct to them or put them in communication with established exporting dealers in Canadian lumber.

We have communicated with a number of dealers in Canada, but so far have been unable to interest any of them in these foreign markets. It appears that the dealers in the United States pay more attention to foreign markets than our Canadian dealers do. From the view point of the foreign dealers it no doubt seems strange that Canadian dealers are satisfied with the American market for their lumber, which eventually finds its way to the yards of the foreign dealers.

We are of the opinion that as you occupy the central agency of the lumber interest of Canada you would be in a position to place us in touch with dealers who would be willing to handle this foreign trade, if there are any. Without doubt there will necessarily have to be some

education in the matter of terms, conditions of shipment, etc., that are demanded by foreign dealers. At the same time we feel that if there is any profit to be gained, the Canadian dealers should be entitled to it, therefore we feel there should be a general effort made on the part of the Canadians to deal direct with the final market for our products. We would appreciate any information you would give us in the way of putting our clients in touch with dealers who can handle this trade.—A. R. Bickerstaff & Company, Limited.

The above letter is self-explanatory. The "Canada Lumberman" would like to obtain the views of Canadian lumber dealers on this subject, and would appreciate any communications regarding it which may be received.—Editor.

Southern Mills not Curtailing Output.

A well known Toronto lumber dealer who has just returned from a three weeks' visit to the Southern States, reports that there is little prospect of any improvement in the southern pine markets. There is no likelihood of any curtailment of output, and the mills are selling at any price rather than accumulate stocks.

"Southern pine mills," he said, "are not stocking anything. They are selling everything for whatever they can get. The inch and two-inch stuff they are throwing on the market. Wholesalers all figure that the mill men must be losing money. It is thought that prices are at about rock bottom, but there is an indication that they may even go a little lower. Manufacturers are waiting anxiously for the railroads to commence buying. They have not bought for two or three years and their rolling stock is getting pretty low. Many of the railroads have bought no ties for two or three years.

"As to the reports that the mills would shut down so as to assist the market, there is not much truth in them. A few of the smaller ones may have shut down, but the larger ones are still manufacturing heavily. The Fullerton interests, of Chicago, are going to put in a new mill with a capacity of 400,000 feet. The Great Southern Mill, with a capacity of 600,000 feet a day, is cutting 400,000 feet. It is estimated by some of the wholesalers that the large mills are losing as much as \$4,000 or \$5,000 a day and it is not expected now that prices can improve until the fall. Prices of cypress are continuing fairly strong."

Rainy River Lumber Company stops Operations.

A committee has been appointed by the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia to look carefully into the unfair tactics of some shingle manufacturers of Washington State, who, it is alleged, have been branding inferior shingles with marks indicating they are of British Columbia origin. A letter has also been sent to the trade by the association to draw attention to this practice. It is expected that the publicity given to the affair will be sufficient to make the Washington men realize the error of their ways and that it will not be necessary to take more drastic measures.

The Rainy River Lumber Company has ceased lumbering operations for the winter. F. H. Warner, the scaler for the company, states that the cut this year on the Red Gut Reserve and berth 28G near Bears Pass, was in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 feet, which, with 4,000,000 feet secured along the Rainy river, will all be sent down the river to the company's mill at Rainy River. On account of the very large stock of lumber left over from last year it was not deemed advisable to log to any greater extent until the market price and demand for lumber materially improved.

C. W. Stancliffe & Company, consulting engineers and agents, 429 Cordova street, Vancouver, recently made the sale of a 15x24 Baldwin mogul locomotive, weighing 74,000 pounds, to the Brooks-Seaton-O'Brien Company, Limited, of Vancouver. The firm will use the locomotive as part of the equipment of their Eagle Creek Northern Railway at Stillwater Bay, B.C., for their logging operations.

The Dominion Government has decided to reserve a belt of timber land about 90,000,000 acres in extent, running from south of the Crow's Nest line, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the international line, and from 59 miles east of the British Columbia boundary line into Alberta. The Government will control the cutting of lumber on this belt, the yield of which, it is calculated, will amount to about 12,000,000 feet per year for the next six years.

A St. John report states that Mr. I. C. Prescott, of Albert, is about to sell his large property, consisting of timber lands, mill, residence, etc., at Albert, the prospective purchasers being a New York concern. It is said that a part of the timber area of G. D. Prescott, M.P.P., will also be included in the deal and that the purchase price is in the vicinity of \$100,000.

Ontario's Timber Policy Changes.

The returns of timber dues received by the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario during the last year furnish strong testimony of the return of good times once again in the province. The revenue for the last year was \$1,786,339, the largest in the history of the department. Of this sum \$392,000 arrears carried over from the former bad year was paid in, while the dues amounted approximately to \$1,400,000. The total dues carried over this year were less than \$140,000. On all dues unpaid the lumbermen paid interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

The policy of large timber sales has been discontinued in Ontario. The Minister has declared the adoption of a policy requiring the termination of perpetual licenses. Future sales will be of small blocks of timber under time limit and by public tender, and will only be held under special circumstances, where there has been fire and the timber is burnt over, or where the timber is necessary to supply local demand. The determination to put an end to the permit system announced by Hon. Mr. Cochrane last fall has been put into effect this year. This system was inaugurated many years ago with the legitimate purpose of procuring ties and other timber required for railway purposes. The system grew up in this way, but lent itself easily to abuse. There was no public competition, a deposit was not always required, and during the last ten years it has become increasingly difficult to control.

Since the beginning of the present year all applications for permits have been refused. The Government proposes to survey the timber territory where the permit system has been in vogue, and then ask for bids instead of continuing a system which was found to be bad business and would never have been tolerated in a private business enterprise. Under the permit system doctors, lawyers, butchers and other tradesmen were found trafficking in timber.

It is probable that the duties and responsibilities of the Crown timber agents and forest rangers will also be more exacting. Mining Commissioner Price, who is investigating the alleged irregularities at Fort Frances, where the permit system was in vogue, has been asked by the Minister to make his inquiry a searching one and his report thereon very complete. Upon the findings received the Minister will likely base his future proposals. The department regards it as impossible that the charges could be true other than by forgery or perjury on the part of several men and the laxity or complicity of the Crown timber agent, and the rangers responsible for sample measurements. In all cases of timber sales under the new system of selling by the thousand feet, Hon. Mr. Cochrane has required a bond from the purchaser to protect the province.

Prominent Lumbermen Who Have Passed Away.

Emery Sewell, of Fredericton, N.B., died recently at his home in Gibson. He had suffered from heart trouble for several years. Mr. Sewell, who was in the seventy-first year of his age, was born at Lincoln. He conducted a mill at Upper Mauderville for several years, and also kept a general store and postoffice at that place. He had also been connected with other lumbering operations along the river and at one time was the owner of a fleet of tugs.

One of Halifax's well known and most respected citizens passed away recently in the person of James Dempster. The deceased has been ill for some time, but at first no serious result was anticipated. Mr. Dempster was a native of St. John, N.B., where he was born in 1839. He went to Halifax in 1865, where he had since resided.

In 1869 Mr. Dempster started in business for himself, and erected a factory on North George street in 1871, engaging in the manufacture of general woodwork supplies. In 1883 this factory was totally destroyed, and the firm removed to South Hollis street, occupying the Hill mill, and were burned out there in 1891, returning to the present factory and resuming business.

Deceased was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and for over a quarter of a century was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. He was deeply interested in the movement for the Aged Masons' Home, his last active work being in its behalf. He was also a Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Division S. of T. of Nova Scotia, and on the board of management of the School of Art and Design, as well as the present movement in connection with technical education.

Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. H. McGaughey, of Deseronto, which occurred on the 11th inst. Mr. McGaughey was widely known to many engaged in the lumber business and highly esteemed for his genial disposition and many other estimable qualities. He was born in the township of Tyendinaga 61 years ago, and started life as a telegraph operator in the town of Napanee, subsequently removing to Deseronto, where he was engaged in the lumber business in the employ of the Rathbun Company, where, by indomitable energy and great ability, he soon attained a high position with that firm. He was 39 years in their service and for the past 25 years was head of their lumber sales department.

Mr. McGaughey resigned his position with the Rathbun Company a

few months ago, owing to failing health, but it will be a great shock to many of his friends to learn that he has passed over to the silent majority. Mr. McGaughey, in addition to his other duties, filled the position of postmaster for a number of years in a most acceptable manner and was one of Deseronto's most esteemed citizens. The funeral, which took place on the 13th inst., was one of the largest seen in Deseronto for many years.

Personal Mention.

A. D. Watson, of the well known firm of cedar pole producers and wholesalers, Reuber & Watson, Chicago, spent a few days in Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., recently. This is Mr. Watson's first trip to the north coast in seventeen years, and he was very much surprised at the growth of the country.

L. W. David, of the Lester W. David Company, Seattle, Wash., was in New York City recently, having returned from London, England, where he has been in the interest of his 125-ton pulp mill and 200,000-foot capacity sawmill being constructed at Cousens Inlet, B.C. Before returning to the Pacific coast Mr. David expects to make another trip to London.

Mr. E. H. Moore, manager of the Prince Rupert Timber & Lumber Company, Limited, is at present in England, negotiating with capitalists who are desirous of acquiring the company's extensive holdings of standing timber in British Columbia, which aggregate over 500 square miles. Mr. J. H. Sanderson is in charge of the company's affairs during the absence of Mr. Moore.

Mr. Ernest Helliwell has assumed the management of the Pacific Coast Mills, Vancouver, in the place of Mr. G. F. Gibson, who has resigned. Mr. Helliwell went to Vancouver two years ago to take an important position in the lumber company, he having formerly had the management of a large milling plant in the State of Minnesota. The Pacific Coast Mills are regarded as one of the model plants of the province.

Edmonton's Cut Will be about 20,000,000 Feet.

Present indications are that the Edmonton mills will begin this year's cut shortly, and that the quantity of logs will not be as great as a year ago. The estimate of the D. R. Fraser Company, John Walters and the Edmonton Lumber Company, is that the cut this year will be about 20,000,000 feet. Of this Walter's mill will get the majority of the logs, but it is too early as yet to make any close estimate of what success the lumbermen have had during the winter. Definite returns have not yet been made from the lumber camps to the headquarters at Edmonton. If increased precautions are effective this year there will not be the loss of logs that the lumbermen had cause to regret last season. New piers have been placed in the river, which are much stronger and in better locations. With these precautions the lumbermen look for a successful run this year unless some untoward circumstance arises.

On June 7th another American Lumber Trades Congress is to be held. The place of meeting will be Chicago. The last Congress was held in Minneapolis, and thirty associations of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers were represented. An important part of the work done was the adoption of a code of ethics for the industry. Retailers, however, did not seem to abide by the decision of their representatives, inasmuch as the latter were not authorized to act for them. A fair proportion of the manufacturing associations also declined to accept the code. Retailers are now asking to be properly represented, and it is believed that a code of ethics can be adopted which will be satisfactory to all branches of the industry.

The annual meeting of the Buffalo Hardwood Exchange was held May 1st, and the following officers were elected for the year: Anthony Miller, president; Fred M. Sullivan, vice-president, and Arthur W. Kreinheder, secretary and treasurer. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Montreal Builders' Exchange have moved into new premises on the top floor of the Eastern Townships Bank Building, corner of Victoria Square and St. James street. A large portion of the new quarters will be devoted to a permanent exhibition of building materials.

Elk Lake and Gowganda people are paying twice as much for lumber as it costs in the older parts of Ontario. These are mining districts, but are too remote from any manufacturing point to share in the advantages to consumers of lumber in the present dull state of the market. Thirty dollars a thousand is paid for green spruce delivered, which is worth only half that f.o.b. at shipping points. Dry spruce is worth \$40 and common grades of white pine bring \$50 or \$60 a thousand, according to whether the stock is green or dry.

Competition of Canadian Lumber in U.S.

Analysis of the Situation from a United States Point of View— Low Grade Canadian Products Feared More Than Better Grades

The imports of Canadian woods into the United States and the exports of United States woods into Canada as shown by the returns from Washington for a number of years past are discussed in an interesting article in the "American Lumberman." Although Canadians will not agree entirely with the inferences drawn from the figures, they will be sure to be interested in the view of matters as taken by an authority on the other side of the line. The reference to the exports of southern pine into Canada are open to criticism. There is only one field for southern pine in Canada which cannot be filled by Canadian pine, and that is in the production of large timbers. For all building materials Canadian woods are equal to southern pine. It is not, therefore, on account of its superiority that southern pine is used in Canada to so great an extent, but because of the sacrifice prices at which it is offered, which do much to demoralize lumber prices in Canada. The statements of the "American Lumberman" on the subject are as follows:

"During the last few months there has been much discussion as to the importation of lumber from Canada and the balance of trade in lumber between that country and this. Lumber manufacturers of the United States have been asking for a retention of the \$2 duty on rough lumber, on the ground of Canadian competition, while on the other hand, some Canadians have asked that their industry be protected against inroads from the United States by the imposition of a duty, whereas lumber is now on the Dominion free list. Those who have been urging Congress to remove or reduce the duty have pointed to the fact that the United States ships a considerable amount of lumber to Canada, as evidence that we do not need protection against the Canadian product, some saying without qualification that our exports to that country prove that we can meet Canada in the free competition in her own markets.

"In view of these counter claims, the facts as to this interchange are enlightening. From the annual summary of imports and exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, we have taken the figures showing quantity and value of both imports and exports for a series of years and placed with them the value by the thousand. The result is shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity M. feet.	Value M. feet.	Value M. feet.
1904	585,194	\$ 8,729,135	\$14.92
1905	704,956	10,714,417	15.20
1906	944,153	14,589,864	15.45
1907	921,873	15,828,477	17.17
1908	779,645	14,953,158	19.18
Totals	3,935,821	\$64,815,051	
Average value a thousand feet			\$16.47

Year	Quantity M. feet.	Value M. feet.	Value M. feet.
1904	176,079	\$3,519,771	\$19.99
1905	158,775	3,275,977	20.63
1906	101,958	2,575,077	25.26
1907	172,065	4,957,237	28.81
1908	149,355	4,261,699	28.53
Totals	758,232	\$18,589,761	
Average value a thousand feet			\$24.52

"Comparing the last columns of these two tables a startling difference in values is found. For the series of five years the average value of our exports to Canada was \$24.52, while the average value of the lumber we imported from that country was \$16.47. To the lumbermen these figures indicate that there has been no real competition of American lumber in Canada. That country has shipped to us comparatively low grade stock, while we have been shipping to Canada relatively high grade material; also our exports have been small compared with our imports. Our largest importations were in 1906, though prices were not as high as in the following year. Our exports in 1906 were the smallest in many years, owing to our own high range of domestic prices. The top notch of values was reached in 1907, so far as exports are concerned, with a slight decrease in 1908. On the other hand, we paid much higher prices in 1908 for our importations from Canada than we did in 1907.

"The inference from these figures is that in 1908 our own low prices and our surplus of product discouraged the importation of a certain percentage of the low grade stock that had been coming from Canada. Our

own common and cull lumber was so abundant and cheap that a certain portion of the Canadian stock was kept back. We imported a large amount, but it averaged higher in grade than it had in previous years.

"It will be remembered that during 1908 there was no such reduction in the price of the better grades of white pine as there was in the lower grades. Consequently, our importations of those upper grades seem to have continued at probably their former volume, and while we were presumably paying no more to Canada than we were during the previous year for these grades, the greater proportion of them in the total import had the effect of raising the average price by \$2 a thousand. On the other hand, our own lower domestic prices in 1908 as compared with 1907 lessened slightly the export value of the stock we shipped to Canada.

"These figures, which have the authority of the Government back of them, show plainly enough that the lumber we import from Canada enters into our own competition, so far as the lower grades are concerned. When we sell lumber at cost or less, even the Canadian low grades are unable with the handicap of the duty to compete to their usual extent; but our shipments to Canada are of a better class of stock and of kinds which are needed in the Canadian markets and which the Canadian industry can not supply.

"It is well known that the hardwood supply of Canada is light. There is considerable maple, some ash, and nearly all the hardwoods are represented; but most of the leading woods, especially oak, are not to-day found in Canada in anything like the quantities necessary for her own consumption, hence she buys these woods in the United States. She buys them, not because she loves this country, but because this is the necessary source of supply of materials that Canadian industries must have.

"Another class of material which enters largely into our exports to Canada is composed of longleaf pine in timbers, heavy framing stuff, flooring and material for factory use. To a certain extent Norway pine, which is fairly abundant in Canada, meets the needs for structural purposes, but it is not so strong as longleaf, nor can it ordinarily be secured in such large sizes. In Douglas fir the Dominion has a wood which would answer for such uses, but it is so remote from the chief consuming districts, while the yellow pine can be laid down by water on a comparatively low rate of freight, that the latter finds a large sale. For heavy construction work yellow pine is sold as far west as the head of the Great Lakes occasionally, while it is a commonly used material for special purposes in all the eastern provinces. Many of our readers may remember that the caissons used in constructing the piers of the Quebec bridge were built of longleaf yellow pine. About 7,000,000 feet were used.

"The great bulk of our exports to Canada, therefore, are of a sort which she does not have, but needs; and so far lumbermen of the Dominion who have been asking for a duty upon lumber imported into Canada have not been successful in their pleas to the Government or to Parliament. On the other hand, our imports from Canada are of the same kinds of timber and class of stock, for the most part, which we manufacture in the United States and have in abundant supply. Since the largest part of the importations are white pine, the average price indicates that, in spite of our duty, the shipments average a rather low grade. The better grades of white pine are so light in supply in both countries in comparison with the demand that the duty amounts to little and an interchange takes place without injuriously affecting either market; but in the lower grades the competition of Canadian mills with the United States is direct and unmistakable."

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held in Ottawa on Wednesday, May 19. On the evening previous, Tuesday, May 18, the annual banquet will be held at the Laurentian Club, Ottawa, and many prominent lumbermen from different parts of the country will attend. On Monday, May 17th, the freight rate complaint of the lumbermen will be continued before the Railway Commission. The annual meeting on Wednesday, May 19th, will commence at 10 a.m.

In order to preserve the forests, the public service commission, at Albany, N.Y., has issued an order requiring that all railroads traversing the state forest preserves in the Adirondacks must use oil-consuming locomotives during certain periods of the year. The time fixed by the commission is during the months from April 15th to November 1st, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. The order goes into partial effect this year and provides for the complete installation of the oil burners by April 15th, 1910.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

Shingles Higher at Vancouver

Vancouver, B.C., May 8.—Shingles are king just now in Vancouver. The Canadian prairies and eastern Canada are actively ordering at a base price of \$2 for "clears." This price does not apply to the United States, where shingles of the same quality are much lower in price. This is the harvest time for Canadian shingle makers. They realize it and are making the best of it. Sixty-five per cent. of all the shingles sold are now going to the prairies, and all the mills are busy.

It is at this time of year, and this time of year alone, that the United States markets do not regulate prices in British Columbia. When the spring rush is over, as a usual thing prices conveniently firm up on Puget Sound, and enable the British Columbia mills to trade in that market.

Lumber conditions are much improved. Logs are plentiful and somewhat easier, and while rough lumber is still low in price, higher grades are holding their own and there is a good demand for them.

There is still a good deal of agitation here over the assertion that some irresponsible shingle dealers in Washington State are putting B.C. marks on inferior grade shingles. It is thought by manufacturers here that the Puget Sound mills should take this matter up themselves, and assist the British Columbia mills in preventing these brand manipulators from casting discredit on the industry. The mills are seriously considering, it is said, copyrighting their brands, so that it may be made an offence against the laws of Canada and the United States to copy such brands.

Improvement on the Prairies

Speaking of the lumber situation, Mr. J. C. Shields, of Regina, says: "Conditions in the prairie provinces are better than they have been for the past two years. If the crop is only an average one the demand for lumber this fall will be the largest since 1906. The demand at present is excellent, but prices are at a figure which leaves no profit for the coast mills. The acreage under cultivation in Saskatchewan will be double that of last year." Mr. Shields is manager of various lumber companies, including the Independent Lumber Company, who are the largest distributors of lumber in the new provinces. Recently he has branched out and the companies he organized with a paid-up capital of \$200,000 will own three sawmills in British Columbia. One of the new corporations is the Pitt River Lumber Company, whose mill near Westminster Junction will be completed in less than two months. It will have a capacity of 70,000 feet daily. The Sovereign Lumber Company, another of the corporations controlled by Mr. Shields, is building a sawmill at Sicamous. It will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The third one is the Monarch Lumber Company, whose plant at Savona recently went into commission. It is cutting 70,000 feet daily. The output of the three mills will be shipped to the prairies.

Dry Weather Causing Fires

The extremely dry weather during the past month has caused a large number of fires to start in the limits, and in several instances lumbering plants were endangered. In Chemainus district, on the 3rd inst., one of the logging trains of the Victoria Lumbering & Manufacturing Company was held up owing to the burning of a bridge, and when the train crew backed up to the next siding they found that the fire had come in behind them. The heat and smoke became so bad that they had to abandon the train and make their way through the woods to Ladysmith. Another engine was sent after the train the next day; the locomotive was found uninjured, but all the logs and trucks were more or less damaged, and a good car at the tail end was destroyed.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company suffered a severe loss on Tuesday, May 4th, when their fine plant at Wesley, B.C., about 25 miles west of Nelson, was destroyed by a fire which started from the refuse dump. The loss includes the mill, valued at \$50,000, the stock of lumber on hand, worth an equal amount, as well as all the employees' houses and other buildings, the only structures left being the office and cook-house.

The North Pacific Lumber Company's mill at Barnet, B.C., ten miles from Vancouver, was completely destroyed by fire on May 6th. The fire broke out shortly before midnight, and was soon beyond control. The engines from Vancouver and New Westminster were on the spot as soon as possible, but could only save the dry kilns and the lumber yards. The damage amounts to \$250,000. The mill was one of the largest on the coast and had a daily cut of 100,000 feet. Six C.P.R. cars loading lumber were burned.

On the 26th of April last the Fraser River Lumber Company broke its own, and perhaps the world's record, for a single day's cut. The total amount of lumber handled during the ten hours was 418,460 feet.

Canadian Pacific Sulphite Mills nearly Completed

The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company, a corporation composed mainly of English capitalists, expect to have one of the finest pulp mills on the American continent in operation at Swanson Bay, about 150 miles south of Prince Rupert, in July next. Work has been in progress for the past eighteen months, and the staff of men was largely increased later, in order that the opening might not be delayed. The machinery is being purchased wherever the best can be produced. The steamer "Ena" took up a consignment on her last trip, including five steam digestors from the United States, which will be used in the preparation of the pulp. There was also a roller which came from Scotland a few weeks ago.

The pulp will be manufactured from spruce and balsam timber, of which the company possess large holdings contiguous to the mill. The firm also operate a large sawmill plant, in which they manufactured all the heavy timber and lumber required in the construction of the various buildings. At present the sawmill is being operated from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. cutting lumber for Prince Rupert contractors. The pulp mill will be run by water power generated from the waterfall close by, but steam will also be necessary in the manufacture of the pulp.

A new wharf is now under construction, which, when completed, will be over 700 feet in length, the largest north of Vancouver. This, with the one first built, will give over 900 feet of dock room. It is also the intention of the company to erect a hotel containing 70 rooms, for the suitable accommodation of the men employed and the visitors who will wish to spend a day or two inspecting the plant.

Many Cargoes for Lumber Vessels

The British ship "Cissie" is loading lumber at the Hastings mill, Vancouver, for the Australia market.

The opening of the summer logging season has started with a rush. A coastwise steamer is being crowded almost daily, during May, with lumberjacks and supplies.

The American barkentine "Alta," Capt. Thorgel, which has been at anchor at Vancouver port for about six months, has secured a charter. She will load lumber at Hastings' Mill, Vancouver, for Iquique, Chile, South America.

The "Inversay," a large steamer of the Australian Mail Line, was due to reach Vancouver May 15th from Guaymas, Mexico, to load lumber at the Fraser river mills for Sydney, Australia. She will take but a million feet, filling out her cargo with general merchandise.

The steamer "Century" recently completed her lumber cargo at the Fraser River mills, and will be followed by four other ships of this line, each taking a million feet of lumber. One of these will arrive about the first week in June. The "Puritan," another vessel of the line, at this writing is loading 2,500,000 feet at the Fraser River Lumber Company's mills for Melbourne, Australia. The German barkentine "Schurbeck" will leave the Fraser river mills lumber laden for California about the first week in June.

At the Hastings sawmill docks of the British Columbia mills five ocean going vessels recently took on cargoes of lumber and square timber at the same time. The bark "Rowena" had a charter for a United Kingdom port; the bark "Addersley, for Australia; the bark "Procyon," for Chile; the sailing vessel "Euphrosyne, for South America, and the steamer "Indravelli, of the Alley (New Zealand) Line, took on part of a cargo. The latter vessel was unable to secure dockage room, and the lumber was taken out to her on barges.

Advices received from all lumber districts in western Washington and Oregon indicate that the majority of the larger mills of both states will not operate more than 48 hours per week during the month of May. The first general curtailment of the lumber cut followed the recent meeting of thirty of the largest mill owners of Idaho, Oregon and Washington at Seattle, at which time a general curtailment was discussed. Lumbermen generally express the opinion that there will be an increased demand shown by the middle of July.

There are some 25 or 30 sawmills in and about Cranbrook, and there are still vast quantities of fir and tamarack, insuring an unlimited supply for many years to come.

Two British Columbia loggers named Perry and Baker obtained judgment some time ago for \$1,000 and costs each, against McKinnon and the Coast Timber & Trading Company, as damages for false arrest. The money has not been paid, and Messrs. Perry and Baker have made an application in Supreme Chambers, Vancouver, for the forced sale of 140 timber licenses held by defendants, worth many thousands of dollars, in order to satisfy the judgments.

Hoo-Hoo Celebrate at Vancouver

Enthusiastic Gathering to Honor the "Great Black Cat" — Many Kittens Received

A large and representative gathering of lumbermen filled O'Brien Hall, Homer street, Vancouver, on the evening of April 23rd, the occasion being the annual rally of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, in the honor of the "Great Black Cat." The Concatenation was perhaps the most successful yet held, which is conveying no mean praise, as past events of the kind reached such a high standard that to have equalled—if not eclipsed—all past records is a tribute to the popularity and zeal of P. D. Roe, Vicegerent Snark, and to the hard work of the other officers of the association.

More than one hundred members attended, among whom were many well known Hoo-Hoos from Seattle, Portland, Bellingham and Everett, who rendered great assistance in the work of trimming the claws of the bunch of thirty-five "Kittens" who presented themselves for initiation into the mysteries of the order. Prominent among the old members of the Order present were A. H. Patten, a former member of the Supreme Nine, and Pacific coast manager for E. C. Atkins & Company; also W. C. Birdsall, British Columbia representative of the same firm.

The following officers of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo were present: P. D. Roe, Vicegerent Snark; Abner Blair, Senior Hoo-Hoo; T. F. Patterson, Junior Hoo-Hoo; Arthur Hendry, Bojum; Ivan D. Smith, Scrivenoter; M. M. Harrell, Jabberwock; L. E. Snell, Arstacasthun; John Ross, Arcanoper; W. C. Birdsall, Gurdon.

The initiation of the new candidates and their transformation into full-fledged Hoo-Hoos occupied considerable time, and it was noticed that they became quite thirsty before the proceedings terminated. They exercised their lungs in the Hoo-Hoo cry for water so vigorously that all hearers were impressed with their caterwauling powers. Following are the names of new pilgrims admitted into the realms of Great Hoo-Hoo:

Vancouver—A. J. Sloan, Arthur E. Howard, J. V. McNaulty, Alfred Burton, P. G. Sills, Albert G. McKenny, S. D. Smith, William E. McGirr, Roland D. Craig, C. A. Nelson, Cyrus M. Flanders, Howard Barker, John Hendry, F. P. Nelson, Earl D. Horton, Thomas H. Tait, I. R. Turney, W. O. Pinger, W. H. Morrison, Samuel S. Hayes, George McAfee, C. E. Strong, J. I. Smith, J. L. Raesch, Douglas McPherson, C. W. Brandon, C. E. Lang; Port Moody, John H. McLean; Winnipeg, J. F. Cameron; Everett, C. E. Broadbent; Montreal, R. J. Younge; New Westminster, W. S. McLean; Victoria, H. W. Fraser; Tynhead, J. G. Robinson.

The Banquet.

The banquet at the Commercial Hotel was a very tasteful affair. The long tables were decorated profusely with carnations, palms and greens. The menus were original designs in green and gold, embellished with the greeting at the top of the cards: "Hail to the Great Black Cat." The success of the arrangements was due to the committee, consisting of L. E. Snell and Fritz Rathgaber. No toast list had been arranged beforehand. Snark Roe therefore presided over an extemporaneous affair, with honor to himself and the order.

T. F. Patterson, the first speaker, uttered a friendly word for the American visitors at the Concatenation, and said: "I can't understand why we should recognize a boundary line at all, and it wouldn't surprise me a bit if some day the entire continent from the north to Mexico and to the North Pole will be one country." He stated, however, that he was not prophesying as to whether Canada would take in the United States or vice versa.

A. S. Porter, responding in behalf of President Taft and the United States, said: "'Big Bill' Taft is there, and let us hope he will remain there. From the start he has made he is doing well. In my opinion there is no border line between you and us—we are all one."

Mr. J. W. Hackett dwelt at length upon the advantages of fraternal societies, and believed that meetings such as these had a splendid effect. When the Seattle Fair came on the British Columbia Hoo-Hoo would all go over to the Seattle Hoo-Hoo House and help their friends at the Fair.

Mr. William E. Tytler, whom the chairman designated as the man who sent a million shingles to the United States, said that this story was told to the press, which always loved to multiply. As a matter of fact, British Columbia manufacturers had only sent a small portion to the United States. Of a total of nine million shingles exported in 1907, British Columbia had exported less than four per cent. The newspaper story was probably an endeavor on the part of the press to remove the tariff, but personally he did not think matters were ripe for such a move as yet. Canadians did not wish to see their timber ruined, but in the course of a few years they could meet the Americans on an even basis.

Mr. T. Cunningham, as a native of British Columbia, was called on to speak for the allied interests. He pointed out how the supply houses were essentially an allied interest. Lumbermen were his friends; their

interests his. He thought that entertainments such as the one they were enjoying established good fellowship between supply man and mill man.

To speak on behalf of the transportation companies, Mr. W. P. Lockwood was called upon. He was in the habit of visiting British Columbia once a year, he said. Nine years ago he came for the first time in J. J. Hill's interests to British Columbia. Railway success, he said, depended greatly on forest products, and he was sorry the companies had not appreciated that fact more, as the controversy over rates demonstrated, but he expected a different policy in the future. Several lines were coming to Vancouver. He was confident that Vancouver would have at least one, if not two, additional railway lines.

Speeches were also made by Clarke Evan and J. Hendry, and several good songs were contributed by Mr. A. Thompson. Speeches for "The Ladies" and "The Press" were made, and at the conclusion a resolution was passed that a telegram be sent to ex-Snark Moody, notifying him of the success of the Hoo-Hoo Order in Vancouver, which he did so much to organize. The gathering broke up at about 2.30 a.m.

None of the devices for automatically registering the cut of a saw-mill have proven a success, says an exchange. A practical device would be valuable, but there are many difficulties in the way.

This is the season for lumber association meetings on the Canadian side of the line. There are a great many manufacturers who do not attend these meetings, and owing to the associations denying the press the privilege of publishing the report of the meetings, a great deal of the good they otherwise would do, is lost. In the United States the accounts of the proceedings are published in full, and those who do not attend can get much advantage from reading the reports.

On the United States side of the line, it is not usual to issue drafts on customers for the purchase of lumber. In fact in many instances it is considered by some as a reflection on the integrity of the buyer. In the Canadian Northwest it is the usual practice to make collection by draft immediately upon the shipment of the goods, and this method is accepted as a matter of course by the dealer.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths

Work is being pushed on a logging railway being built by the Brown Logging Company at Scow Bay, B.C.

Much activity is developing in the Squamish valley timber region. Several important transfers of limits have taken place lately, and sites have been staked for two sawmills, which will be in operation this summer. The firms interested will send logging gangs into the limits in the course of a few weeks.

At Revelstoke, B.C., a new sash and door factory is in process of erection at the corner of Third street and Connaught avenue. The machinery will be of modern type. The enterprise is being fathered by R. J. Watson, formerly Dominion Timber Inspector, who recently arrived at Vancouver from Burke's Falls, Ontario.

The Port Gamble sawmill of the Puget Mill Company, near Port Townsend, Wash., closed down on April 24th for an indefinite period because of the dullness in the lumber market. This is the first shut-down of the plant since it was built 56 years ago. The operations of the company have been closely identified with the pioneer development of Puget Sound.

The Emerson Lumber Company, Limited, of Port Moody, are erecting a new sawmill and shingle mill at Eburne. The building is well advanced, and will be in operation shortly. Messrs. Roe, Emerson & Abernethy, the members of the firm, are pushing, enterprising men, who know the lumber business thoroughly, and their extension of business is a strong proof of the improvement that is noticeable in the lumber trade of the province.

Work on the new Howe Sound Railway has been started; it will be seven miles in length, and will cost \$275,000. The present object of the railway is to take timber out of the lower Squamish valley, where some of the best timber in British Columbia stands. Many previous attempts have been made to log this timber, but have ended in failure owing to the inaccessibility of the timber land and the difficulty of getting the logs down to salt water.

The Adolph Lumber Company, at Elko, B.C., whose mill was burned in July last, have their new plant up and running, the first log being put through the saws on Monday, April 26th. The new mill is said to be one of the most up-to-date and best equipped in that part of the country, the capacity being about 50,000 feet of lumber per day. Summer logging will be carried on all season in the Goat Mountain limits camps. A pole road is under construction, and boat gangs will be sent in very shortly.

THE WOODWORKER

Architectural Designs in Woodwork

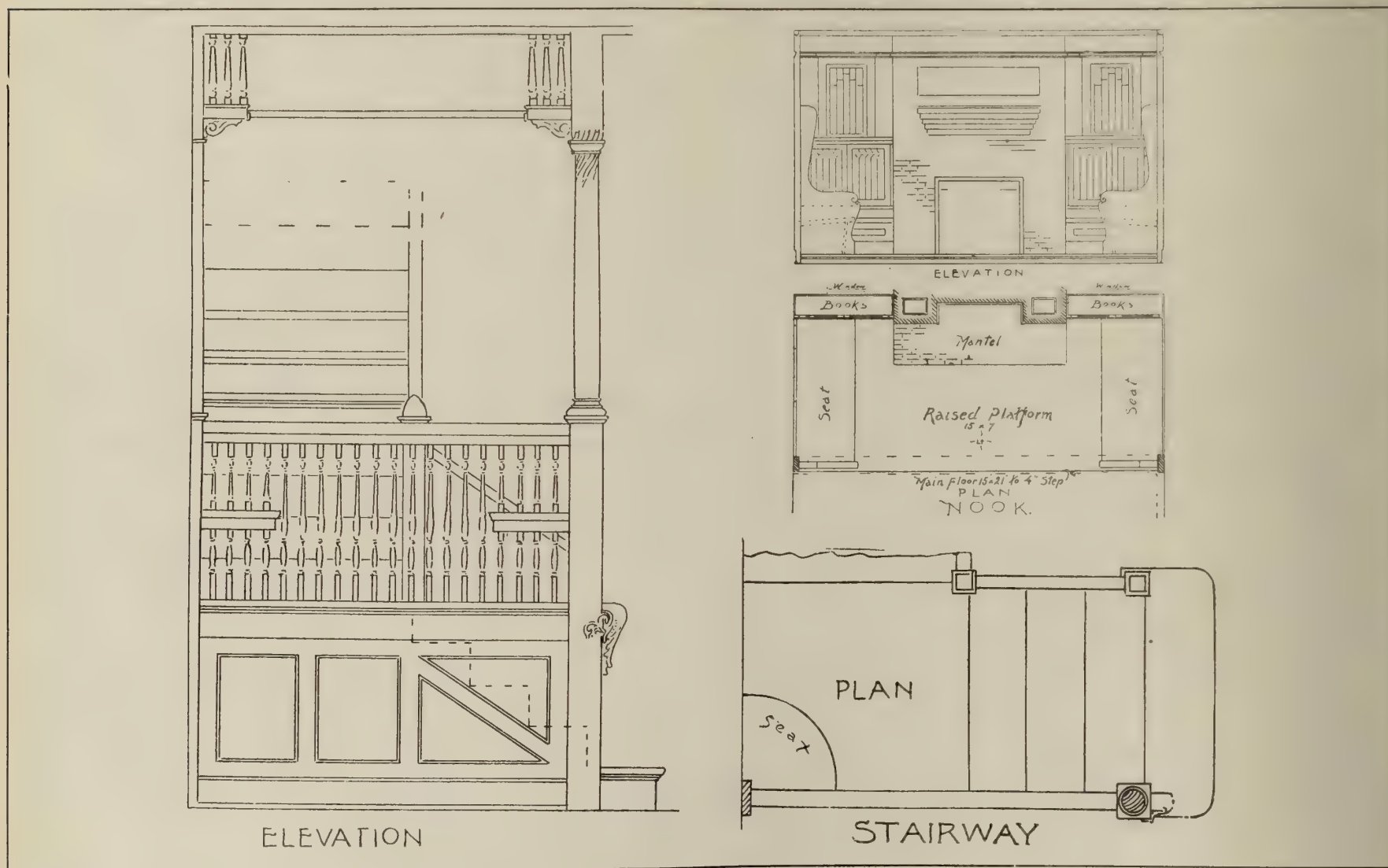
The frequent changes introduced in styles of finish cause many difficulties in the conducting of a steady mill business and any means of overcoming them would be a source of great advantage. In a recent issue of the "Woodworkers' Review" the subject was interestingly discussed by C. Bryant Schaefer as follows:

One of the common types was designed by woodworkers to show their skill; every kind of shape and cut they could think of was spread upon the inside and the outside of a house. This is called the vernacular. Another kind is the East lake. Long beads are run through every surface, usually in groups of three or four. Besides these there is the Queen Anne; and finally a new name for every slight change that could be invented. When a plant is fixed to turn out a lot of work in the most approved style and everything is running nicely, it is called upon to

many accessories to the usual house plan. As this demand is bound to increase with time we illustrate some examples of this artistic architecture. Builders are not only safe in following it up, but will find it worth while to encourage its development in their field of business.

For instance, a house is built to satisfy the necessities of the occupants. Material is used economically. Arrangements are labor saving. The labors of housekeeping are cut in half. In consequence people are employing their spare time in many new and pleasant ways. In meeting these requirements architectural work becomes artistic. This is the change that is going on wherever builders are introducing the modern conveniences.

Mill workers and builders should urge the advantages of special architectural features, such as alcoves, nooks, balconies, galleries, house plant windows, sunning rooms, tool rooms, home workshops, attics, play



make changes. This increases running expenses unexpectedly, and in disgust it is often said there is not only the Queen Anne style, but the Mary Ann and every other kind of Anna! These faddish styles of woodwork are decorative, and will continue to change wherever there is a demand for novelty. But they make bother and, as a rule, do not give permanent satisfaction.

If the mill men and carpenters will understand the circumstances they can properly advise their customers. The sudden changes they demand are soon out of fashion. This surface decorative finish of woodwork changes all the time; and it is a disappointment to find one has something no longer in style. With it not only do the owners have to sell or rent cheaper in case of commercial property; but a large plant is often driven to putting its product on the market at ruinously low prices. These troubles can be avoided by sticking to architectural methods. A good style of finish can always be made by following structural lines, and making them serviceable and strong. This is always the safest course to recommend. Of course, patrons are never convinced until they know why. Therefore the workman who understands this subject is sure to become valuable when it comes to the designing of mill work.

Architecture also becomes artistic in its own way. Artistic work is in demand by people of culture. They need all the conveniences of life. They have social duties to perform. This makes a demand for

rooms, and places on which to linger in hallways, on landings and similar places; cozy corners for reading, etc. There is something possible for everyone in a family, for every occupation, for every taste. These features are just as evident whether a building is finished in the rough or with imported veneers. They constitute the art of architecture. To make people appreciate them is to increase the demand for mill products. But owners of houses have to be taught why they should go to these additional expenses. They will then see that the artistic house saves the occupants wasteful outside expenses, when recreation is needed.

Perspectives and sketches help the argument of the builders. It is these sketches which are the forerunners of developments. Always different, full of suggestiveness, they represent what the artist knows to be agreeable to the people. They are studies in science and pleasure and are the foundation of art in building. Such was the importance of the sketch clubs which many builders can remember. Be sure to have one or encourage one wherever greater building opportunities are desired. A very large room instead of the combined parlor and library is one of the latest ideas in home designing. It is called a living room. The features belonging to the parlor and reading room are retained but disposed about the room in a variety of ways, together with other conveniences that make the room agreeable to all the members of the household.

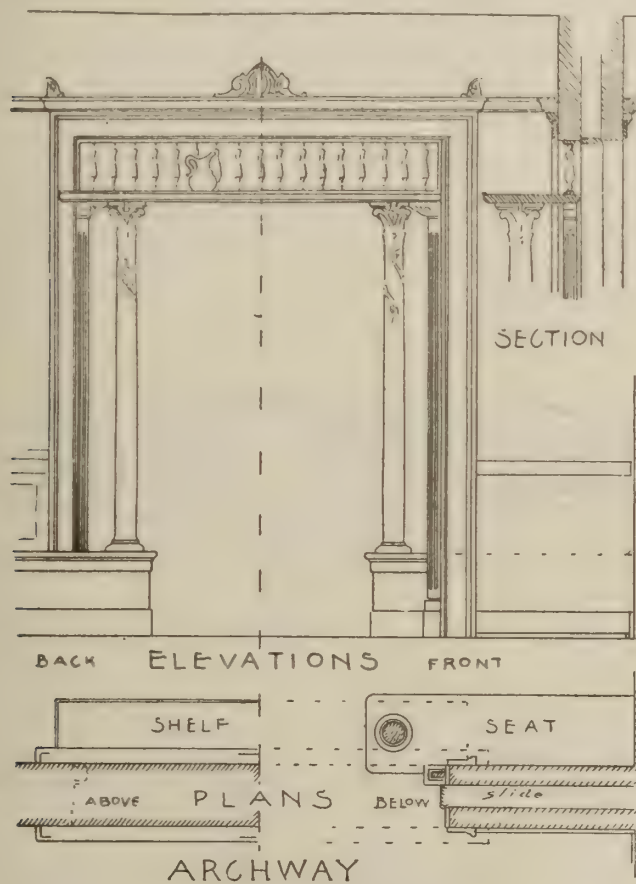
One of our illustrations shows one end of a 30-foot room with a

raised platform. Built-in seats occupy opposite sides with book shelves at hand. Small windows and a mantel breast complete the group. It is not only the decorative possibilities which are considered, but also the comfort and conveniences of persons who dispose themselves in this nook. It presents an opportunity for a complete change of habit in comparison with the rest of the rooms.

Another place that can be enlarged on to advantage is the stair landing. If it has a balcony effect, as in the design shown, so much the better. It should also be widened to make room for a piece of furniture. It is scenic in effect. It invites one to linger; makes a variety in a house.

The design for an archway presents a good vista. More than that, the nook-like seats are inviting. A shelf overhead makes deep jambs possible. This secures a strong substantial piece of work. The pockets of the doors are the same as usual. The manner of finishing the jambs is in the classic style. At the same time the detail does not have to be a mechanical copy, as is often the case.

It will be noticed that the columns are a little different than usual. In wood work there is no need for a capital that was designed to support a stone wall. The stiff flutings of a marble shaft do not need to be copied in woodwork, where a multitude of graceful details can be cut with ease. There is no reason for making separate pieces for shaft and capital. The wood does not split sidewise. The grain runs up and down and is wholly unsuited to a band around the neck. The shelf over the opening makes a good soffit, the seat a good base. They are structural features as well as useful for furniture.



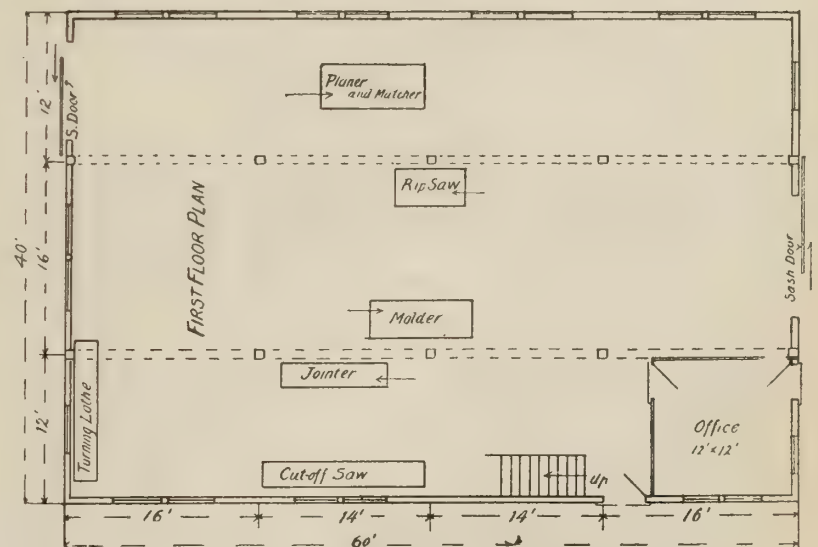
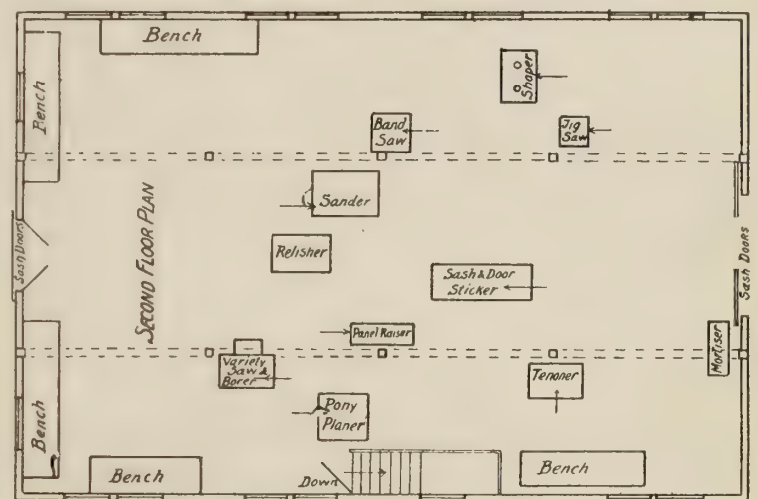
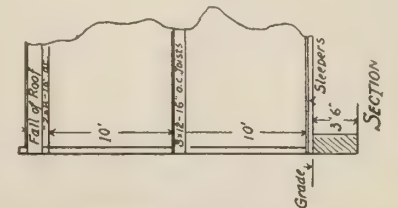
It will be seen from this comparison, between the changing decorative fad of the day and useful building features, what architectural mill work really is. Architectural art concerns itself with the movements and occupations of people. The demand for it in the right way is increasing every day.

Proposed Re-organization of Imperial Mills

Chicago capitalists are reported to have offered in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000 for the property of the Imperial Paper Mills Company at Sturgeon Falls, with a view of taking it over and straightening out the company's affairs. There are understood to be first and second mortgage bonds on the property to the amount of \$2,250,000, and the claims of unsecured creditors are about \$400,000 additional. The Quebec and Sovereign Banks are said to have claims of \$750,000, secured by liens on pulp wood, bringing the total indebtedness to \$3,400,000. Assuming that the banks are secured, the residue is \$2,600,000. The acceptance of the Chicago offer would mean the devotion of money to paying off bondholders, comprising merchants and manufacturers in all parts of Ontario and Quebec, while unsecured creditors maintain they would get nothing. These accordingly have appealed to Hon. Frank Cochrane, who has charge of the province's timber policy, for protection. They ask the Minister to decline to renew the license for the company's pulpwood limits unless satisfied that a reasonable measure of justice has been meted out to all interested parties. Mr. Cochrane is investigating the matter.

Plans for Two-Storey Woodworking Plant

The frame woodworking plant illustrated herewith is a two-storey mill, 40 x 60 feet. The sketch was contributed by a correspondent of the "Woodworker" recently. The plan provides for a concrete foundation wall, to grade; a stud outside wall of 2 x 6 inches, set 16-inch on centres, with a double plate, joints well broken, under the joists of the second floor, which are 3 x 12-inch, set 16-inch on centres, as indicated. In a cold climate the outside should be sheathed diagonally and covered with siding, and payer between. The floors are of 1 3/4-inch plank, s.1s. and 2s., the first floor being nailed to sleepers of 4 x 6 chestnut or locust; or they may be any native structural wood treated with wood preservative.



The design is arranged for electric installation, although the same arrangement, with very few exceptions, will apply to any application of power from a line shaft. It will be noted that the heavy machines on the first floor are roomily placed and are get-at-able. They are also arranged with a view to the least possible handling of the stuff in process of manufacture.

The second floor is designed for doing general mill work, or it may be used for a specialty line by substituting a few machines for those not required. It will be noted that all work progresses towards the finishing department, from the time it is started until it is assembled, and that there is the least possible handling and no carrying of stock until finished.

There is ample room for a small elevator, if desired, for taking up cut-up stock and bringing down small articles when completed. The large outer doors provide good ingress for loads of lumber below, and egress for the finished articles from the second floor. Hanging platforms at the upper doors will greatly facilitate loading from above.

The design is suggestive rather than finished, and may provoke helpful ideas from our readers, which will be gratefully received.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

Invention for Edging Machines.

Mr. D. McMartin, of Peterborough, is the inventor of a device for use on edging machines in sawmills and planing mills. Mr. McMartin's invention makes it impossible for the board or timber to fly back from the saws, and because of this it should be in use in every mill. Men have sometimes been killed and frequently injured by the material which was being "edged" flying back from the saws, and it is often a difficult matter to get men to work behind an edging machine because of the danger. By the use of "dogs" which operate on the rollers which hold the material when it is being sawn, Mr. McMartin has done away with this danger. The rollers are "cogged" at one end and the "dog" prevents them from reversing and letting the timber be thrown back when the saws are not just working as they should. Mr. McMartin is at present employed in the mill of the estate of A. McDonald in Peterborough, and

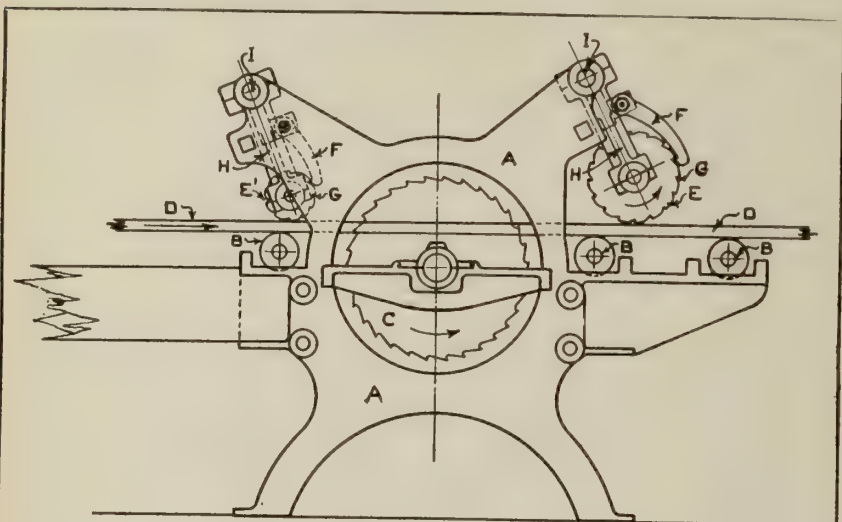


FIGURE - 1 - SIDE VIEW.

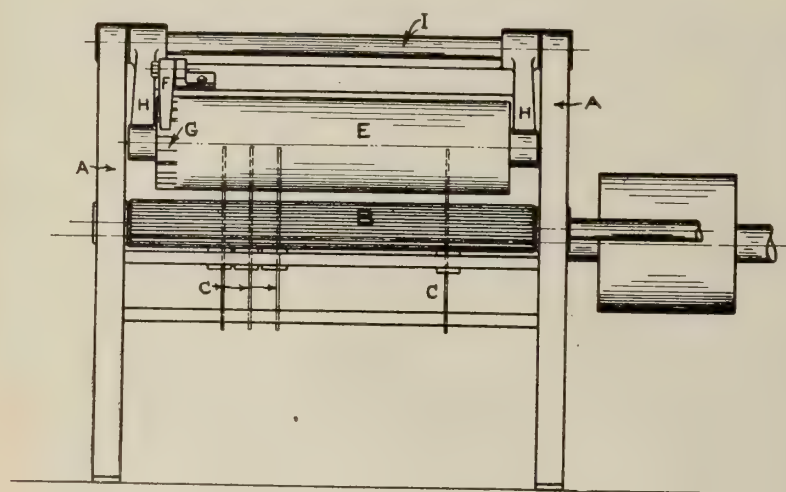


FIGURE - 2 - END VIEW.

Safety Device for Edging Machines.

his invention has been in use there for the past year. It is giving splendid satisfaction, reducing the danger to the man working behind the edging machine to a minimum. The invention has been patented in Canada and Mr. McMartin is making arrangements to bring it to the notice of the millmen of the Dominion. The cut, as shown, gives a good idea of how the device works.

Mr. McMartin has been thirty years in the sawmill business and during that time has seen many men injured. While working behind edging machines at Deseronto he saw a man killed as a result of the material which was being cut being thrown back from the saw. In actual work in a sawmill it has been found to work perfectly and its simplicity and effectiveness have won for it the approval of the factory inspectors.

Mr. McMartin's invention can be fitted on any edging or lath machine.

The machinery, including a 40 horse-power boiler, has arrived and is being installed in the new sawmill at Comox, B.C.

Of Interest to Wire Users.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., have just issued an unusually attractive catalogue, or rather a series of catalogues, of their various products, comprising wire cloth, perforated metals, wire lathing, wire rope, wire chains, wire guards, counter railings, etc., the whole bound in one handsome volume for the use of their agents. Not the least interesting feature of the catalogue is the historical page. The name Greening appears to have been associated with wire for many centuries, the first needle factory in France being started by a Greening, and later in England pins and needles were made by one of the same family. Benjamin Greening came to Canada in the fifties and became one of the pioneers of the wire industry. At his death he was succeeded by his son, S. O. Greening, who built the new works, and is president of the existing company. The works of the B. Greening Wire Company are up-to-date in every respect, and cover an immense area, giving employment to about 350 hands, the pay list running up to \$3,000 weekly.

The catalogue is a handsome volume of over 400 pages, with special illustrations of the works and the different departments, as well as of all the various articles which the firm produces. The press work and typographical details are all that could be desired, the whole being bound in a dark green cloth, appropriately lettered in gold.

A Notable Exhibit of Belting.

At the recent Franco-British Exposition in London, Eng., one of the most noticeable among the buildings was one which represented entirely the interests of one man, whose products are to be found in all parts of the world. On the dome of the building was a large brass model of a "Camel," which gave a clue to the use of the building, as "Camel" calls to mind the name of Reddaway, and the well known "Camel Hair,



Camel Brand Belting." Inside the building there was a splendid exhibit of belts running and belts in rolls, ranging from leviathans of 60 inches wide to midgets of one and one-quarter inch. Mr. Frank Reddaway, the company claim, was the originator of all fabric belts, and the first to manufacture stitched canvas belting.

The "Camel Belting" which is so extensively used in mines, factories and mills, gives employment to thousands of hands throughout the world. It is manufactured in three countries. The Manchester mills are divided into many departments. In one department there may be seen the little baby engine which started the company. Alongside of this baby engine stands the gigantic modern engine, driven with "Camel Belting" which has not been touched for over fourteen years.

The Canadian warehouse of Messrs. F. Reddaway & Company is at 56 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, where Mr. Harrison, the company's representative, carries a large stock. Mr. Harrison counts among his customers Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, the greatest lumber operator in Canada, who has been using "Camel Brand" belting for 18 consecutive years. The list of customers also includes some of the largest pulp and paper companies in Canada, who find this brand highly satisfactory for their work.

"Camel Brand" is a solid woven belt. Having no plys, rubber or gum it will not open up and fall apart and the company claim that it will run equally well in wet, damp or hot drive. Like all other good things, it has imitations, to prevent the substitution of which upon buyers, the company have adopted a trade mark which is stamped on every belt, as a guarantee and protection.

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, with distributing houses at St. John's, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, have taken the agency for the Stickler Weedless Wheel Company, of Portage, Wisconsin. They will carry a stock of both bronze and iron at their supply houses at those places, and will fill all orders promptly.

It is said that the Canadian manufacturers have sold one billion shingles in the last year.

Fraser River Lumber Co.

FRASER MILLS, B. C.

Limited

B. C. Fir and Cedar Lumber Long Timbers

Up to 120 Feet

Operating the largest and most up-to-date
Mills in Canada, we are offering the best
manufactured Stocks at Competitive Prices

Superior Products
Best Quality

Perfectly Milled
Prompt Shipment

A Trial Will Convince
Stock Sheets Sent on Application

Telegraphic Address : "FRASER MILLS, B.C."



SALES OFFICES :

Regina C. Bruce,
Medical Hall Building

Winnipeg F. A. Shore,
316 Grain Exchange

Toronto H. A. Rose,
3 Toronto Street

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

30 HARD MAPLE LOGS 30" AND UP, Diameter small end, free defects. Also 1/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Basswood. State when can ship. Apply Box 713, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted

HEMLOCK LUMBER, LATH, PINE AND spruce flooring. CHELEW LUMBER CO., 74 Van Horne St., Toronto. 13

Wanted

ANY NUMBER UP TO 25 CARS 1" CULL Soft Elm. The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 13

Wanted

ONE TO THREE BOATLOADS 2 x 8, 9 AND 10 inch Spruce Mill Culls (scant) delivered Brooklyn, N.Y. Box 744, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Wanted

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH, 500,000 FT. 4/4 No. 1 common and better. State amount you have and lowest f.o.b. mill price. R-39, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

Wanted

TWO MILLION 4' WHITE PINE LATH; Must be dry. Also some 1" and 1 1/2" white pine strips and 12/4 and 8/4 tamarac plank. J. D. MACDONALD, North Tonawanda, N.Y. 10

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, 12" and up wide, common and better 1" and 1 1/2" mill run Basswood 3 and 4" Hard Maple THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont. 10

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 719, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO., Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 13

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE THE FOLLOWING stock of the present Winter and Spring's cut:—

150,000 ft. 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.
100,000 ft. 1" Soft Elm, common and better.
80,000 ft. 1 1/2" Soft Elm.
Also the following dry stock for immediate shipment:
4 cars 1" Birch, No. 1 common.
4 cars 1" Birch, first and seconds.
3 cars 2" Birch, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.
3 cars 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.

LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 13

Wanted

200,000 ft. 1" and 1 1/2" Beech
500,000 ft. 1" winter cut Basswood
500,000 ft. 1" Black Ash
Apply Box 706 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS ROUGH LUMBER AND LATH. Quantity of last seasons cut in stock. Will contract for any portion of this season's cut. Apply AUSTIN & NICHOLSON, Chapeau, Ont. 11

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont. 11

CEDAR SHINGLES

WILL CONTRACT FOR OUR CUT OF these estimated two to three millions and will grade and brand to suit purchaser. Correspondence solicited. THE PEARCE CO., Limited, Marmora, Ont. 11

For Sale

1 car 4/4 Cherry, common and better
1 car 8/4 Red and W. Oak, common and better
1 car 4/4 common Red Oak, all dry
also a quantity of lumber and logs constantly on hand. R. W. BAXTER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Hardwood, Chatham, Ont. 10

For Sale

150M ft. 1 x 4 and up 12 to 16 ft. M.C. Red Pine.
260M ft. 1" Log Run Birch.
1,000 Cedar Ties.
1,200 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 40 ft.
Geo. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 11

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. 11

4,500 PCS 3 x 6, 18' No. 1 LONG LEAF YELLOW Pine Pole Stock, thoroughly bone dry, for immediate shipment from stock and two week's delivery.

6,000 ft. 4/4 flitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
6,000 ft. 5/4 flitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
Thoroughly bone dry, high-grade stock, ready for immediate shipment. AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

For Sale

12 x 12 Hemlock Timber

40,000 ft.	B. M. 12 x 12—12 ft. long.
20,000 "	" 12 x 12—16 "
60,000 "	" 12 x 12—18 "
350,000 "	" 12 x 12—20 "
30,000 "	" 12 x 12—22 "
50,000 "	" 12 x 12—24 "

Apply Box 754.

CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber

The property of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited)

There are large quantities of Railroad and other timber including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites on the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

For Sale

15,000 GOOD GREEN CEDAR POSTS 5 1/2" top end; 10', 12', 14', 16' long; water shipment only. Address TOBERMORY LUMBER CO., Tobermory, Ont. 10

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1" x 4/6" x 10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1" x 7" & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2" x 4" x 10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2" x 6" x 10/18 ft.
41,000 " 2" x 8" x 10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2" x 10" x 10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2" x 12" x 10/18 ft.
52,000 " 2" x 5", 7", 9", 11" x 10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waneys Culls for crating

We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.

PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury)

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Sale

ONE 18 TON, NARROW GAUGE, SHAY Locomotive, in good running order. THE BLIND RIVER TRANSPORTATION CO., Limited, Blind River, Ont. 12

For Sale

ONE "SHELDON" 3/4 HOUSED 110" STEEL Plate Pulley Fan, up discharge with one 4 000 ft. heater. Price on application. Apply Box 742, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

ONE 20 x 46 WHELOCK ENGINE, NON- condensing, speed 70, left hand, runs under, fly wheel 16" x 33", weight 25,000 lbs. Reason for selling, larger engine same type installed. Price on application. Apply Box 743, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

For Sale

2 HEAVY STEAM FEED CARRIAGES, FIT- ted green mountain dogs, in perfect repair, to be sold at a great bargain. Also Sawmill Edger, only used two years, carriages and edger made by St John Iron Works. Box 755, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 10

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade it taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 11

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, Brantford, Ont. 11

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO Limited, Seaforth, Ont. 11

Second Hand Machinery

For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Waterous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Waterous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Waterous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Waterous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage. THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ont. 12

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

A TURBINE, TO RUN FROM 1" PIPE, having head of 150', wish to produce seven to ten horse power. Box 756, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

LUMBERMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT— yardman, shipper, inspector. Box 752, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANT POSITION AS RETAIL LUMBER Yard Foreman; good at measuring; good at grading, used to planing mill work; can give the best of reference; 12 years' experience; married and sober. Box 708, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED BY UNIVERSITY STUDENT position for June, July and August. Had five years' experience with lumber manufacturers as stenographer, bookkeeper, shipper, estimator, etc. First-class references. Box 740, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Wanted

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER OR BOOK keeper, by young man who has had 5 years' experience in lumberman's office. Can furnish good references. Box No. 717 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted Logging Contractors

GOOD RELIABLE CONTRACTORS, CAPA- ble of taking contract to log part or whole townships. For particulars apply to the WOODS DEP'T LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. 10

Wanted

POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN LUM- ber business where ability and experience will count; twenty years all round experience, log to consumer, in office and yard and on the road. Highest references. Box 731, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER with manufacturing concern by man with thorough and practical experience in lumber accounting. Also familiar with railroad accounting under commerce commission regulations. Now employed. Box 725 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

SAWYER FOR CIRCULAR MILL, START- ing May 1st. State experience and references. VIGARS-SHEAR LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Port Arthur, Ont. 10

WANTED—TWO GOOD FIRST CLASS Band Saw Setters, wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day, also other competent sawmill help. PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO., Prince Albert, Sask. 11

Wanted

ACCOUNTANT—ONE FAMILIAR WITH cash and door, and lumber business from stump to consumer and who will invest some money in business preferred. State experience and salary expected. Box 730 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted

GOOD COMPETENT MACHINE MAN TO take care of an K. J. MacGregor, Gourlay Matcher, one small Cowan Machine, and a few cut-off saws. Yearly employment. State wages and when could commence. THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., Pembroke, Ont. 11

Lumber Inspector

WE WANT A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of our yard and with a knowledge of the requirements of the wagon trade. Must be able to measure inspect and take care of stock. Inspecting done at factory and points close at hand. State age, experience and salary wanted. THE CHATHAM WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED, Chatham, Ont. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

WILL SELL ONE OR SEVERAL WELL established lumber yards in new towns on Canadian Pacific Railway in best wheat belt of Saskatchewan, Canada. Address owners, WESTINHAVER LUMBER CO., Vancouver, B.C. 10

For Sale

A 75 H.P. SAW AND SHINGLE MILL, located on the Ottawa River with supply of timber enough to last twenty years. Stock of logs for this season is ready for the mill, which may be seen running after April 1st. Easy terms for an immediate purchaser. Apply Box 707 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

For Sale

540 ACRES IN THE DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA, situated on Lake Vernon, 50 acres cleared and cropped, balance in bush of virgin timber. 75 h.p. Sawmill (erected 3 years). 8 roomed frame house, new. Good barns and out-buildings. A snap at \$5,000. For further particulars address Locke & LOUNSBURY, No. 1 Queen St., St. Catharines, Ont. 10

For Sale

SAWMILL, AT THESSALON, FORMERLY owned by N. and A. Dymont. Equipped with 75" Circular, 33 Saw Wickes Gang, Filer and Stowell 4 Saw Edger (run one season). 10" Steam Feed, Steam Nigger and Steam Log Turner. Docks, Tramways, Warehouses, Stables, Blacksmith Shop. All in good repair. Full particulars on application to THE THESSALON LUMBER COMPANY, Nesterville, Ontario. 11

Factory For Sale

IN A BUSY TOWN FIFTY MILES WEST of Toronto; two-storey, metal clad building; suitable for woodworking business; 6,000 square feet floor space; dry kiln capacity 10,000 feet; 40 h.p. boiler; 25 h.p. engine; electric dynamo to light entire plant; about one acre of land; this property is valued at \$8,000; we are instructed to sell land, building and machinery, ready to go to work, at a sacrifice for immediate sale. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & Co., 26 Victoria Street, Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h.p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 32 Chappleau, Ont. 13

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 16

For Sale

ONE STEAM "ALLIGATOR," AT CHAPLEAU, Ont. Beam 8 ft., length 34 ft., hull of white oak, Clyde boiler, built in 1907 and is as good as new. For further particulars apply to Drawer B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 12

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 3/4 square miles; Berth 611, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles. Total 183 3/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

Wanted

PINE LIMITS IN GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT. Also limits in other districts. Address Box 711, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Logs Wanted

PRICE AND PARTICULARS OF ONE TO two million feet of Hemlock or Pine logs. Delivered in booms Georgian Bay. Address Box 738 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

For Sale

ABOUT 40 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER chiefly Hemlock, some Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm. About 40 miles from Toronto and 4 miles from station. Address Box 15 Aurora, Ont. 13

Wood Preservative

WOULD LIKE TO ENTER INTO AN agreement for the exploitation of patent relative to a new and very effective process for the preservation of wood increasing its durability and resistance. Box 753 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Timber In New South Wales.

According to the recently published report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the timber resources of New South Wales, the total quantity of commercial timber at present standing in the state, excluding timber growing on private lands, is estimated at 23,116,000,000 superficial feet, consisting of: Hardwoods: ironbark, 1,355,000 superficial feet; other hardwoods for milling, 8,668,000,000 superficial feet; for other purposes, 11,788,000,000 superficial feet; total, 21,811,000,000 superficial feet. Softwoods: cedar, 5,000,000 superficial feet; hoop pine, 230,000,000 superficial feet; other brushwoods, 150,000,000 superficial feet; cypress pine, 920,000,000 superficial feet; total, 1,305,000,000 superficial feet.

The commissioners state that, at the present rate of consumption, the quantity of hardwood timber suitable for commercial purposes, estimated to be at present standing on the forest reserves and other Crown lands of the state, will not last more than about 36 years, and that the supply of softwoods will be consumed in a little more than 20 years. Amongst other things the commissioners recommend that the present royalties on certain timber should be increased, and that the export of ironbark and tallowwood beyond the Commonwealth should be prohibited for a period of ten years. Recommendations are also made for the replanting of the most valuable timbers and for the protection of timbers at present standing.

Tests of Crow's Foot Elm.

The chief engineer for railways in Queensland reports that exhaustive tests of crow's foot elm are being made by his department. The director of forests, Mr. P. MacMahon, supplies the following statistics:

Crow's-foot elm is *Tarrietia argyrodendron* (Bentham). There are two varieties. One is dark in color and the other is light. The latter is found in the southern part of Queensland, where it is often called hickory, to which wood it bears a decided resemblance. The darker variety is found chiefly in North Queensland, where it occurs in great abundance, attaining a height of over 100 feet, with a long clean

barrel having a diameter of from 3 to 5 feet and sometimes more. The dark variety is also found in South Queensland, where, though quite a large tree, it does not attain the same size nor is it so plentiful as in the north.

The wood of the darker variety is very beautiful when cut in the radial direction, being of a light golden ground mottled with flakes of bright brown. The color changes as the wood is held at different angles to the light. It is now being used by the government railways for railway carriage fittings, on account of the beautiful color and grain. It is extremely elastic. I have had it made into trout rods and have tested it in several ways. A carriage woodware company at Nundah is using it for spokes, and it is being made into axe and hammer handles in a factory in Cairnes, North Queensland. I have had it tested at the physical laboratory of Melbourne University, when pieces 36 inches span by 1.96 inches breadth by 1.92 inches depth having a breaking load of 2,350 pounds, the modulus of rupture being 17,560 pounds. The weight per cubic foot is about 46 pounds. A piece 2 by 2 inches has held its form, after bending into a semi-circle, for two years. The ends were free. There does not seem very much to choose between the light and dark varieties, but the light is preferred by many as bearing a resemblance to hickory. I have known it to be used in a buggy pole in exceedingly rough country for eight years, replacing a pole of American hickory which broke.

It is necessary to state that great care is required in preparing this timber. It should be felled only in winter, cut up at once, and carefully stacked with access of air to each piece. The price of the dark variety is about \$6 per 100 superficial feet, sawn, f.o.b. Cairnes, and the light kind about \$5.35, f.o.b. Brisbane. I could procure exact quotations if I knew about quantities, conditions, etc.

The government railway construction works have steamed and bent some of this timber for roof sticks for carriages, but report that it cracked in the bending. The timber is procurable in the Cairnes district in large quantities, and logs are obtainable from which planks up to 36 inches in width may be cut. The lowest quotation at Cairnes, f.o.b., is about \$2 per 100 feet in the log, and \$2.50 per 100 superficial feet in the waggon at the sawmill, if sawn. The district engineer for railways states that "this timber does not possess the oily nature of the spotted gum, but loses its nature when dry, and becomes brittle." A large timber merchant sent a quantity to a boat builder in Melbourne for boat ribs, and when steamed for that purpose it kept its shape well. A cabinet maker uses it for making chairs, and finds it very good for that purpose; he has had logs up to 87 inches in girth.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The Georgian Bay mills are practically all running again now and considerable quantities of new stock are already offering. It is not expected, however, that this will have any ill-effect upon prices. Hemlock prices are reported to be stiffening a little. Manufacturers are asking \$1 a thousand more for green stock than they received for the dry. Scarcity of stocks is said to be the cause of this strength. The great amount of building under way and in contemplation is expected to absorb the hemlock stocks largely, and heavy Government contracts are looked upon to influence prices also. Country yards are reported to be pretty short of building material and are expected to come forward shortly with orders. In hardwoods, business is picking up somewhat, though it is not nearly so brisk as dealers would like. Some declines in prices are noted, caused mostly by the arrival of larger stocks on the market. White ash 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2-inch at Toronto, is selling at \$55, instead of \$60, which was the price a fortnight ago. Birch is about \$1 lower on all grades. In quarter-cut oak the new stock will be coming in soon and although there is not a great deal on the market now, still dealers are ready to accept \$80 to \$82. For the next two or three months, however, quarter-cut oak is expected to hold up pretty well. Basswood is fairly firm, with a good demand. A quantity of basswood is going to Buffalo and the Eastern States at present. Soft elm is not moving very freely. There is not much of it to be had. Reports from Ottawa state that during the coming summer prices will be maintained at least as well as during last summer. Good white pine sidings have advanced \$2 since last month. Pine mill culls are growing firmer on account of the good building demand. Box lumber alone seems weak as a result of dullness in general trade. Shingles are quite scarce, especially the XXXX 18-inch white cedar, which sells at \$4.50 per thousand. Clear butt cedar and clear butt pine are selling at \$3.50 and \$3.25 respectively. XXXX pine shingles are worth from \$3.75 to \$4 per thousand. Lath are uncertain, though the demand is brisk. Prices generally have been strengthened by J. R. Booth declaring almost the same prices as in the spring of 1908. J. R. Booth's mills will cut probably 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 feet less than last year. There is an increasing demand for telegraph poles in the Ottawa valley. Prices, however, are still unaffected. Railway ties are about two and half cents higher than last year. There is a good demand for cedar ties.

Eastern Canada.

The most noticeable feature in the lumber business in Eastern Canada is the fact that the season has been an extremely backward one, the ice remaining in the rivers very late. This state of affairs is causing much anxiety for operators, who fear a light freshet and expect that a number of logs will be left in the woods. Spruce deals for export to the English market are very dull. There is no sign of a weakening in the market for spruce deals, but there are at the same time no developments in regard to them. The season, however, has been more busy than it was last year. In fact, optimism has taken the place of the pessimism which prevailed a year ago. Some of the larger plants have not yet begun to saw and the output to date is only about half the capacity. There is a shortage of stocks of "English" spruce deals, but it is expected that on account of light shipments during the coming summer stocks will increase. Prices are in the neighborhood of \$14.75 to \$15 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. steamer St. John. There has been a good demand for one-inch spruce during the last month and prices are stronger. Stocks are about average. Dutiable spruce boards are bringing \$12.50 per

thousand f.o.b. schooner St. John. There is a fair demand for spruce in New York but prices are irregular. At Boston a slight improvement is reported in the demand for spruce lumber, although business is not so active as it should be at this time of the year. Frames, 9-inch and under, are held at about \$25, though sales have been made recently at 50 cents and \$1 below this quotation. Random is in moderate demand with steady prices. Matched spruce boards are quiet at \$22 to \$22.50.

Great Britain.

Since Easter there has been a larger volume of business transacted on the f.o.b. market than many importers, especially buyers, seem disposed to believe. A better feeling continues on the London Stock Market and a belief prevails that matters are improving slowly. At Churchill & Sim's latest sale, broad 1st Montreal pine regulars made £33, with the 10 and 11-foot all to one buyer at £29 15s. The 3x11 made £31 10s. for regulars, £29 for the shorter lengths, and 2nd 2-inch going at £19 5s. for the 11-inch and up, and £16 5s. to £16 for the narrow widths. 3x9 3rd Montreal regulars made £14 5s., the 8-inch £12 15s., and 7-inch £12 10s. Prime clear Oregon made 2s. 2d., unsorted going at 1s. 6½d. for 1x12 and up, while the 3-inch went at 1s. 5d., and the 5x5 prime unsorted made £13, and the 4x4 £12 10s. St. John birch plank made 1s. and 11½d. At Liverpool the market has remained quiet with perhaps a little more enquiry for special lines. The spruce deal market is unchanged, with a probability that prices will become firmer. On account of the conclusion of the shipments from St. John it is expected that the season will be somewhat later than formerly. The demand for spruce deals at present is not great. Much of the shipments received from the liners are going into consumption. Stocks are becoming reduced, especially 3x7. Scantlings in all sizes are very scarce. 3x11 are scarce, especially anything over 14 feet. 2½x7-inch are also scarce in most places except Liverpool. At Manchester there has not been much improvement and merchants are buying mostly from hand to mouth. The imports at Bristol during the last few weeks have been quite extensive and it is hoped that they indicate a period of brisker trade. At Glasgow there is not much demand for spruce.

United States.

At Chicago, trade has been rather quiet during the past fortnight. Prices for number 2 common and better pine are well maintained, but the lower grades show an easier tendency. The fir market at Chicago is not very satisfactory on account of the yellow pine competition. Coopersage shows little change. Red cedar shingles have advanced five cents during the past week, the demand being good. Number 1 white cedar shingles are also in good demand with a tendency to advance in the better grades. The demand from the country yards is increased. There is a fair demand for No. 1 hemlock lath at about \$3.90 in Chicago. Lath generally are steady. In New York, the demand for northern pine has improved during the last month and prices have improved. At Buffalo, improvement is slow in northern pine. Some items in the upper grades are exhausted. Hardwoods at Buffalo show a firm demand for oak, a shortage of good chestnut and a dull demand for maple and beech. The demand for spruce and cedar at Buffalo is generally light and prices seem to be very fluctuating.

Plans are being considered by Washington State and Oregon State lumbermen for a further curtailment of the output of lumber from these states until the lumber market improves.

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Market Correspondence

White Pine Growing Scarce at Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 12.—The situation in the lumber market shows signs that prices will be at least as well maintained during the coming summer as last summer. The upper grades of pine are sold up and good white pine sidings are bringing a couple of dollars more per thousand than they did last month. Pine mill culls are being so rapidly bought for building that this sort of lumber is also becoming firm, and the weakness in the price list seems now to affect only box lumber. This is attributable to the stagnation in general trade, which greatly curtailed the demand for boxes during the last year and a half. The fact that such a large manufacturer of shingles as J. R. Booth is nearer sold out than he has been for many years speaks well for the activity in that branch of the lumber trade. The XXXX 18-inch white cedar shingle is very scarce and easily brings \$4.50 per thousand. Cedar clear butt and pine clear butt bring \$3.50 and \$3.25 respectively, both being a little more plentiful than the upper grades. There are very little XXXX pine shingles made near Ottawa, but elsewhere they are worth from \$3.75 to \$4 per thousand. Different reports are heard regarding lath, but some of the biggest producers report them getting strong. The demand for the best sorts from across the border is brisk.

The lumber prices in the Ottawa valley have been strengthened by J. R. Booth declaring practically the same prices as in the spring of 1908. His mill will be a few weeks later than last year in beginning to cut at its full capacity, day and night. At present 1,500 men are employed. These will be increased to 2,000 with the starting of a small mill which is still undergoing repairs. Another 1,000 men will be required when night operations start, making 3,000 men, comprising the full force of mill hands and shippers. The management estimates that the delay in getting started at full capacity may reduce the season's output by 10 or 15 million feet. With the water power at its best in the early spring the mill loses immensely by any lost time. The drop in production in this mill, and other manufacturers are similarly affected, will contribute to stimulate trade probably more than anything else in sight at the present time. While the movement of lumber from the yards of J. R. Booth and the Shepard & Morse Company was considerable last winter there is, nevertheless, a larger quantity of lumber in the Ottawa valley than the trade requires under normal conditions. Since navigation opened several barges of deal and thin lumber have left Ottawa for Great Britain, the United States and Montreal. There has not been enough of this season's buying done yet, however, to insure a very great improvement on last summer, although the opinion among Ottawa lumbermen in general is that the situation is more promising than in 1908.

The demand for telegraph poles in the Ottawa valley is increasing with the large number of rural telephone systems being established. There is a scarcity of poles 35 feet long and up, but in lengths of 25 and 30 feet the commodity is plentiful. Electric railway companies and all users of poles in the cities take the long variety, which are growing scarcer and scarcer in the woods. The territory from Barry's Bay east to Arnprior supplies much of the demand, but where large orders have to be filled contractors have to go elsewhere for them. The steam railway companies are large buyers of the shortest sort of cedar poles, and consequently their consumption has little effect on prices. The cedar pole trade in the Ottawa valley is just recovering from two years of extreme dullness, so that the present revival has not yet had an effect on prices. Dealers give no regular quotations on poles because freight is an uncertain item by the time delivery is made. If the seasons of 1907 and 1908 had not been dull the present demand for poles would undoubtedly have advanced prices by this time. Railway ties have advanced about 2½ cents each since last season and present quotations are very firm. Cedar ties are in much demand by railways, but owing to scarcity of standing cedar, companies have to be satisfied with cheaper and less durable material. J. R. Booth is making a considerable number of ties for the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is taking many out of the Ottawa valley, but these are usually made at points near the portion of line under construction. It is more the increased cost of lumber that affects the prices, as jobbers are averse to taking contracts since shanty wages have become so high.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Trunk Company shareholders in London, England, the president announced that ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific were 100 per cent. higher than the ruling price a few years ago.

Large gangs of men are being sent from Ottawa and Hull to drive logs on the upper Ottawa and its tributaries. The ice on the northern branches of the Ottawa river is only disappearing now. The movement of logs on some of them will be late. No hardship will result from this, however, as nearly every manufacturer has enough of last season's logs in the river to supply his needs for several months.

The increase in building operations over last year is of immense advantage to local trade. The building permits for the last two months

approach nearly half a million dollars in the Ottawa district. This is \$100,000 better for April than in 1908, while March was twice as good as the previous March. In addition to this the Grand Trunk Railway Company have given assurance that they will construct their new hotel and station in Ottawa, which will cost a million dollars each.

A Backward Season at St. John.

St. John, N.B., May 10.—A feature of the local lumber industry is the remarkable conditions which prevail at the head of the St. John river in the districts where the much greater portion of the logs are cut which are manufactured at the local sawmills. The season has been a very late one; the weather has been very cold and backward, ice having formed very often during the nights of the first week in May.

The freshet in the river rose several feet and fell off again, although in the woods in Victoria and Madawaska counties and in the section of Quebec through which the St. John flows there are still several feet of snow. At the end of the first week in May the river is usually at its highest and stream driving is in full swing. So far this year the stream-drivers have done little else but wait for a sufficient volume of water to drive out their logs.

The situation generally is causing considerable uneasiness among local interested parties, as there is a strong prospect that the freshet will be a very light one and that consequently large quantities of logs will be left in the woods. The first of the "bank" logs have arrived during the past fortnight. These logs, which are cut at nearby points along the lower river are always first to reach the city mills, and, being far in advance of the up-river logs, usually command good prices. Spruce "bank" logs this spring are selling at from \$12 to \$12.50 per thousand feet delivered at the mill, two-thirds price for betters under ten inches at the top-end.

Another feature of great interest and importance is the serenity of trade in spruce deals for export to the English markets. There have been no developments of an important nature in this branch of the trade, although the situation could not be truthfully said to have shown any sign whatever of weakening. The season so far has shown much more life in this line than was the case up to this time last year. The tone is decidedly of a more optimistic nature and there is none of that lack of confidence which marked the spring of 1908 in the "English" spruce deal trade. An element in the lack of anxiety to dispose of stock is the fact that a number of the larger plants—owing to a scarcity of spruce logs—have not yet begun to saw, so that the volume of manufacture has been and is at present a little more than half the full capacity. Stocks of "English" spruce are also considerably below the average; 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 feet would cover all the available quantity, which quantity will no doubt, augment slowly during the next months, as shipments promise to be rather light during that period. To name a figure which would gauge the situation as regards price would be somewhat difficult, as the class of transactions which are being made are of an irregular nature and subject to many conditions. Under ordinary circumstances a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 40 per cent. nines and 10 per cent. elevens and up would be quoted at from \$14.75 to \$15 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. steamer St. John. Since the withdrawal of the winter liners shipments have been light and freight rates are at rock-bottom. Charters have been made from St. John to the west coast at 30 shillings per standard.

The market for spruce, one-inch, has had a good month and local prices in this line are stronger than has been the case for upwards of a year. This line is a very important one to the local lumber manufacturers as the output is a heavy one and is practically all marketed in the New England States. A large quantity of spruce boards were wintered by local lumbering people, but the shipments during March and April were heavier than the ordinary and at present stocks are about the average, 1,250,000 feet being the total quantity of local holdings of one-inch spruce. The much greater part of these are dutiable goods upon which no quotations less than \$12.50 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. schooner St. John, would be made at the present date. The prevailing freight rate on spruce boards to Boston is \$2.50 per thousand.

Disastrous fires have been raging in the Kamloops district, B.C. Amongst the losses are two large sawmills, both of which were totally consumed. The big Carlin mill, located between Tappen's Siding and Natch Hill, was wiped out with a loss of \$75,000, as was also the Carrigan mill on Salmon river, valued at \$35,000. Three large bush fires had been raging for several days, and a terrific gale soon brought them in contact with each other. Barns and cattle also were destroyed in the conflagration. The fire extended for twenty miles and swept away half a million dollars' worth of property.

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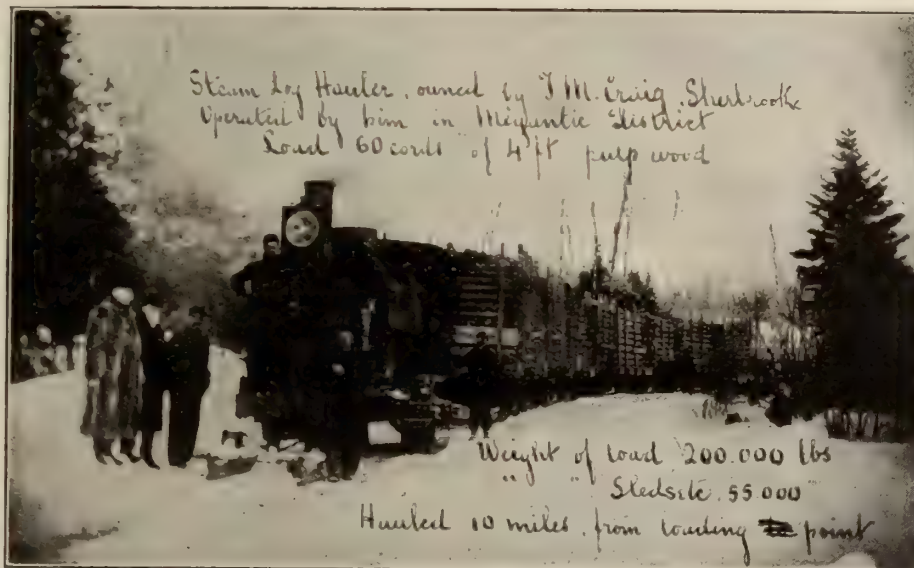
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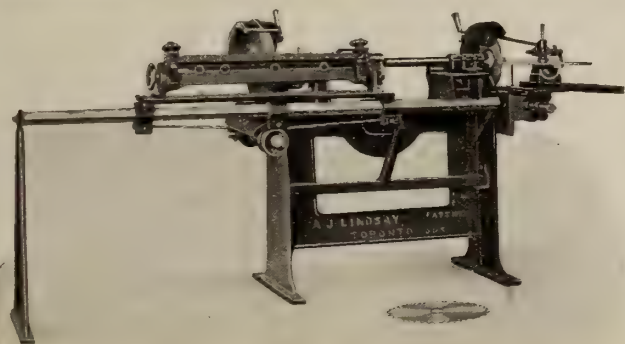


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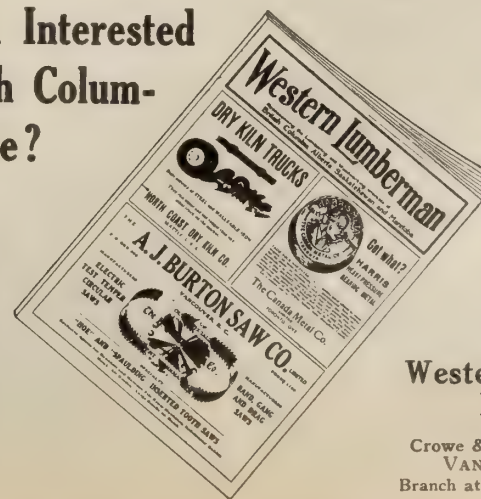
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EDGINGS

Ontario

Odleifson & Thornsteinson are erecting a sawmill at Gimli, Ont.

J. A. McBurne, who has mills at Earlton and Carleton, Ont., is opening an office in Buffalo.

J. H. Lavelle and W. J. Hickey, are about to start work on a new box factory at Welland, Ont.

Duncan J. McCuan's sawmill at Fourth Chute, near Arnprior, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

Willard S. Kirkby was killed in Brigg's sawmill at Brockville by a blow received in attempting to change a belt with the aid of a pulley.

The Watt Milling Company have been granted a permit to erect a planing mill at the corner of Horma and Osler avenue, Toronto, to cost \$10,000.

George Lippert, of the Lippert Furniture Company, Berlin, Ont., proposes to establish a similar factory in Owen Sound, to employ about a hundred hands.

Argument on the application of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to revise the freight tariff was postponed by the Railway Board until May 18th, in order to give the railways an opportunity of securing information required.

The Palmer piano factory at Uxbridge, erected a little over a year ago, and which has been unoccupied since the failure of that company, has been sold by the town to a company being formed in Toronto with a capital of \$25,000, to manufacture caskets.

The Serpent River Logging Company, Limited, Massey, Ont., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated to manufacture lumber, etc. J. Willoughby Robinson, of Buffalo; Ralph Loveland, of Saginaw, Mich., and G. J. Valin, of Sudbury, are provisional directors.

The London, Ont., City Council passed a by-law exempting the Globe Casket Company, whose factory was destroyed by fire last month, from taxes on all over \$17,000 for twenty years. The council is asking the Legislature to ratify the by-law. The company has now 20 hands working in the nickel department, which was not destroyed by the fire.

J. M. Johnston, late bookkeeper for the Fort Frances Lumber Company, is making sensational charges against that company and other concerns to the effect that they falsified the scalers' returns and cheated the Ontario Crown Lands Department out of about \$2,000 in dues. Johnston admits that he was one who actually falsified reports. The Government, at the instigation of W. A. Preston, member for the district, who is implicated, has appointed a special commission of enquiry.

Eastern Provinces

A veneer mill is to be erected at Mansonville, Que.

C. Jobin & Company will erect sawmills at St. Augustine, Que.

There is said to be a good opening for a woodworking factory at Edmundston, N.B.

C. Auger's sawmill at St. Croix, Que., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$10,000.

The Miramichi Lumber Company are making extensive repairs on their mill at Douglastown, N.B.

There are said to be good openings for woodworking and furniture factories in Halifax, N.S.

The Silver Lake Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$100,000, has been incorporated to erect lumber mills, etc., at Eastman, Que.

The St. George Pulp & Paper Company, St. George, N.B., are installing lath and shingle mills, and will shortly put in machinery for sawing lumber.

The Nordin Company will build a large up-to-date woodworking factory and lumber mills at Tide Head, near Campbellton, N.B. A large quantity of machinery has been ordered from Sweden.

The Miramichi Lumber Company's (Chatham, N.B.) operations have been completed for the present season. Its total cut of lumber and pulpwood is estimated at 30,000,000 feet, or about 25 per cent. less than last year's cut.

The Dorchester Lumber Company, Sainte Mailachie, Que., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to deal in timber limits and carry on a general lumber business. N. Labrecque, of Ste. Anselme, and J. Lacasse, of Framp-ton, Que., are members of the company.

A. L. Lambert and James Friedman, of Houlton, are negotiating for the purchase of eight thousand acres of timber land in the parishes of McAdam and North Lake, N.B. The property is now owned by Charles Keefe, of Vanceboro, and it is expected that the deal will be put through.

The New Brunswick Lumbermen's and Limit Holders' Association are urging the Government to do away with the granting of perpetual leases. As a rule they have no Crown land holdings, or only small ones, and they desire to share the benefit to be derived from the Crown areas.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company have arranged with Fraser & Company, whose mill is a few miles outside of Hull, Que., to have a large quantity of logs sawn during the coming summer. These two mills are the only ones in the Ottawa Valley that have yet begun operation. Their output, which will come close to 40,000,000 feet, chiefly white pine, is nearly all sold at last year's price.

A number of prominent concerns of Hull, Que., especially the Hawkesbury Lumber Company and the W. C. Edwards Company, report having sustained losses this spring through logs being carried away with the ice. This has occurred on both the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers, where the ice in breaking up smashed the connections between the outside logs of the booms and loosened logs floating away with the ice.

The sawmill season on St. Croix river, N.B., has begun, two mills being now in operation and others will hoist in a day or two. There is very little lumber on the wharves, and, as indications point to a brisk demand during the summer of 1909, the total output from the St. Croix mills will doubtless be large. All of the lumber manufacturing concerns on the river have a sufficient supply of logs left over from last year for present needs.

British Columbia

Knowles Planing Mills, Limited, Okotoks, Alta., have been incorporated. A \$20,000 addition will be put up at the Arrowhead Lumber Mills, Kamloops, B.C.

Pacific Coast manufacturers have raised lumber prices in Winnipeg and throughout the Northwest \$1 to \$3 per thousand feet according to grade.

The Fairview Cedar Lumber Company's sawmill at Vancouver has been burned down at a loss of \$5,000. It was owned by J. Hanbury, of Brandon, Man.

The Gaffney Timber Company, Limited, has been incorporated under British Columbia laws, with a capital of \$250,000, to carry on a sawmill and lumber business.

The Fraser River Lumber Mills has broken its own and established probably a world's record for a single day cut of ten hours. The total was 418,460 feet of lumber.

The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company's sawmill at Swanson Bay, B.C., have been given a contract by the British Columbia Government for 3,500,000 feet of spruce lumber.

R. J. Watson, Dominion Government Timber Agent, is erecting a sash and door factory in Revelstoke, B.C. The management of the factory will be in the hands of his son, Gordon Watson, and O. West.

Robert Drake, of Omaha; H. D. Miller and R. Y. Appleby, of Stanton, Nebraska, and other capitalists, are visiting Vancouver and other British Columbia points with a view to making large timber investments.

The Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company, which owns over 30,000 acres of timber area in British Columbia, will begin sawing operations shortly. The president of the company is C. W. Liken, of Shebawing, Wash.

The big dredge "Fruhling" has been working on the Fraser river during the month of April, deepening the channel for the lumber ships. Those in charge of the dredge express the utmost satisfaction with its performance, and look forward to great results when it has been in operation for some months.

The Northern British Columbia Exploration Company, which owns some sixty square miles of limits on the G.T.P., near Fort George, plans to erect a number of large mills at various points therein as soon as proper railway facilities are provided for bringing in machinery by rail. R. A. Mather, of Vancouver; H. Percy Simpson, of Victoria, and C. H. Enderton, of Winnipeg, are interested.

The lumber mills of Vancouver Island are now finding it necessary to operate their plants continuously to their full capacity. The Genoa Bay Mill, owned by the International Lumber Company, is preparing to open up after being shut down for twelve years. Much the same condition of affairs is apparent elsewhere. At Shawinigan and Cowichan Lakes the mills are exceedingly busy, much more so than has been the case for many months.

Among the lumber manufacturing companies recently incorporated under British Columbia laws are the following: Larson Timber Company, capital \$500,000; Jaffrey Timber Company, Limited, capital \$250,000; Western Pacific Development Company, Limited, capital \$500,000; Nahmint River Lumber Company, capital \$250,000; Northwest & British Columbia Timber Company, capital \$250,000; North Kootenay Land & Timber Company, capital \$750,000.

W. R. Welch and B. T. Lyons, of New York, who recently through F. J. King and W. B. Behner, of Seattle, bought the limits of the Jordan River Timber Company, located on the southwestern shore of Vancouver Island, have in turn just sold their holdings to the Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is the intention of the new owners to erect large saw mills, with a standard gauge railway for facilitating the getting out of logs.

It is reported that the general business of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Pacific Coast Division, is in excess of what it was at this time last year. This applies chiefly to freight, and is caused by the greater revival in the lumber shipping to the Northwest. The revival of the lumber business has caused a very large demand for cars, and the local railroad yards are practically filled at the present time with empties that have been hauled to the coast.

J. C. Shields, manager for the Pitt River Lumber Company, which will soon be operating on the Pitt river; the Sovereign Lumber Company, at Sicamous, and the Monarch Lumber Company, at Savona, was recently in Vancouver from Regina, Sask. He will take up his residence at Savona, where the mill will be reopened. He reports that there is an excellent demand for lumber in the prairie provinces. Mr. Shields also organized the Independent Lumber Company, which distributes the output of these mills.

One of the largest recent timber and mill transactions was the sale of the property of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, at Wardner, B.C., to E. G. Filer and associates, of Manistee, Mich. Besides the mill, 130,000 acres of timber are included and the price stated is \$1,200,000. The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company was organized six years ago by Peter Lund, who since has been managing director. Associated with him were John C. Breckinridge, of Calgary; William Carlin and Alfred Doyle, of Port Steele, and David Breckinridge, of Wardner. The new owners will capitalize at \$2,600,000.

Provincial Constable Minty reports that timber is active in the Rock Bay district, B.C. During the past winter the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company have had a gang of between 100 and 200 men employed in making a rock cut for their logging railway about eight miles from Rock Bay, which when completed will open up a large tract of the finest timber. Hitherto this tract has been kept unspoiled by a ridge of rock, that runs out to the edge of the lake. At first it was proposed to penetrate the valley by tunnelling through the rock, but it was found that this task would be too large and expensive. The company's men are now blasting a roadway around the bluff on the edge of the lake. It will be completed in about two months and operations on the new limits will then be begun.

A recent dispatch from British Columbia states that activity is noticeable in logging in that province. Camps are being started in the Squamish district, where sites have been staked for two mills. The Nimkish Lake Logging & Lumber Company, operating on the northern end of Vancouver Island, is taking 20 to 25 men a week, and on an average 100 men a week are being sent out by the employment agencies. The Heaps Timber Company has camps at Narrows Arm and Hardy Island. In the interior the W. E. Cooke Lumber Company, of Kaslo, is driving its winter cut on the Duncan and Lardo rivers, having about 5,000,000 feet to get out. The Kettle river cut of the Cascade mill of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company will amount to 12,000,000 feet, it being the intention of the company to cut all it can. Since resuming operation six weeks ago, 1,000,000 feet of lumber has been cut, and an order for 72 carloads of elevator material was received last week for delivery on the prairie.

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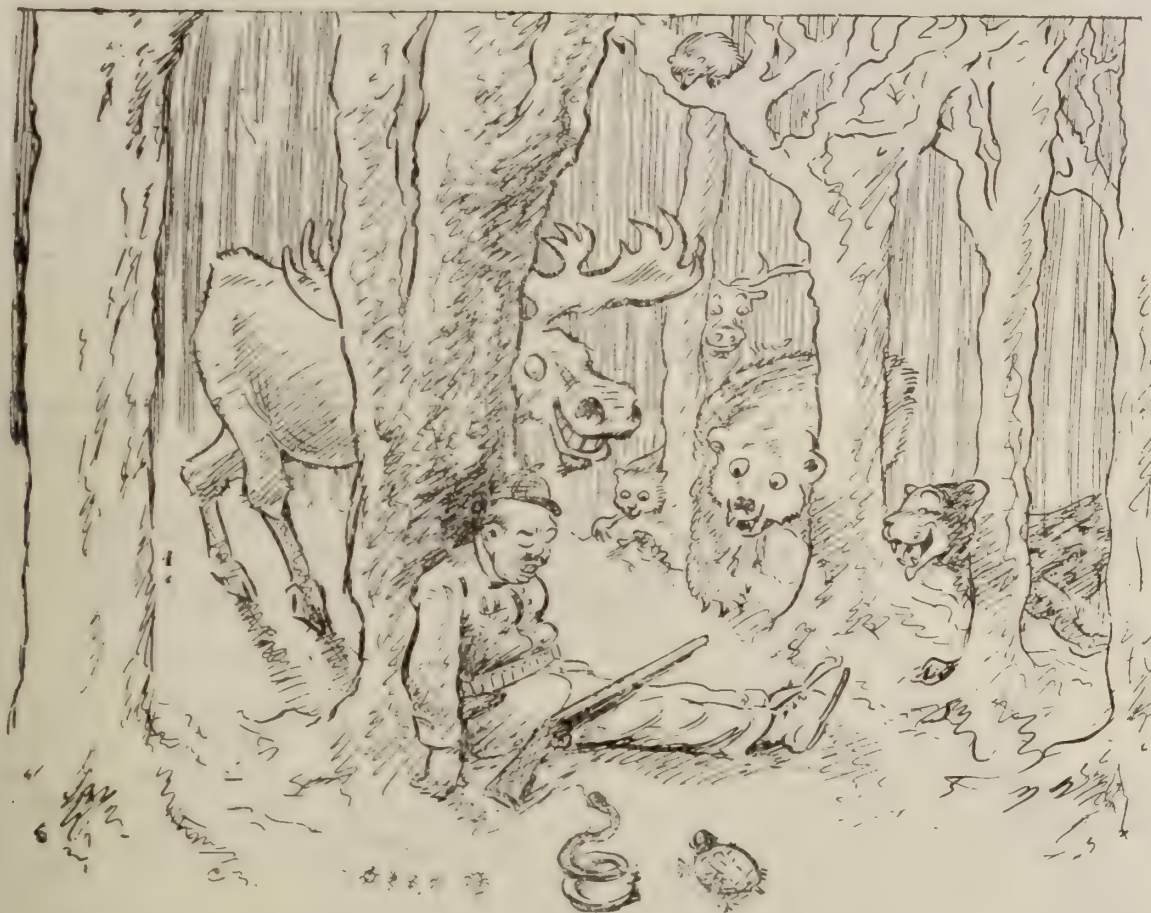
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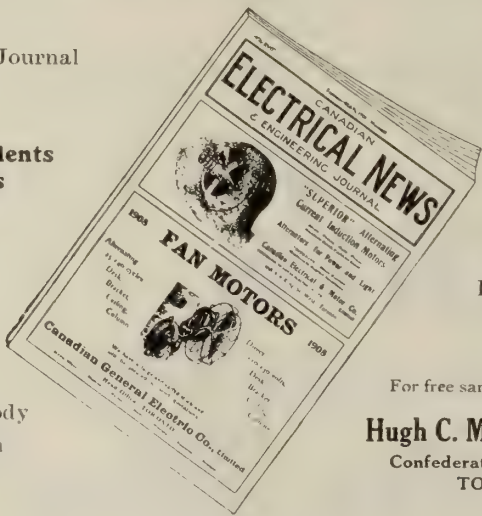
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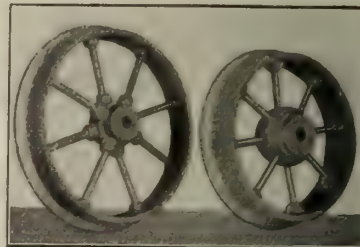
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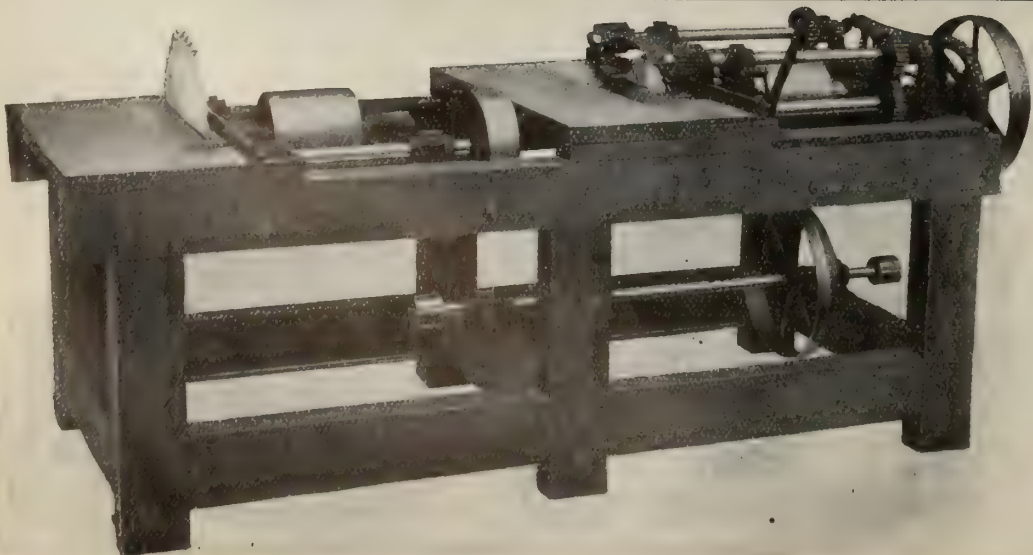
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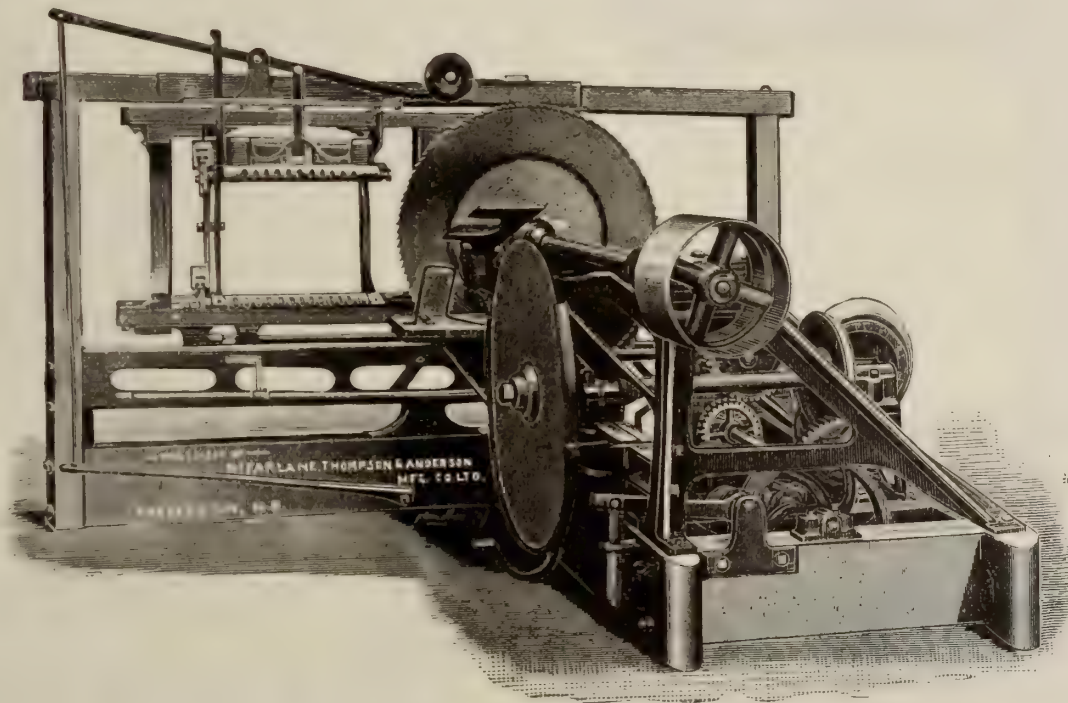
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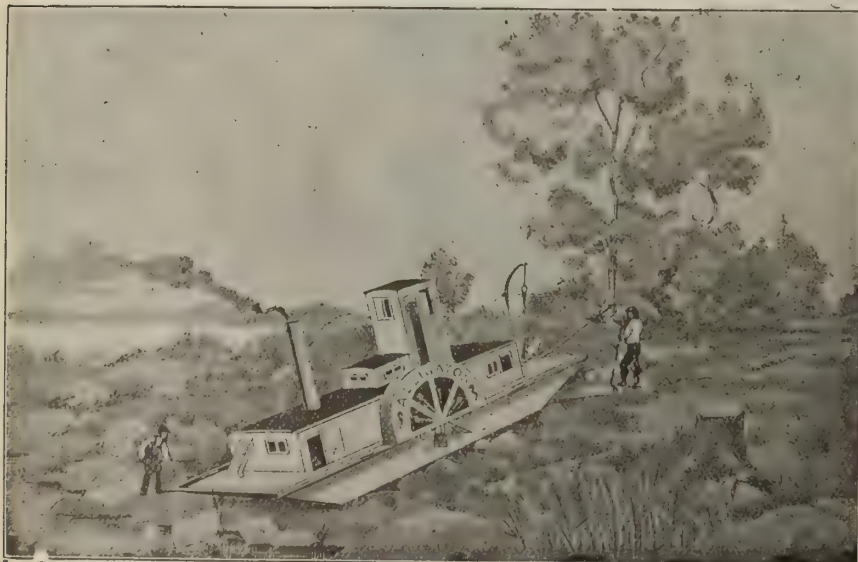
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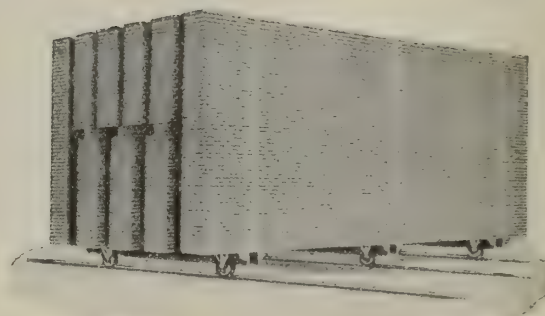
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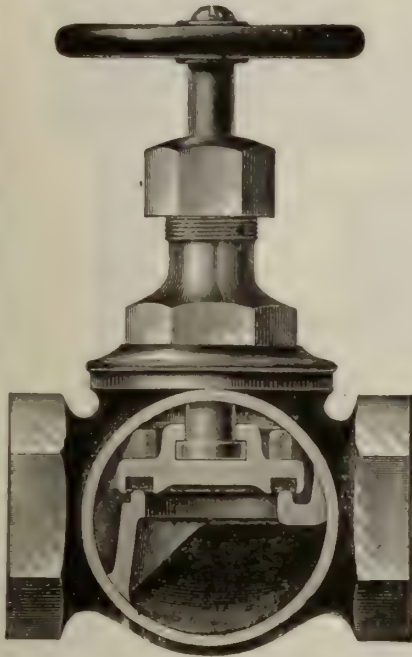
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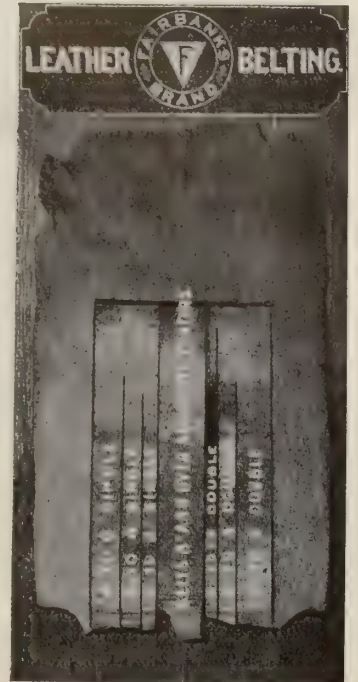
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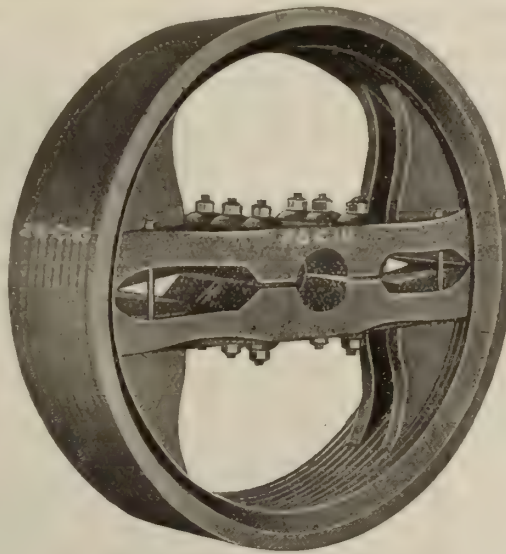
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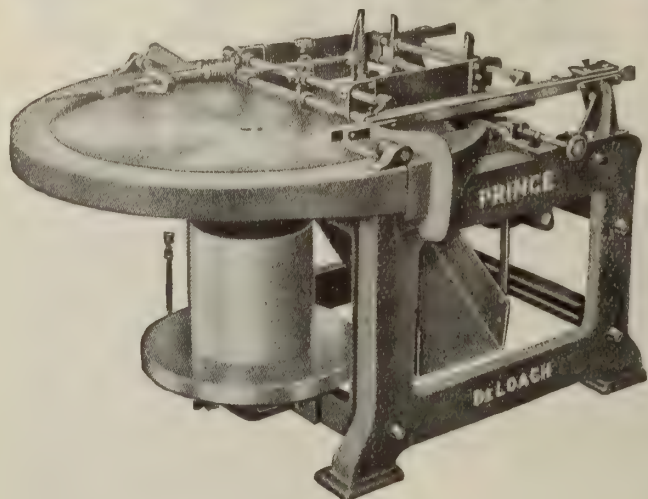


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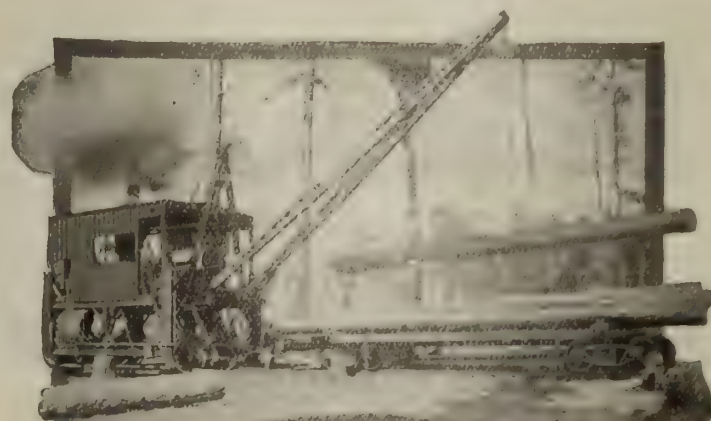
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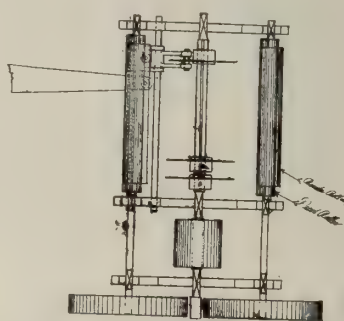
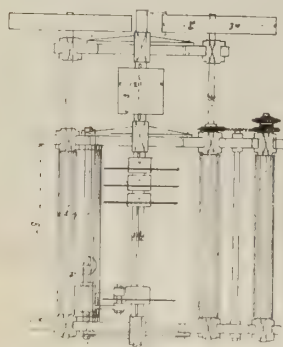
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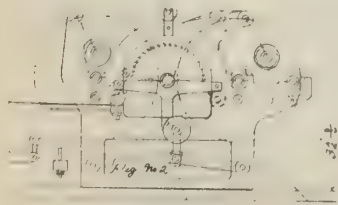
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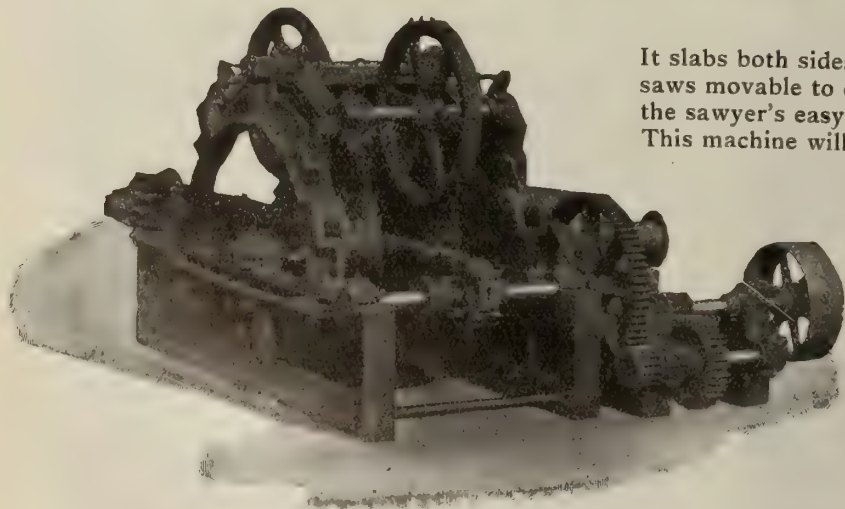
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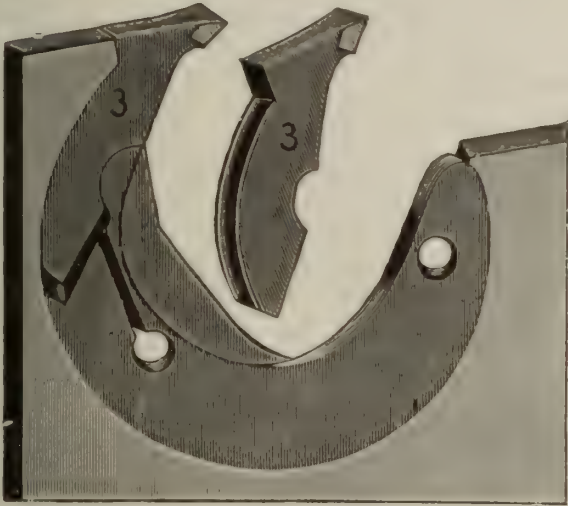
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INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

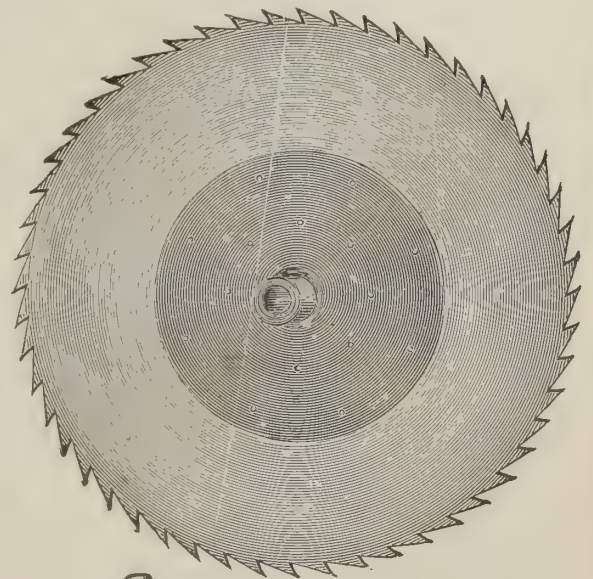
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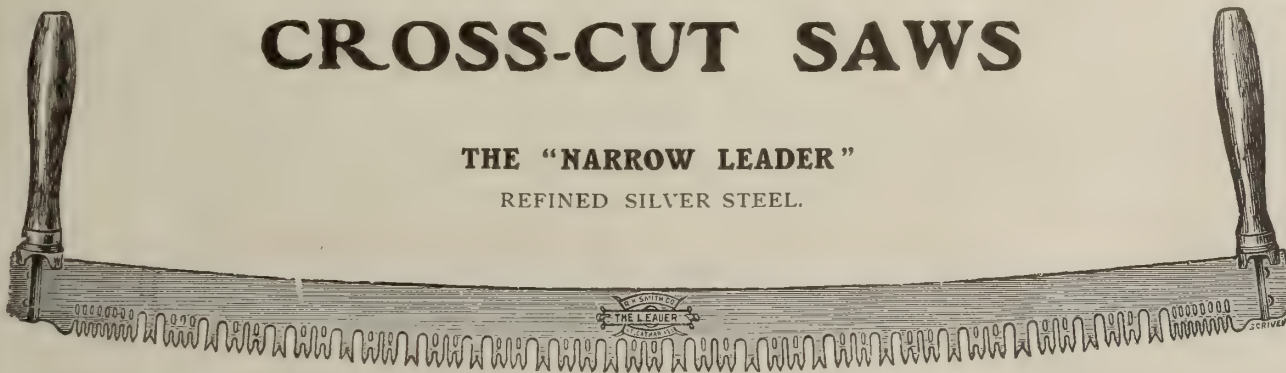
The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

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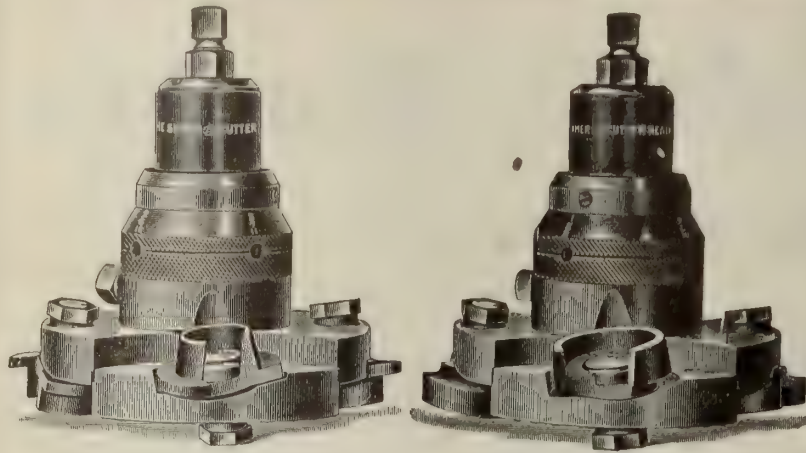
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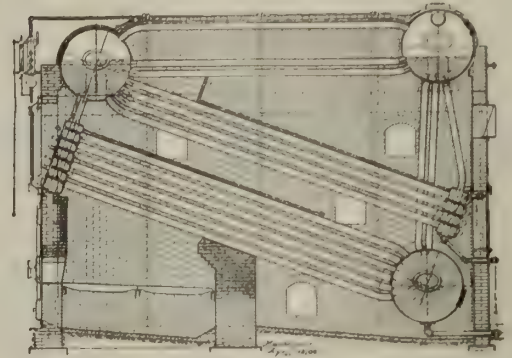
THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS are made of Steel that is forged and hammered into dies. We use this material because of its close grain, uniform solidity and dependable strength. Machines to-day carry faster feeds; the spindles in them run at greater velocity; the Heads must sustain increased working strain as well as to overcome the power of centrifugal force. Metals from which Cutter Heads are made must be stronger, tougher and more firm in grain and texture to successfully meet requirements of to-day.

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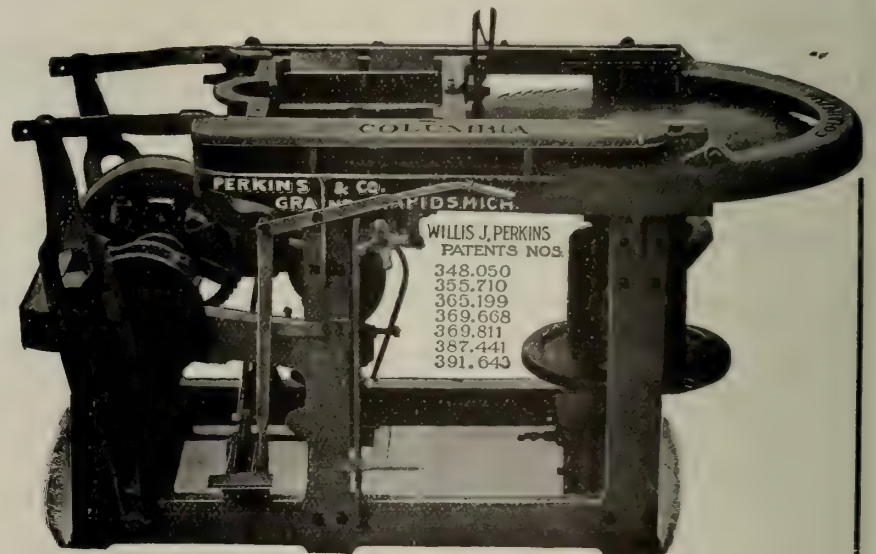
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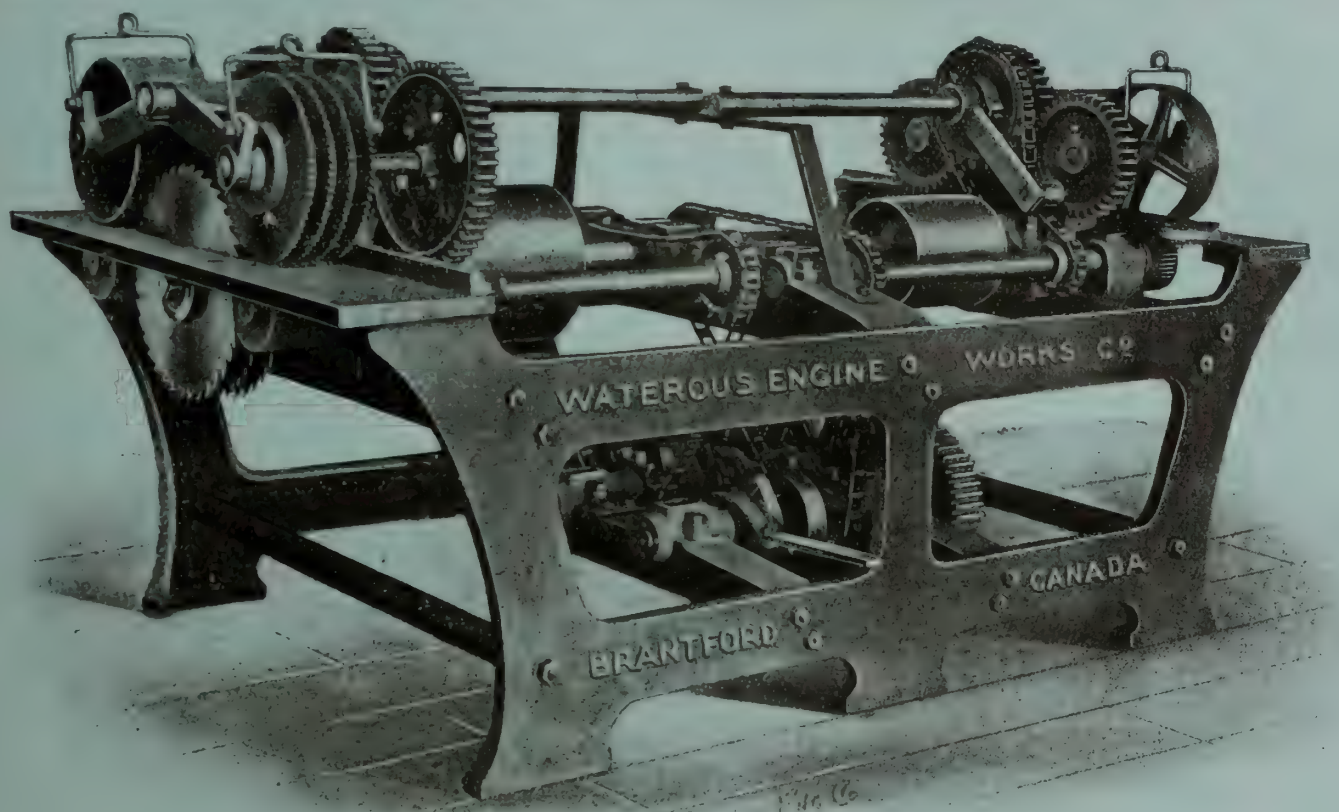
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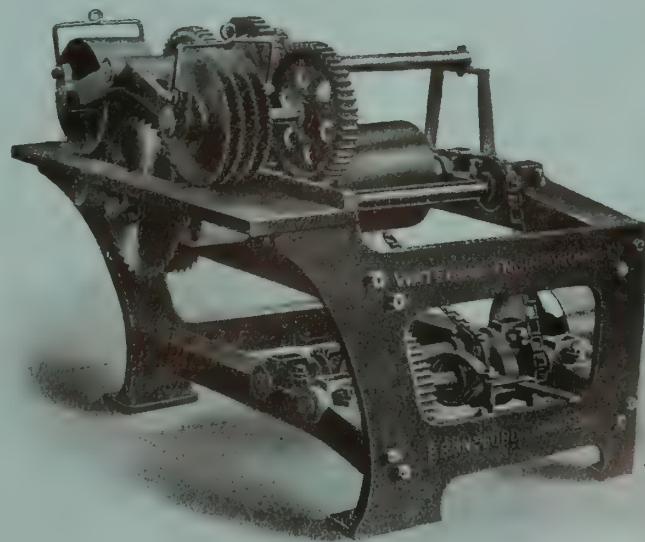
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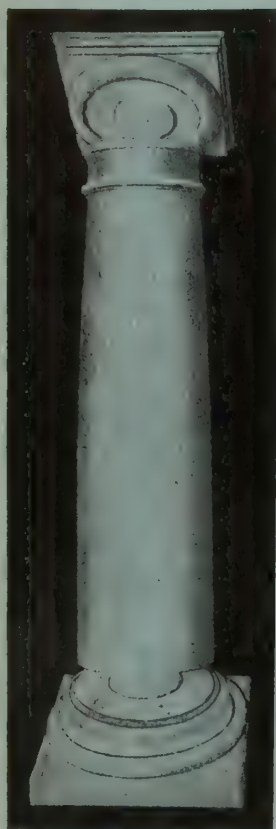
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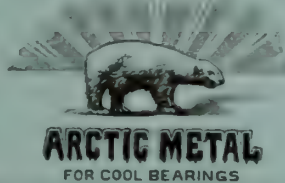
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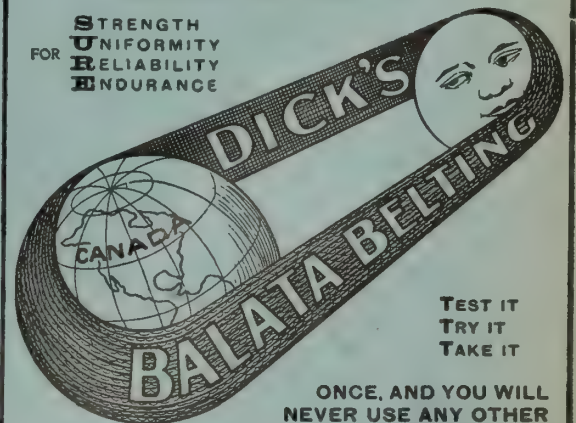
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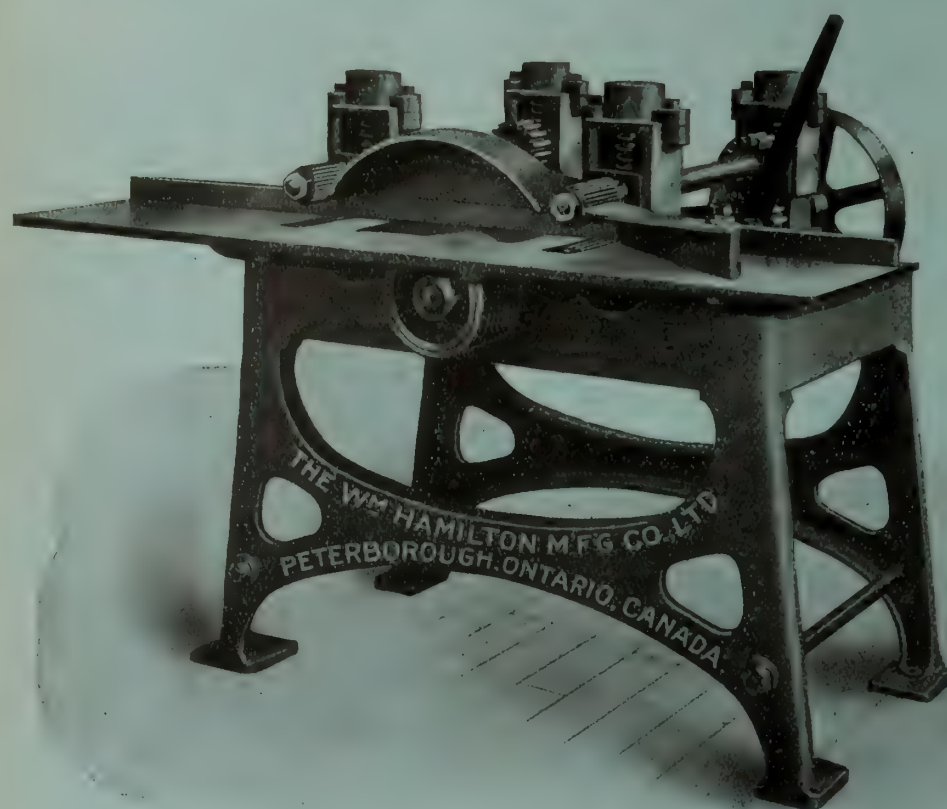
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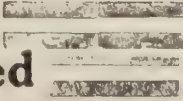
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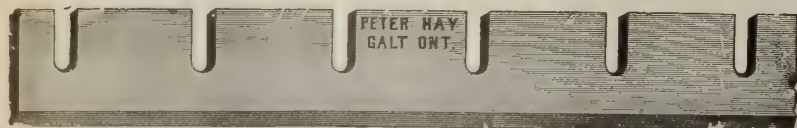
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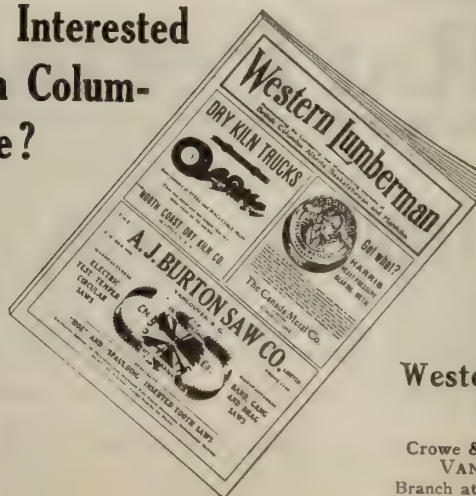
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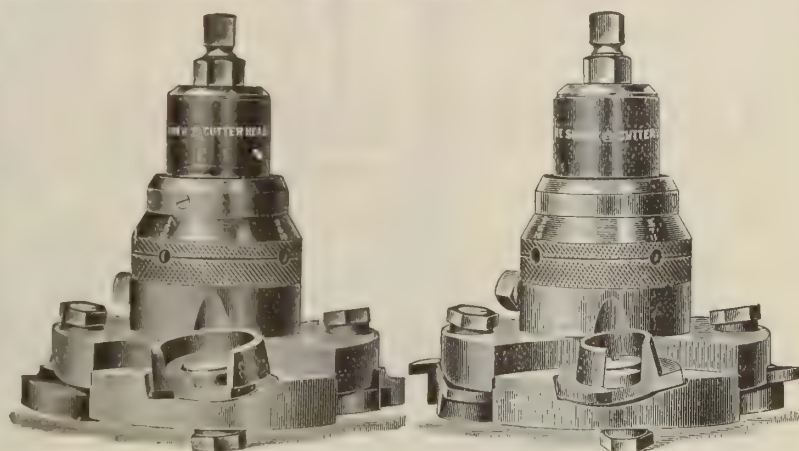
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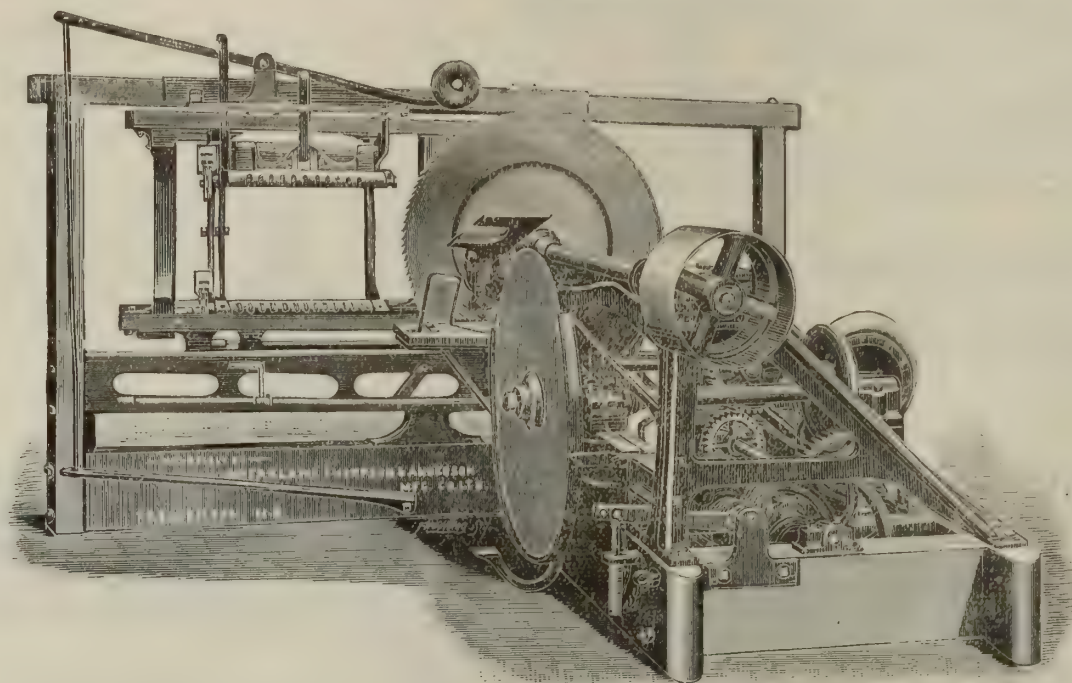
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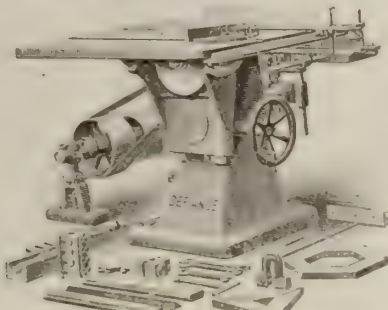
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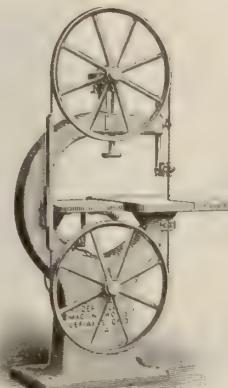
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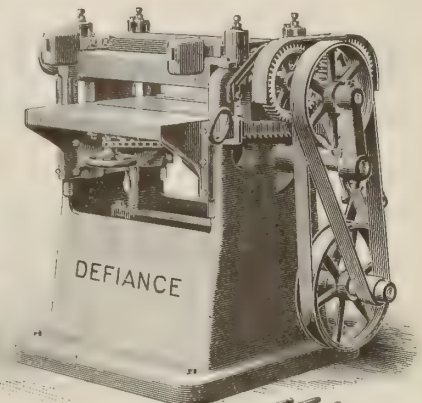
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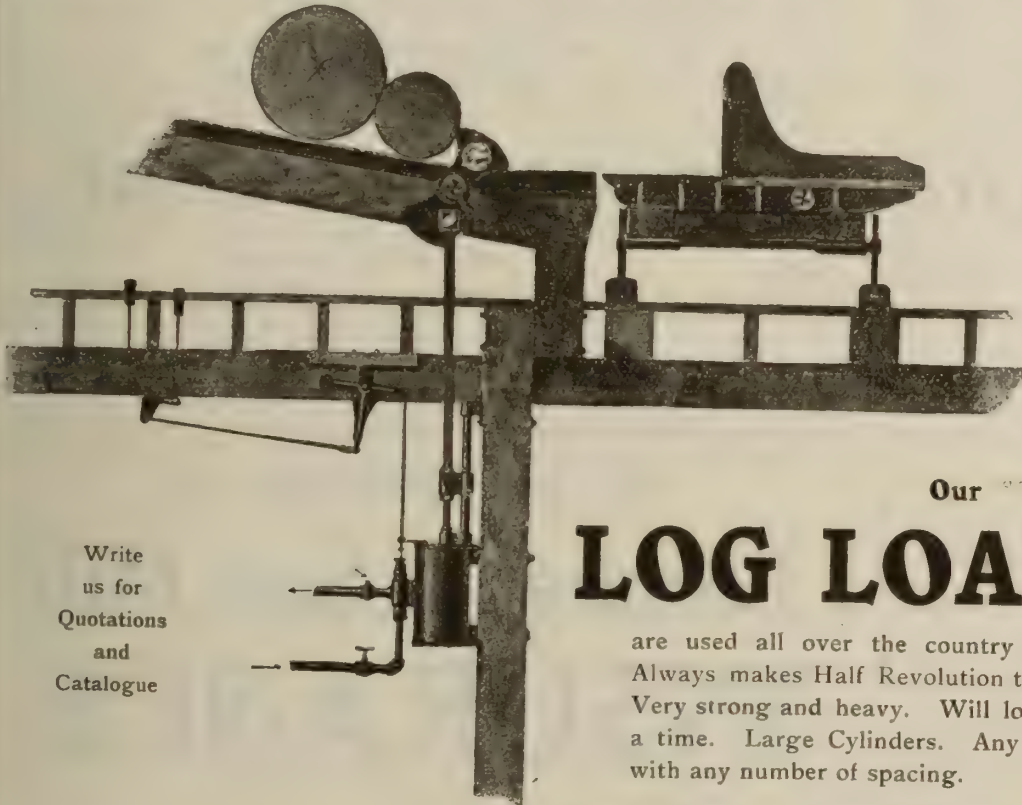


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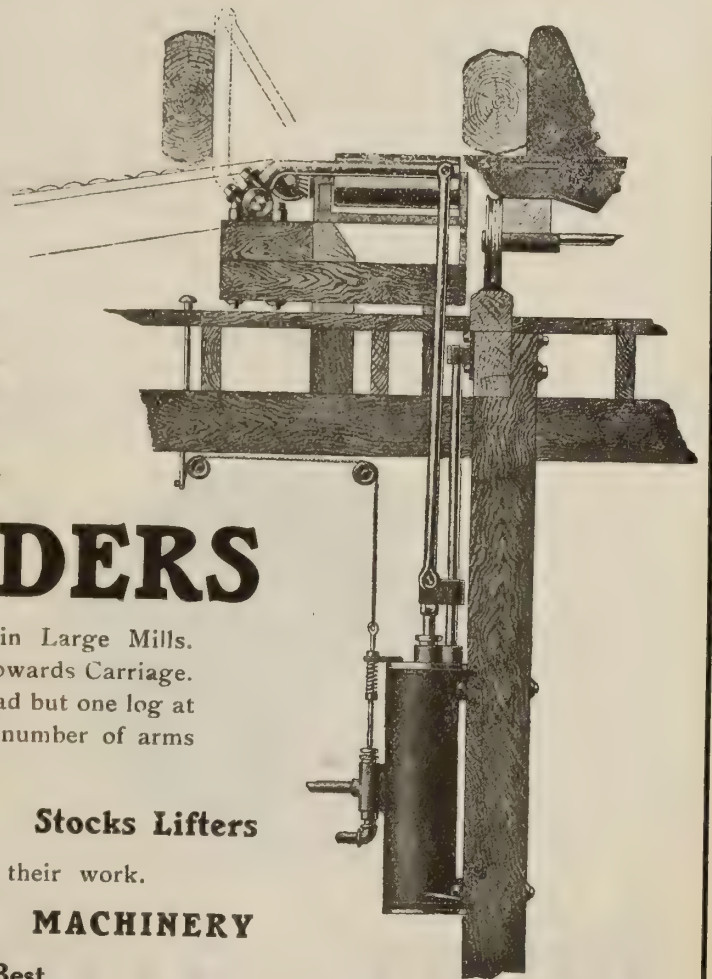
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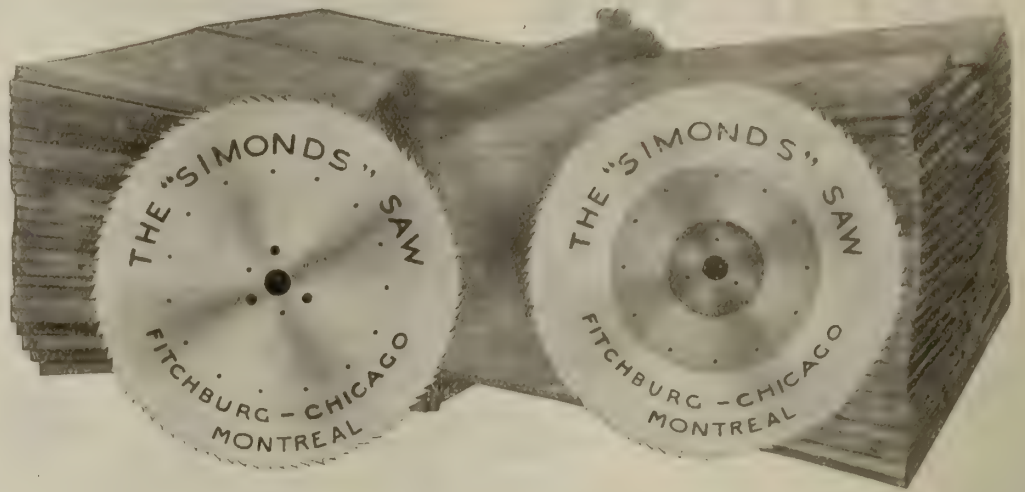
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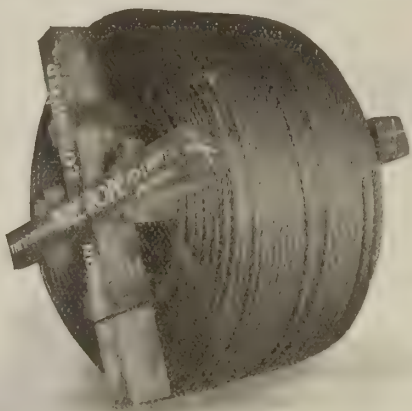
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

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Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, June 1, 1909

No. 11

Canadian Lumbermen's Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which took place on May 18th at Ottawa, was an event of unusual interest to all lumbermen in Canada. Although this organization is only in its infancy, it is already performing work which gives it a right to be classed with the successful institutions for the improvement of trade conditions which have recently become so prominent a feature of business methods. In the United States a similar association has been in existence for many years and has proved itself of inestimable benefit to its members. In Canada, with only one year's existence, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has started on a career which shows that it will in a short time become equally as useful to its members and a factor of equal influence in the regulation of trade conditions.

The greatest effort of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, outside, of course, of the work of organization which has taken up much of its time, has been that in connection with the freight rates on lumber which were increased so generally from Ontario and Quebec points by the C.P.R. and G.T.R. on May 1st, 1908. On its face the increase was a compliance with the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for the creation of a uniform tariff. In its effect it is an unfair advance of rates from all points where large quantities of lumber freight originate, and a lowering of the rates from points where practically no lumber is freighted. The railway companies have admitted the truth of this claim, although they have presented statements which are calculated to persuade the Railway Commissioners that the increases are too slight to be worth bothering about, in consideration of the uniformity which they provided.

In regard to this point it is significant that the C.P.R. and G.T.R. have presented statements showing the earning power per car for two

months only, and that these months are not the same for each railway. For this reason it was impossible to learn what the combined effect of the changes was. At the request of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association these figures will be duplicated, and a statement obtained, covering four months' returns of freight earnings per car for the two railway companies. From this it should be possible for the commissioners to come to a definite idea as to whether the contention of the lumbermen is well founded. It will be the middle of September, however, before these figures are obtained, and in the meanwhile lumber freight will be moved at the advanced rates, but the railways have undertaken to make a refund on all lumber shipped after July 15th, in case the Board orders a reduction of rates or the return of the old tariff. In having secured this much the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has done good work on behalf of its members in Ontario and Quebec. With the support of lumbermen from all parts of Ontario it will be able to do similar good work when occasions arise, for all its members.

In the freight rate matter, lumbermen will have gained a distinct advantage from the better understanding which has already sprung up between themselves and the railway companies. This was well evidenced by the presence of several representatives of the railway companies at the annual banquet of the association. These representatives vied with one another in expressions of good-will toward the lumbermen, and in their efforts to explain that their own desires were to see that the railways obtained only such treatment as was consistent with fair play, and to assist them to make the roads earn sufficient to pay a reasonable profit and at the same time provide the necessary funds for carrying out the improvements which were continually necessary. This improved feeling between the shippers and the railway companies is a distinct advantage to both parties. It will be the duty of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to foster this feeling while seeking to protect the rights of the lumbermen. With the support which the association has already received it will feel encouraged to widen its sphere of work. If it secures the support which it deserves and which it has every reason to expect, from lumbermen in all parts of Canada, it will be able to return to its members in actual benefits which can be measured in dollars and cents, advantages which it would be a mistake not to seek by so effective means.

A Serious Situation at Ottawa

The serious waste of water and interruption of business which is reported from Ottawa, on account of the rush of waters released in the northern tributaries, is an occurrence which has caused loss and anxiety regularly for so many years, that it seems ridiculous to find another season arrived with conditions, if anything, worse than they have been for many years in the past. This is exactly the state of affairs, however, at Ottawa to-day, and thousands of men with families dependent upon them are idle. So far as trade is concerned it may not be a bad thing to have less manufacturing of lumber going on just at present, but the temporary condition of trade is as nothing, compared with the interests of those who are dependent upon the manufacturers of lumber for their livelihood. Moreover temporary conditions are not the only ones to be considered. Although the mills will probably open again within a few weeks, they will have to face the possibility of another shut-down, perhaps for a still longer period, later in the summer, when the waters are low and the falls begin to run dry.

This situation at Ottawa provides one of the first lessons Canada has received, and one of the most costly, in regard to the dangers following upon widespread timber cutting without the necessary precautions being taken to preserve the flow of the waters, which in former years were held back by the forests. In the early days of lumbering in Canada the forests of the upper Ottawa were so thick that they looked after the flow of the water naturally. At present the Chaudiere Falls are almost obliterated, in spite of the fact that on account of the floods of last year it was expected that low water would prevail this year. The conclusion is inevitable that the Ottawa river has been so denuded of its natural powers of reserving its flow, that artificial ways must be resorted to in future. Already a beginning has been made both at Ottawa, by the power users on either side of the river, and at the outlet of Lake Temiskaming, by the Dominion Government. These two works are expected to make a great difference when they are both in operation. The works

at Ottawa, however, are powerless under such conditions as those which prevail at present. Their effect is rather to direct the flow than to preserve it. The dam at Lake Temiskaming should be constructed with all possible speed consistent with good work, and the Government should immediately take steps to have constructed an effective series of dams

and other works for the preservation of the water supply on the upper Ottawa. If this is not done in time to afford an appreciable measure of relief before the spring of 1910, the lumber manufacturing industry all along the Ottawa valley will have suffered a severe setback which it may take many years of prosperity and care to overcome.

The Lumber Trade Situation—Some of its Factors

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among lumber manufacturers in western Canada regarding the present condition of the markets for which they cater. With one voice they declare that at present there is no possibility of making a profit upon their transactions, and the opinion is very generally shared that much of the reason for this is the failure of the various efforts which have been made to regulate the output and to maintain prices. This is in reality only an effect from other disorders, more deep seated and difficult to remedy. The situation in the lumber business to-day is a simple one from a theoretical economic point of view. It is the result of a prolonged period of commercial depression, brought about by an infinite number of causes, and aggravated, so far as lumber is concerned, by extreme overproduction and shortsighted sacrifice of stocks. These aggravating causes are really only contributory to the general one. Depression in the lumber business during the past year was bound to come, but its effect might have been much less serious if those engaged in the production of lumber had been able to consider the general good rather than their own immediate necessities. Unfortunately for most of them, however, and especially for those in western Canada, the immediate needs of the individual manufacturer are generally so urgent as to make consideration of the general welfare of the lumber business both impossible and impracticable.

Last summer, the revival of trade depended upon the crop of grain. This was fortunately good, and manufacturers and retailers both took heart. The farmer, however, is a difficult man to persuade and is very conservative about opening his purse in doubtful times. It took an active winter and spring campaign to induce him to buy lumber. Now, just when orders were beginning to appear, the crop for 1910 has become a factor, and a backward spring with late seeding, are resulting in unwelcome diffidence on the part of the purchaser. Orders from retailers who had counted on a good building demand are being cancelled here and there. The net result of affairs at present is that the coming summer's crop will be an important factor.

In connection with the situation, an interesting letter has been received by the "Canada Lumbermen" in reply to an enquiry regarding the state of the lumber trade business. Coming from Mr. H. H. Spicer, of the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, it will be regarded as the opinion of one who is closely in touch with actual conditions. Mr. Spicer says: "We do not consider the outlook for the lumber trade from

the Prairie Provinces any too good. It is, of course, well known to everyone interested in the trade that there is a tremendous overproduction of lumber for the requirements of the trade of those provinces, and while such conditions exist we cannot see any hope of a reasonable volume of business with satisfactory prices for all the different manufacturers of lumber and shingles catering to the trade of our three prairie provinces. All the different plans that have been taken to organize the producers of lumber for the purpose of keeping down production and regulating the price have not been very successful, as is only too well known, and in face of the supply being so very much in excess of the ordinary demand, these artificial methods of regulating the output and trying to maintain a satisfactory price cannot be expected, to be at the very best, any more than temporarily successful. So far as the immediate prospects go, the late seeding is very much against them, and a good many cancellations of orders, and requests that they be held back are now taking place. It would appear, however, that if a fair acreage of grain be sown, coupled with the heavy immigration and the large amount of railway construction, that the demand for lumber from all points west of the Great Lakes should be very good during the present year."

The situation in Ontario, from the point of view of one of the large Ottawa valley manufacturers, is set forth in another letter, the writer of which states that in his opinion there are very large stocks of white and red pine lumber on hand, accumulated during the last two years, which, owing to general depression, have not been worked off. The result is that the supply is, and has been, considerably greater than the demand, which has had a considerably depressing effect upon prices. This writer believes that the final adjustment of the question of the duty on lumber going into the United States will have a good effect upon shipments. He also believes that the business generally is improving. Of course it is difficult, he writes, to say how fast conditions will improve. Just now there is a good deal of building under way in all the large cities of Canada; in fact the building permits are remarkably larger than last year so far, and large stocks of lumber will be absorbed this year in the building trade. This writer concludes by saying that he does not expect the output of lumber at the mills to be as great this year as formerly, a fact which, taken in conjunction with the building activity, should tend towards better conditions in the lumber market.

Freight Rate Hearing Advanced Another Step

The hearing of the freight rate complaints made by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa, was taken up again on Tuesday, May 18th, and considerable advance in regard to the settlement of the question was made. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., on behalf of the Lumbermen's Association, presented its case, and Mr. G. F. Shepley, K.C., looked after the interests of the railways.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Chief Commissioner Mabee at the previous session, the G.T.R. and C.P.R. had prepared a statement showing the earnings of their cars from the various shipping points in Ontario to other Ontario points and to ports of export, under the new tariff and under the old tariff. The C.P.R.'s statement covered the months of September, 1908, and March, 1909, and the G.T.R.'s statement covered the months of June, 1908 and February, 1909. These statements bore out to a considerable extent the claims made by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association that the new tariff involved an increase of rates from all the important shipping points. Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, had undertaken an extremely onerous task during the interval, which involved obtaining

statistics from all possible shippers at the points under consideration, showing their actual shipments and the freight rates paid upon them. Mr. Hawkins' statistics were also tabulated and presented to the Board. They bore out minutely the claims upon which the complaint was made. The statements shown by the railways, however, did not show so great an increase as the statement presented by the association. They were somewhat unsatisfactory because they covered separate months, and it was impossible to gather from them what the increase of freight rates was upon the total shipment of lumber by the combined rates for any one month. For this reason the commission found themselves at a standstill inasmuch as it was not possible to compare the figures given by the railways with those given by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. The figures given by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association covered both railways.

There was an extensive discussion between the counsel for both sides in regard to a request by the Canadian lumbermen's Association for further statistics. The railway representatives claimed that the expense had been so great, both in time and money, that they would not care to duplicate it. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association urged

that it was impossible for the Commission to obtain a proper understanding of the situation with only the incomplete statistics which the railway companies had afforded.

Chief Commissioner Mabee, however, took to some extent, the view of the railways, inasmuch as they had done what had been requested of them, i.e., had given a statement showing for each railway the increased earning power per car for a stated period. He did not think, therefore, that it would be proper to put them to the further expense of preparing a statement which would afford similar statistics for a longer period of time, such, for instance, as six consecutive months. Mr. Nesbitt argued that without a statement covering such a period it would be an impossibility to form a comprehensive judgment of the situation.

After a lengthy consultation between the counsel for both sides, the representatives of the railway companies finally agreed to duplicate each other's statistics. Under this arrangement the C.P.R. will present additional figures showing the increased earning power per car from the various points of lumber shipment in Ontario for June, 1908, and February, 1909, and the G.T.R. will give a statement of the same nature covering September, 1908, and March, 1909. Thus there will be provided a statement from which it will be possible to obtain an accurate

1908, an increase of \$1,757.40 on 2,399 cars, an increase of 2.23 per cent., and for February, 1909, an increase of \$810.98 on 1,674 cars, an increase of 1.44 per cent. The combined increase for June and February on the G.T.R. was \$2,568.38 on 4,073 cars, an increase of 1.89 per cent.

The statement presented by Mr. Hawkins on behalf of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association showed on the two roads an average increase of 2.08 per cent. per car on 11,962 cars. These cars were estimated at 30,000 pounds each. If estimated at 40,000 pounds, the weight used in the statistics given by the railways, the increase would be \$2.77 per car. The average increases per car shown by the statements presented are as follows: C.P.R., \$1.44; G.T.R., 63 cents, and Canadian Lumbermen's Association, \$2.77.

Mr. Wilson, of Wilson Brothers, Woodstock and Quebec, appeared before the Board, during an interval in the discussion, and explained the situation which the change in tariff had made in regard to his business. The former basis of rates was the amount of cubic feet, but it was now the weight of the timber. There were, however, no proper facilities for weighing strings of two or three cars at many of the stations. The old rate had been 4 and 4½ cents for hardwood from points

Summary of results from application of revised rates of May 1st, 1908, to shipments of lumber made between Canadian points, and to Canadian ports for export.

Canadian Pacific Railway—

	No. of cars	Weight in pounds.	September, 1908.			Increase.	No. of cars.	Weight in pounds.	March, 1909.			Increase.
			New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.					New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.		
Canadian traffic	1,437	55,175,770	\$39,007.24	\$37,224.72		\$1,782.52	1,393	59,108,674	\$44,816.45	\$42,498.03		\$2,316.42
Average weight per car		38,396						42,451				
Average earning power per car			27.14	25.90		1.24			32.17	30.51		1.664
Percentage of increase in total earnings						4.78						5.45
Average increase per ton						6.4 cts.						7.6 cts.
Average increase per 100 pounds						.32 cts.						.39 cts.

Grand Trunk Railway—

	No. of cars	Weight in pounds.	June, 1908.			Increase.	No. of cars.	Weight in pounds.	February, 1909.			Increase.
			New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.					New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.		
Canadian traffic	2,399	93,630,180	\$80,645.49	\$78,888.09		\$1,757.40	1,674	67,574,240	\$57,255.64	\$56,444.66		\$810.98
Average weight per car		39,029						40,367				
Average earning power per car			33.62	32.88		.74			34.20	33.72		.48
Percentage of increase in total earnings						2.23						1.44
Average increase per ton						3.75 cts.						2.40 cts.
Average increase per 100 pounds						.18 cts.						.12 cts.

Combined summary of results from application of revised rates for two months:

C.P.R.—September, 1908, and March, 1909.

G.T.R.—June, 1908, and February, 1909.

	No. of cars	Weight in pounds.	New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.	Increase.	No. of cars.	Weight in pounds.	New basis revenue.	Old basis revenue.	Increase.
Canadian traffic	2,830	114,284,444	\$83,826.69	\$79,722.55	\$4,100.94	4,073	161,204,420	\$137,901.13	\$135,332.75	\$2,568.38
Average weight per car		40,383					39,579			
Average earning power per car			29.62	28.17	1.44			33.86	33.23	.63
Percentage of increase in total earnings					5.14					1.89
Average increase per ton					7.1 cts.					3.19 cts.
Average increase per 100 pounds					.35 cts.					.16 cts.

Summary of results from application of revised rates on shipments of lumber, shown by statistics gathered by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association from shippers' actual statements:

	No. of cars.	Amount of Increase, net	Average increase per car of 30,000 lbs.	Rates unchanged	No rate	Total
				No. of cars.	No. of cars.	of cars.
G. T. R.	6,528	\$12,172.00	\$1.86	1,902	492	8,922
C. P. R.	2,418	6,424.85	2.66	397	225	3,040
Totals	8,946	\$18,596.85	\$2.08	2,299	717	11,962

idea of the increased earning power per car of both railways for the four months of June, 1908; September, 1908; February, 1909; March, 1909.

When this agreement had been reached it was decided that the matter should again be taken up before the Board on Tuesday, September 21st. The representatives of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway also undertook to provide similar statements.

These statements will be furnished, if possible, by the railway companies on the 1st of August, and if this is too early, by August 15th, and copies will be given to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association so that the association may have an opportunity of studying them carefully before appearing before the Commission. An understanding was also reached that in case the Railway Commission should find that the old tariff ought to be put in force or the new tariff materially reduced, the railways should agree to make a refund of rates collected from the date of July 15.

The statistics presented by the railway companies as to the increased earning powers of their cars under the new tariff showed that on the C.P.R. during September, 1908, there was an increase of \$1,782.52 in freight collected upon 1,437 cars, which amounted to an increase of 4.78 per cent. of the total earnings. For March, 1909, the increase shown was \$2,316.42 on 1,393 cars, an increase of 5.45 per cent. The combined increase for the two months amounted to \$4,100.94 on 2,830 cars, being an increase of 5.14 per cent. The G.T.R. showed for June,

in Ontario to Toronto. To Quebec the rates were 10 cents on pine and 12 cents on hardwoods. The change had made a great increase all round, especially on timber of 35 feet and up, which must be loaded on two or three cars. On these the rate had been increased nearly 50 per cent. The shippers always had to make heavy claims for overcharges on this class of timber, because it could not be properly weighed. The railways frequently allowed these claims, but the inconvenience of such a roundabout method of business was too great to be continued. This year they had been quoted rates of 10 and 12 cents a hundred pounds from points in Ontario to Canadian points, but after commencing to ship they had been notified by the Grand Trunk Railway Company that these rates were only applicable on timber of 35 feet and under. The other rates were raised by 4 and 5 cents a hundred pounds. They had not received returns on all their cars yet from Kingston, but by the present rates it cost just as much to sell timber to Kingston as to take it from any Ontario point to Quebec.

They considered that this was a most unjust method of handling timber. Under the former system it was all measured in Toronto by the railways and in Kingston by Calvin's people, and freight was paid according to these measurements. They knew exactly what they were doing then. Under the new system they would have to suffer a very heavy loss unless the railways made a refund in each case.

Meeting of Lumbermen's Association

Annual Gathering of the New Body—Reports of an Active and Successful Year—Old Officers Re-Elected—Representative Attendance of Members

The annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in Ottawa on Wednesday, May 19th, in the Board of Trade chambers. The president, Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, occupied the chair and there was a representative gathering of lumbermen from many parts of Canada.

After the transaction of preliminary business the members listened to an address by Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of the Dominion Bureau of Forestry, upon the work which the Bureau is doing. Mr. Campbell explained at some length the efforts which he is making to obtain from manufacturers of lumber throughout Canada an accurate statement as to the amount of lumber, lath, shingles, pulpwood, etc., which they cut, so that an estimate of the annual cut may be obtained.



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

There should be some definite record, he said, of the wood production of Canada. The Dominion Department of Forestry was therefore making an attempt to gather these statistics and intended to undertake the work annually. The work could only be done with the cordial co-operation of lumbermen and others engaged in the wood industries. They hoped to be able to organize as efficient a service for the obtaining of these statistics, as the service which had recently been established in the United States. If the department could obtain the co-operation of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in this work it would be of great advantage. No information obtained from the lumbermen for this purpose would be made public, which could do any injury to those who supplied the information. All information received, in fact, would be absolutely confidential, and the only information published would be that contained in the general bulk statistics.

Mr. Campbell was listened to with much interest and the president assured him that the association would give the subject careful attention.

The election of officers was then taken up and a motion was made that the president for the year should be Mr. J. B. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto. Mr. Miller, who is vice-president, declined the honor and said that he believed the interest of the association would be best served by retaining the president (Mr. Gordon C. Edwards) in office for another year. The present officers were engaged in an important work relating to railway matters, and he believed that it would be unwise to elect other officers until this work had been brought to a conclusion. This suggestion met with the approval of the other members present, and the list of officers was left the same as it was last year, though a few alterations were made in the directorate.

The officers and directors as finally agreed upon were as follows: Hon. President, J. R. Booth, Ottawa; President, Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; Vice-President, J. B. Miller, Toronto; Directors, H. J. Bartlett, Orillia; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.; A. W. McLaurin, Montreal; J. J. McFadden, Toronto; F. W. Avery, Ottawa; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; B. H. McLennan, Montreal; Wm. Power, Quebec; E. H. Lemay, Montreal; F. N. Waldie, Toronto; Angus McLean, Little Cascapedia, Que.; W. Price, Quebec; Legislation Committee, Ward C. Hughson, Ottawa; H. K. Egan, Ottawa; J. C. Browne, Ottawa; P. Whelen, Ottawa; Wm. Power, Quebec; A. McLaurin,

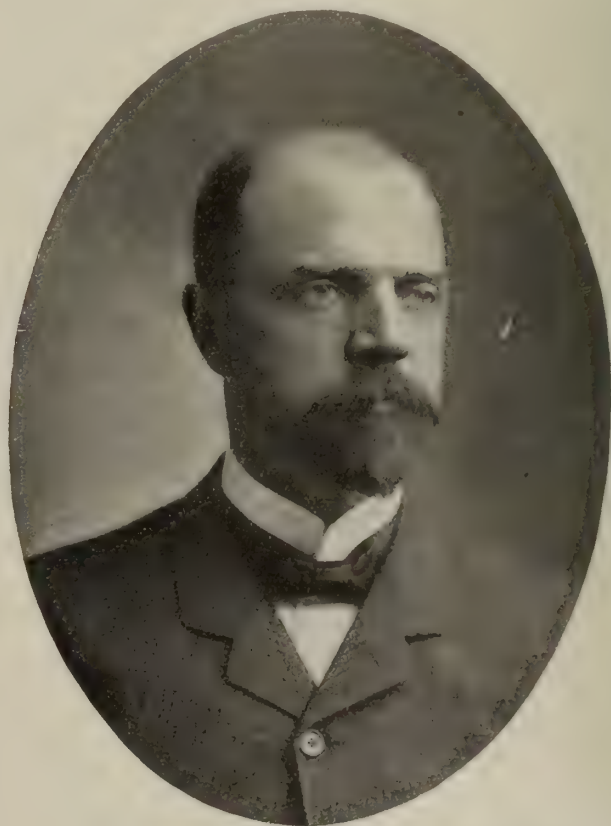
Montreal; R. M. Beckett, Quebec; Dwight J. Turner, Toronto; H. J. Bartlett, Orillia; W. D. Lummis, Toronto; Secretary, Frank Hawkins, Ottawa; Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa.

The secretary in his annual report expressed his appreciation of the many acts of kindness and assistance which he had experienced from members of the association. The formation of an association consisting of a membership from ocean to ocean as contemplated and embodied in the title "Canadian," had made it necessary that local conditions and customs should be considered carefully and dealt with sympathetically. They could not all think alike, and what might be all right and perfectly satisfactory in Ontario, might be the reverse in British Columbia. Therefore, with a keen appreciation of the difficulties confronting the association in this direction, he bespoke the kindly interest and continued assistance of its members.

After referring to the encouraging growth of the association, Mr. Hawkins reported that, according to instructions, he had covered the ground from Halifax, N.S., to the border between Manitoba and Ontario. He believed there was no doubt that the lumbermen of these provinces would avail themselves of the opportunity of joining the association.

Mr. Hawkins outlined the history of the freight rate hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, which had resulted as reported elsewhere in this issue.

By invitation the president and secretary of the association had attended the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in Philadelphia on March 2nd and 3rd, and the information gathered there would undoubtedly have a marked effect in the conduct of the affairs of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.



J. B. Miller, Toronto, Vice-President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The secretary of the association had been elected a member of the Canadian Shippers' Committee and he believed that the work done by this committee would demonstrate conclusively the wisdom of his having accepted the position.

Mr. Hawkins suggested that if it was thought desirable small working committees should be formed as follows: Collection of debts, claims, etc.; trade reports (credit and general); inspection, grading and sales; transportation; legislation; arbitration; insurance; legal; publicity; forestry.

In conclusion Mr. Hawkins said that the claim might be set forth with fairness that the usefulness of the association had been fully demonstrated. The experimental stage had been passed, and a very much enlarged field of usefulness was before it.

The date of the next annual meeting was fixed for the first week in February, 1910.

Mr. J. B. Miller introduced a short discussion on the matter of freight rates from Byng Inlet and other Georgian Bay points. He told the meeting that the rate on lumber from Byng Inlet to Buffalo was eight cents per hundred pounds, whereas from Parry Sound to Buffalo it was 14 cents, although the Parry Sound haul was shorter. He had instructed Mr. Wallace Nesbitt to bring a case before the Board of Railway Commissioners, upon the point. He wished to know the opinion of the meeting upon the question whether this was not a proper subject for the association to deal with, rather than an individual. The unanimous opinion was that the association should take the matter up. Accordingly, the case will be brought before the Railway Commission by the association. Mr. Miller in his explanation of the subject said that an interesting feature of the situation was that the freight from Byng Inlet going on an 8-cent rate had to pass through his own yard, from which the rate was 14 cents.

The following were present at the meeting: V. R. Marshall, Brockville Lumber Company, Limited; J. F. Burstall, John Burstall & Company, Quebec; W. D. Lummis, Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto; A. MacLaurin, Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal; J. F. Rochester, Dobell, Beckett & Company, Ottawa; G. C. Edwards, W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Ottawa; J. J. McFadden, Ferguson & McFadden, Renfrew; J. C. Browne, Fraser & Company, Ottawa; Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, Hull, Que.; G. W. Grier, G. A. Grier & Son, Montreal, Q.; M. P. Kinsella, Ottawa; D. H. McLennan, McLennan Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal; W. A. Firstbrook, Northern Timber Company, Limited, Toronto; J. B. Miller, Parry Sound Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto; W. H. Bromley, Pembroke Lumber Company; J. H. Redfern, Montreal; Wm. Power, W. & J. Sharples, Quebec; Peter Whelen, Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Ottawa; Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto; Daniel Wells, White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River.

St. John River Logging Troubles Again to the Fore.

Among the perennial troubles which come to the lumbermen of Canada, none are more aggravating nor more serious in their possibilities of loss and ill-feeling than that which occurs at the St. John river in connection with the driving of Canadian and American logs. This difficulty is of such long-standing existence that it has obtained the dignity of an international trouble and has occupied the attention of the Governments of both countries. At one time within the last year it seemed to be almost on the eve of solution, but again it has turned up this year, and Canadians who have logs which are being held back are complaining bitterly of the fact that through no fault of their own they are obliged annually to suffer a loss resultant upon the periodical delay.

The matter is one which it should not take a competent body of arbitrators a great length of time to settle in a manner satisfactory to both sides. Some spirit of give and take will evidently have to be shown by both, as the difficulty is of such ancient origin that it would probably have been settled long ago, if right pertained absolutely to one side. It is understood that the International Waterways Commission has the matter in hand at present, and those who are concerned are looking forward anxiously to the presentation of the commission's report. This report will probably have to meet with the sanction of both Governments if it is to settle the question definitely. Government sanctions take some time in passing their various formalities, and it is therefore all the more incumbent upon the Commission to act quickly and definitely. Canadian log owners are complaining to-day that 10,000,000 feet of their logs are being held up. This in itself is a serious enough matter for quick action, though probably long before the question has been settled these logs will have passed on to their destination. The important thing is that in future a great industry, such as that of lumber manufacturing, should be relieved of any artificial restraint which can be removed and which it will probably be found can be done away with, without any corresponding loss to the parties who at present fear that the change will result to their detriment.

With the season's lumber cutting operations practically at an end it is estimated that the cut in the State of Maine this year amounted to about 700,000,000 feet. Compared with other seasons these figures show no appreciable gain or loss, the anticipated heavy falling off from last season's cut being overcome to a considerable extent by the late spring. A considerable quantity of snow remained on the ground up to early in May, making it possible to pursue logging operations later than usual. Much of the lumber cut will be taken to the pulp mills to be converted into paper.

The log driving season is now on and thousands of men are gathered at the headquarters of the Penobscot and other rivers ready to start the logs down the waterways to the pulp and lumber mills. In addition to the logs cut this season a large quantity of lumber cut last year, which was left in the woods on account of the inert market, will be brought down.

Hoo-Hoo at Toronto

Members of Eastern District Hold Successful Concatenation—Timely Suggestions for the Welfare of the Order



Vicegerent Snark J. L. Campbell.

Perhaps not since the resurrection of Hoo-Hoo, in 1892, has a more satisfactory concatenation been held than that which took place in Toronto Friday evening, May 28th. Larger meetings there have been, but none in which the spirit of good fellowship more thoroughly pervaded the proceedings from start to finish. Even the kittens restrained themselves in a most admirable manner under the trying circumstances incident to their journey through the onion patch.

The Vicegerent Snark, J. L. Campbell, presided in a most acceptable manner, and selected a staff of officers who gave him splendid assistance. He was also supported by a distinguished representative of the Supreme Nine, in the person of W. A. Hadley, who will doubtless be honored a few months hence by being elected Snark of the Universe.

The city of Hamilton was well represented, doubtless due in some measure to the energetic work of Mr. Patterson, than whom there is no more enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo.

The officers of the evening were as follows:—

Snark, J. L. Campbell, Toronto.
Senior Hoo-Hoo, T. S. Young, Toronto.
Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. P. Bull, Toronto.
Bojum, Thos. Patterson, Hamilton.
Scrivenoter, G. H. Hager, Toronto.
Jabberwock, H. B. Weiss, Toronto.
Custodian, B. Stewart, Toronto.
Arcanoper, James Lauder, Toronto.
Gurdon, A. R. Riches, Toronto.

Six blind kittens were inducted into the mysteries that prevail beyond the garden fence, answering to their names as follows:

L. J. McCormack (Mickle, Dymont & Company), Barrie.
H. A. Rose (Fraser River Lumber Company), Toronto.
F. H. Potts (M. Brennen & Sons), Hamilton.
John Siemon (Siemon Brothers), Warton.
C. G. Grant (C. G. Anderson Lumber Company), Toronto.
Sidney Richardson (Retail Lumber Merchant), Elora.

Following the concatenation there was the usual session "On the Roof," which was both enjoyable and instructive. The following toasts were proposed and duly honored: "The King," by singing the National Anthem; "Wholesale Interests," by Walter Laidlaw; "Retail Interests," by Thos. Patterson; "The Kittens," by the several candidates; "House of Hoo-Hoo," by W. A. Hadley, W. J. MacBeth, H. P. Hubbard and J. G. Cane.

The toast of the Vicegerent Snark was proposed in a happy speech by Mr. Hadley. In responding, Mr. Campbell referred at some length to matters affecting the welfare of Hoo-Hoo. If the Order was to prosper as it should, he believed its scope should be widened so that questions of importance to the lumber trade would be discussed at meetings. There was doubtless much good to be accomplished by meeting together and getting acquainted. Too frequently we have an erroneous conception of our competitor. Mr. Campbell referred to the benefits which had accrued to the lumber trade of western Canada through the organization of retail associations. It had eliminated injurious price-cutting and placed many retail lumbermen on their feet, whereas if the policy of individual effort had been continued, many of them would have long ago succumbed. Hoo-Hoo in the Eastern District of Canada had not been particularly active during the past twelve months, but if its destinies were guided by influential and careful members, there was no reason in his opinion why it should not be made a most useful organization.

The final toast was that of "The Press," which was responded to by T. S. Young, of the "Canada Lumberman."

During the evening a splendid programme of entertainment was furnished by G. H. Hager, Connor Mehan, James McLaughlin and the National Male Quartette, Messrs. Gardner, Evers, Bannati and Davis. The accompanist was E. Bowles.

A large number of men have left Cranbrook, B.C., for the Skookemchuck, to start a tie camp for Breckenridge & Lund, of Wardner. Over 100 men will be employed.

First Annual Banquet of Lumbermen

Members of Canadian Association Hold Successful Gathering at Ottawa Important Suggestions Made by Speakers—Transportation Companies' Representatives Express Good Will and Wishes

The first annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held in Ottawa at the Laurentian Club on Tuesday, May 18th, and was an unqualified success. The association has only completed the first year of its existence and is already established as one of the most useful and energetic associations for trade purposes in Canada. This was amply demonstrated by the fact that the banquet was attended by about sixty members and their guests, and that among the members present there were representatives of the lumber industry from Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. When one takes into consideration the short time which the association has been in existence and the little opportunity there has been for organization work, the association, and more especially its secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, are deserving of congratulation upon the results of their efforts.

The president of the association, Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, presided at the banquet, and upon his right was seated Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. On the left of the chairman sat Hon. J. G. Foster, United States Consul-General for Canada. Others at the head table included Wm. Power, of W. & J. Sharples, Quebec; John Pullen, Montreal, assistant freight traffic manager of the G.T.R.; Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; J. W. Hendry, Vancouver, B.C.; Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa; R. H. Campbell, superintendent of the Dominion Bureau of Forestry; W. B. Bulling, Montreal, assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R.; S. H. Howard, general freight agent for the C.P.R., and J. F. Orde, Ottawa, solicitor for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Those who were seated at the other tables included:

W. K. Graftey, of the Montreal Lumber Company, Montreal; Geo. I. Dewar, of the Export Lumber Company, Ottawa; A. H. Huff, divisional freight agent of the G.T.R., Ottawa; M. S. Donaldson, superintendent of the G.T.R., Ottawa; Ward Hughson, of Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que.; Mr. Felion, of E. H. Lemay, Montreal; J. H. Redfern, Montreal; R. G. Cameron, treasurer Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa; Frank Hawkins, secretary Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa; Fred & C. J. Booth, of J. R. Booth, Ottawa; F. W. Powell, of the Rideau Lumber Company, Ottawa; Reginald Beckett, of Dobell, Beckett & Company, Quebec; R. A. McCormack, of the C. P. R., Ottawa; J. E. Walsh, C.M.A., Toronto; W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, Hull, Que.; J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa; J. B. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto; Dennis Murphy, of the Ottawa Transportation Company, Ottawa; Thos. Wilson, Ottawa; W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; W. C. Laidlaw, of the Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto; H. Boulton, of the "Canada Lumberman," Toronto; W. S. Tilston, of the Transportation Department of the Montreal Board of Trade; Samuel Thompson, of W. C. Edwards & Company, Ottawa; Walter Ross, of J. R. Booth, Ottawa; Geo. W. Grier, Montreal; A. C. McCall, M.P., Simcoe, Ont.; D. H. McLennan, of the McLennan Lumber Company, Montreal; Peter Whelen, of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, and president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, Ottawa; G. C. Hurdman, Ottawa; G. A. Fowler, lumber agent of the C.P.R., Montreal; George Gordon, M.P., Cache Bay, Ont.; E. R. Bremner, of Watson & Todd, Limited, Ottawa; J. W. Smith, of the Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.; J. C. Browne, of Fraser & Company, Ottawa; Guy Thombs, of the C. N. Quebec Railway; C. A. Hays, of the G.T.R.; V. R. Marshall, of the Brockville Lumber Company, Brockville; A. W. Fraser, K.C., Ottawa; W. H. Bromley, of the Pembroke Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.; J. C. Cox, of the Robt. Cox & Company, Ottawa and Liverpool, Eng.; M. P. Kinsella, of Skillings, Whitney & Barnes, Ottawa; H. B. Poliwka, of J. Burstall & Company, Quebec.

Several letters of regret at their inability to be present at the banquet were read by the secretary, among them being letters from: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. K. Kerr, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. Charles Marcell, Speaker of the House of Commons; John W. Loud, general traffic manager of the G. T. R.; Geo. F. Craig, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association; S. F. Perry, secretary of the National Lumber Dealers' Association; Joseph H. Sorley, of the C.P.R., Ottawa; W. B. Tindall, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto; Otto Lachmund, president of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, Revelstoke, B.C.; Wm. A. Anstie Nelson, B.C., secretary-treasurer of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association; Frank Patterson, president of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen's Association; R. H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen's Association; J. W. Long, president

of the New York "Lumber Trade Journal"; John G. Staats, manager of the New York "Lumberman's Review"; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Forest Service; J. E. Defebaugh, editor of the "American Lumberman"; Hon. Clifford Sifton; James Davidson, president of the Ottawa Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and J. S. Davis, Brooklyn, New York.

The Banquet.

The menu was a most inviting one and the guests all enjoyed the repast excellently. The after-dinner proceedings were marked by the delivery of a number of unusually interesting speeches and by the rendering of several much appreciated songs, one of the chief contributors to the music being the secretary of the association, Mr. Frank Hawkins.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, who presided, acted as toast master and called upon all present to open the toasting by drinking the health of the King. This was loyally attended to and was succeeded by enthusiastic toasts to the Governor-General and the President of the United States.

In reply to the toast to the President of the United States a felicitous speech was made by Hon. J. G. Foster, United States Consul-General for Canada. Mr. Foster referred to the waning supply of timber in the United States, saying that, according to a generally accepted estimate, it would only last for about thirty years more. The lumbering operations of the future, therefore, must be of a conservative nature, and involve wise and careful cutting of the timber crop. It had been a source of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to him to note that there had been this year at Washington a conference of representatives from Canada, Mexico and the United States for the joint consideration of the conservation of the natural resources of the continent. He believed that from this conference much more even than material good would come, for it recognized the mutual interest which we had in each other's welfare and that the best and wisest use of the resources of each part would constitute and make up the best use of the resources of the whole. These two countries were very similar in their origin and extent, and were identical in many of their interests. They would, he believed, constantly tend toward advance and progress, and work together for higher ideals and standards of civilization and true progress.

Mr. R. L. Borden, who was next called upon, referred at first to the fact that four committees of the House of Commons had been appointed to study the conservation of the natural resources of the country. They had begun their work during the present session and already many important recommendations had been made as a result of their work. He believed that their efforts would result in a great deal of good to the country.

One thing had especially struck him, Mr. Borden said, in regard to the lumbering industry of Canada. That was the absolute lack of definite information on many important points. He could go to the records of the United States and find that the total lumber cut of that country was about 40,000,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and that the cut of railway ties, cordwood, etc., was about 100,000,000,000 feet. It seemed to him remarkable that he could get no information as to the general lumber cut of Canada. Another thing had also impressed him very forcibly. He had always been under the impression that the forest resources of Canada were immensely greater than those of the United States. He had disabused himself of this impression, however, before he had gone very far, because, after consulting a number of authorities, he had found that upon the whole the forest resources of the United States were slightly in excess of those of Canada, although the cut in the United States was immensely greater than in Canada at the present time.

Public interest was certainly being awakened upon this subject and he felt sure that there was absolute no division of opinion between the two political parties in the House of Commons upon it. They were both concerned in educating the people to understand the importance of conserving these resources and in employing the best means available for effecting that purpose.

Mr. A. McCall, M.P., Simcoe, Ont., in a short speech, said that he believed the lumbering industry developed the best men in the community. From the day when a young man first shouldered an axe until he had gone through all the operations of the lumber business, he was engaged in work which called upon him for the exercise of courage and high ambition and which made of him as good a man as any country could produce.

Mr. George Gordon, of Cache Bay, Ont., delivered a speech which held the close interest of all present. In his opening remarks he attributed the lack of statistics for the lumber business in Canada to-day, to the fact that heretofore they had not had an organization like the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Formerly it had been very hard to get the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa lumbermen together, with those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The object of the association, as he understood it, was to get all the lumbermen of the Dominion together and to gather together all kinds of useful information regarding the lumber industry for the benefit of the lumbermen and of the public. He believed that the association would be able to accomplish much good, not only for the association itself, but for the whole of Canada. He did not believe that lumbermen in Canada had been as wasteful of the forest resources of the country as the lumbermen of the United States had been of their country's. Some years ago, however, perhaps 20 or 25 years ago, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec much timber had been slaughtered simply because the lumbermen could not find a market for the tops of trees and for inferior lumber such as they had markets for to-day.

Mr. Gordon thought that the governments of Canada, local as well as Dominion, were primarily responsible for most of the waste that had taken place. The Province of Ontario was trying to do good, and was doing much good to-day, but he wished to draw their attention to the fact that they were selling timber under conditions which should not be continued. When selling timber they were giving 10-year leases, and in some cases 15-year leases. The owner of a lease, when the time drew near for it to expire, found out that if he had not all the pine cut off, it would revert to the Crown. The consequence was that no lumberman was going to leave any lumber on the land if he could help it. Another thing which he thought was wrong was that the Government, after selling the timber, should also collect a due of so much a thousand feet for the lumber cut. They should sell the lumber for what it was worth in the first place, and not impose a subsequent charge in the form of a due. The timber should belong to the lumberman so long as he thought fit to cut it. He would then allow the smaller timber a chance to grow.

Where timber was growing on lands which were not fit for settlement, settlers should never be allowed to go into that land at all. Where the timber was found on land which was good for settlement they should make different regulations, but if they would keep settlers out of the land which was not good for anything but growing timber, they would have timber in Canada for years and years to come. Lumbermen all knew that the timber resources, and particularly the white pine, in Canada was very limited. If the cutting went on in the way it was going on at present they could soon count the years when they would have none left at all. But if the Government would sell the timber which they now held, under an arrangement by which the owner was allowed to cut and handle the timber in his own way, there was not a lumberman in Canada to-day who would not prove one of the most efficient agents for the preservation of the forest resources.

Mr. Gordon concluded by declaring that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had been very successful, but that it had only started on its career as the most useful lumber organization which Canada had ever had.

The Lumberman's Interest in the Forest.

Senator W. C. Edwards spoke forcibly about the effect of fire upon the forests. The greatest care should be taken to preserve the forests from fire. If there had been no other instrumentality for the destruction of the forests than the woodsman's axe, Canada's forests to-day would be green and unbroken. Fire had destroyed twenty times as much timber in Canada as the axe. It was true that there had been a great awakening in regard to the importance of preserving the forests, and he believed it would result in more judicious cutting in the future than heretofore. No one else in Canada had the same interest in the preservation of the forests as the lumbermen had. Every lumberman who was worthy of consideration at all had large investments in mills, dams, and improvements which had cost large sums of money, and the conservation of the forests was their primary interest.

In conclusion, Senator Edwards said that he believed the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had a very promising future. Some work had already been done in connection with the cost of transportation, and, from the large number of pleased railway men who were in attendance at the banquet, he took it that the question had been everlastingly settled and that the banquet was a love feast to celebrate the settlement (applause and laughter).

Mr. J. B. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto, made a short speech and proposed a toast to Mr. John W. Hendry, of Vancouver.

Mr. Hendry said that he hoped the whole country would take up the matter of the conservation of the timber resources of Canada. The Province of British Columbia was about to appoint a board of conservation for its natural resources, and the Dominion was going to do something similar. He hoped that every province would fall in line. He was pleased to know that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association intended to take in the whole country. He would do anything he could

to interest the people of British Columbia to help the association along.

Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, made a brief and amusing speech and referred to Mr. J. R. Booth as the greatest man in Canada. He concluded by saying that he did not know what the freedom of the city was or where it was kept, but if the lumbermen could find it they were more than welcome to it (laughter).

The Transportation Companies.

The transportation representatives were next toasted. Mr. D. Murphy, of Ottawa, introduced them with an amusing talk and was followed by Mr. John Pullen, assistant freight traffic manager for the G. T. R., Montreal. Mr. Pullen announced that if the banquet had only been held a year ago he doubted whether the railroads would have had the hardihood to advance the freight rates at all. It was the sincere desire of the management of the G. T. R. and of all its officers to serve the public efficiently and well. They had transportation for sale and desired to give the public the best service possible at the lowest charges which were consistent with good service. They had to keep in mind, however, not only the interests of the patrons of the line, but those also of the poor shareholders on the other side of the Atlantic. The company had to send the shareholders a little contribution once in a while. With what was left it was their desire to improve the service and to lower the freight rates if there was anything to spare. The public, however, could not expect the company to go on reducing freight rates on the one hand and improving the service on the other.

With reference to the unfortunate little affair which had brought them together at Ottawa at that time, he had nothing to predict as to the outcome. He would say, however, that the railway companies were trying to present a fair statement of their side of the case. He believed that the lumbermen were doing the same. He had also the highest regard for the impartiality of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Whatever decision they should reach the G. T. R. would abide by it cheerfully.

Mr. W. B. Bulling, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., Montreal, spoke in much the same strain as Mr. Pullen. It was a matter of business with the railways he said. The efforts they were making at the present time were for the purpose of removing a great many of the grounds for complaint which had arisen regarding improper or unequal charges for similar services. He had no doubt that these differences would be adjusted satisfactorily for all concerned. It was very difficult to bring about uniformity without involving changes, both up and down.

Mr. Guy Thombs, general freight agent of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, in a brief speech, said that he believed that if the truth were told they would find that the change in freight rates a year ago was responsible for the organization of the splendid Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of the Dominion Department of Forestry, spoke of the forestry conditions of Canada. He said that the Government and the public were both taking an increased interest in the forestry situation. The Government was realizing more and more, as the lumbermen had realized years ago, that the first thing to be done for the preservation of the forests was to give them effective protection against fire. Another important point which was being given more attention to-day than formerly was that land which was not suited for agriculture should not have settlers allowed upon it. The young timber should be protected and as little of it as possible should be destroyed. Every tree which was saved was so much saved to the assets of the Dominion and to the lumbermen themselves.

The president, Mr. Gordon E. Edwards, announced that the conclusion of the speaking had then been reached, and suggested that the banquet should be brought to an end by singing "God Save the King." He expressed his pleasure at having present, for the banquet, lumbermen from the Pacific Coast, and from as far east as Quebec. This was the first occasion on which lumbermen from Ontario and Quebec had met around the festive board. From the indications afforded he felt sure that the association was bound to succeed.

Before the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. S. H. Howard, general freight agent of the C. P. R., proposed a toast to the officers of the association.

This toast was heartily drunk and President Edwards in reply said that he was a firm believer in associations. If they did nothing more than accomplish good fellowship they were getting mighty good value for their money.

The members then joined in singing "God Save the King," and the banquet was brought to a conclusion.

The representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the transportation companies who have been working for some time upon the preparation of a uniform bill of lading, have practically completed their work. The bill has been agreed to by all interests and laid before the Board of Railway Commissioners. Some matters of minor importance still remain to be settled and the bill, it is expected, will shortly be embodied in an order of the Board making it effective.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

Brisk Demand for Lower Grades

Vancouver, May 22.—The local demand for lumber is quite brisk, the lower grades especially being active. There is lack of uniformity, however, in prices. Manufacturers have endeavored to agree upon prices to some extent, but have not succeeded. The increased demand, however, has enabled manufacturers to be a little independent and prices, as a result, are a little higher than they were in April. Local lumber is sold in the rough and the British Columbia consumer is therefore obtaining his lumber at less than cost. The prices on the prairies are also below cost. In spite of the better prices obtained for higher grades of lumber, manufacturers claim that they are not receiving, at present, an adequate return for the capital which they have invested.

The price of fir logs at present is from \$9 to \$10. The cost of manufacturing lumber is at least \$4. The finished lumber, therefore, should sell at least at \$14. Instead of this it is bringing only about \$10.50 to \$11. The output is from 50 to 65 per cent, common and therefore, in order to even up, a good profit must be secured on the higher grades. This has been impossible for some time, and it is said that last year the majority of the mills made no profits.

Locally the consumer benefitted by the depression in the mill business, and buildings were erected probably cheaper than they will ever be again.

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs has been brought about largely, and still exists, as a result of the competition of rough lumber from the mountain sections and spruce from Saskatchewan. Owing to their closer location to the prairies, the mountain mills are able to obtain better freight rates and to lay their lumber down cheaper than the coast mills. The coast fir, however, being of a better quality than that of the interior, permits of the manufacture of a greater percentage of high grade lumber. On the higher grades the coast mills have the advantage both in prices and supply.

The quality of the logs now coming on the market appears to be getting lower each year. The percentage of culled logs is high. At present prices, lumber cannot be cut profitably from these logs. This applies with particular force to cedar logs.

It is interesting to note that the log market is being depressed by logs towed over from the United States, where, owing to lower cost of logging and to the heavy acreage tax, loggers are racing against time to clear their claims. In British Columbia, loggers are being forced to go further and further inland to secure their supplies.

There is little change to report in the shingle situation. This is the harvest season for shingles, and orders are plentiful from the prairies and eastern Canada. The base price is steady at \$2. The price for the clear star grade in the United States is \$1.65 and there is therefore no market for the Canadian article of this grade. The price with the duty off would only be \$1.35. Clear stars are therefore being marketed entirely at home.

It is asserted in several quarters that on the whole the condition of the lumber and shingle markets is much improved. The demand for timber is declining on account of high prices. The cost of timber at present, compared with what it was when the Government acreage was free for the asking, is a very different matter. Formerly it cost the original licensee something like 35 cents, and now it costs from \$1.50 to \$3.

Cheap Gas Production from Sawdust.

A plant for the production of gas from sawdust, shavings, mill refuse, etc., which has been invented by Walter Thomas, of Vancouver, will be one of the interesting exhibits at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Anything which has carbon left in it will be available for the supply of material from which to manufacture the gas. The difficulty about the use of mill refuse in the past has been the lack of thorough combustion and the consequent large quantity of smoke produced. Mr. Thomas' plant overcomes this by having a double combustion chamber. Compressed air is used to drive the smoke and gas from one chamber through the white heat of the other chamber, above the fire box, before it enters the cleaners. It is claimed that by this means every particle of smoke and suspended matter is consumed in the second chamber, and that the gas which is emitted is pure. The gas is carried from the retort to an engine where it produces power for driving an electric motor. Mr. Thomas claims that he can produce gas from sawdust for ten cents a thousand feet.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, in a recent discussion on the subject of free lumber and shingles, stated that American buyers sought Canadian shingles "because they are a better product than our own." If the tariff were lowered American producers would have to turn out a better article. Senator Piles argued that American shingles were produced on the true principle of forest conservation—i.e., instead of using best quality cedar, the makers got their material from logged-off lands,

thereby making good use of large quantities of timber which would otherwise be useless. A reduction of the shingle tariff would force American mills to cut new timber, while there would be little improvement in the quality. Reading between the lines, one is obliged to conclude that British Columbia shingles are the ruling factor in the market, because of their splendid quality.

New Freight Line via Mexican Isthmus.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a line from Montreal to Vancouver and Victoria via the Tehuantepec route, which is as follows: The Elder Dempster Company, Montreal to Puerto on the Gulf of Mexico; Tehuantepec National Railway, Puerto to Salina Cruz on the Pacific coast (190 miles); Canadian Mexican Pacific Line, Salina Cruz to Vancouver, Victoria, etc. Rates quoted so far are about 20 per cent. lower than the lake and rail transcontinental rates. They include all charges, except insurance on goods. The line is willing to pay half the inland charges to Montreal on shipments originating at water points in Ontario or Quebec. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has notified the Elder Dempster Company that the basis of rates proposed would not enable eastern manufacturers to compete with Great Britain. Negotiations are now going on with that in view. Special regulations have been adopted for the admission, free of duty, of Canadian goods shipped to Vancouver and Victoria via this line.

Australians Impressed by Canadian West.

Mr. George Fenwick, the veteran editor of the Otago "Daily Times," New Zealand, speaking of some features of the recent visit of the Australian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, referred to an enjoyable inspection of the large lumber mills at Vancouver and thereabouts. He said: "The magnitude of the operations of these mills greatly astonished and surprised us, nothing similar to them being found in Australia or New Zealand. We were the more interested in these mills, owing to the fact that large quantities of lumber from them are shipped to our country. We speak of this lumber as Oregon, and I had always been under the impression that the lumber we were getting was Oregon pine. I find, as a matter of fact, that it is Douglas fir. In New Zealand there has been a discussion of the question whether we should continue to admit this lumber. It is argued by those who are interested in the native timber, that the importation of Canadian lumber has interfered with the development of the timber interests of our own country and that there has been a depreciation in the price. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the matter. So far this commission has not reported, but it is unlikely that action will be taken to exclude the timber of Canada."

Personal Mention.

Mr. Chris. McRae, the energetic and popular manager of the Alberta Lumber Company, is in the East at present on a business trip.

Mr. Agate, manager for L. M. Rice & Company, dealers in manufacturers' supplies, spent a week in Seattle recently on business for his firm.

Gordon Watson and O. West will be managers of a planing mill and sash and door factory at Revelstoke, which is being erected by R. J. Watson, Dominion timber agent.

A party of Portland, Ore., men who were in Vancouver recently looking for timber properties, comprised W. H. Snell, G. Laidley, E. D. McClellan, D. H. Morton and B. M. King.

Messrs. J. R. Craig, Alex. Johnson and Jas. Cooke, known as the Abbotsford Lumber Company, have disposed of their mill and limits on Abbotsford Lake to Messrs. Arthur & J. Tretheway, formerly of Harrison lake.

George F. Gibson, who has been manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, has severed his connection with that company, and has been succeeded by E. Helliwell, who has close personal relations with a number of the shareholders.

Mr. Ernst Dolge, a well known Tacoma lumber dealer, was in Vancouver recently for a few days, picking out a bill of lumber at the Vancouver Lumber Company's plant. Mr. Dolge takes only the best clear stuff, for which he pays the top price, and his orders are eagerly sought by coast lumbermen.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England, has been transferred to the trade commissionership for the Midlands and Wales. His office in future will be at Central House, New street, Birmingham. His position at Bristol has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. D. Arnaud, late of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Walter R. Duckworth, of Montreal, Que., inspecting engineer for the Dominion Bridge Company, who are erecting the new Granville street bridge, spent a few days in Vancouver recently accompanied by

Mrs. Duckworth. He was well pleased with the progress being made on the structure and expressed himself optimistically concerning Vancouver's natural advantages.

Many New Mills Being Built.

At the Rock Bay camp of the Hastings Mill Company an eight-mile stretch of logging railroad is nearing completion, and a shorter line at the company's Bow camp is now being operated.

Mr. W. Beach, a Seattle lumberman, will erect a shingle mill on the north end of Lulu island, within the city limits of New Westminster, in the near future. He has purchased a site of seven acres from the city.

The McLaren sawmill, burned at Barnet a few days ago, will be immediately rebuilt, according to advices which have been received in Vancouver by agents of Mr. Alexander McLaren, of Buckingham, Que., one of the principal owners of the property destroyed.

Work is to be shortly commenced on a large shingle mill to be constructed at Esquimault, adjacent to the E. & N. Railway line, to cost \$150,000. The wharves and buildings will be commenced in June. There will be facilities for water carriage of logs, water shipment, and the loading of large vessels.

Mr. John Hanbury, whose former plant on False creek was removed to make way for the new Granville street bridge, states that he will erect, this summer, a modern sawmill just south of the old location, where he will have a water frontage of 1,200 feet. The mill will have a daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber.

Messrs. Brooks and Woodburn, of the Brooks & Scanlon Lumber Company, one of the largest sawmill firms in America, were in Vancouver recently. They stated that it was their intention to erect a sawmill of large capacity in or near New Westminster. Construction will commence in the near future. Messrs. Brooks and Woodburn are also preparing to take out large quantities of timber on the Lillooet, where a seven-mile road is being built to tap the limits.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths

A sawmill east of Kamloops, B.C., at Carlin Siding, was destroyed by a bush fire during May.

British Columbia lumbermen say they have had little trouble in securing plenty of labor for the season's work.

The Canadian fishing steamer "Celestial Empire" has given up the halibut fishing for the time being, and will engage in log towing. This is the second boat to quit fishing and go to hauling logs.

The mill at Still Creek, B.C., owned by the Royal City Planing Mills Company, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire recently. A stiff breeze fanned a nearby bush fire into a fierce conflagration, and for over two hours a force of fifty men had a busy time of it.

The mills at Cascade, in the Kootenays, have been very busy of late. Over 150 men are employed. These mills shipped over 1,000,000 feet of lumber to the prairies during March and had orders for 72 cars ahead of this month's cutting. The demand from the prairies is brisk.

The steamer "Indravelli," after loading lumber at Sydney, B.C., recently came to Victoria and loaded a million feet of lumber from Cameron's and Sayward's mills. This shipment was the largest ever made from the port of Victoria. The cargo will be taken to Suva and New Zealand.

No fire wardens have been appointed this year. The weather is becoming warm and there is already news of many bush fires in the interior. The close season for setting fires commenced May 1st, and something should be done at once. As there are no fire wardens, it is not possible to get permits to clear land by burning.

The cut of logs on the coast of British Columbia for April was 52,869,561 feet. This is the largest cut ever recorded for one month, it being 2,000,000 feet over the largest previous cut. With logs at high water mark as regards price, it is believed that there must be a decided drop. From present indications there will be as many logs go into the water in May as there were in April.

There are nine sawmills within a radius of 40 miles from Revelstoke, B.C., and all these claim to have a large number of orders for the summer trade. Some claim that they have had to refuse orders from the prairie customers. The increase of industry will necessitate the enlargement of gangs; logging camps will be also more severely taxed, and it is feared there may be some scarcity of men. Besides the mills, two sash and door factories will be in full swing.

Some discussion has been taking place recently among British Columbia mill owners regarding the advisability of organizing an insurance company among themselves. Under such a scheme each mill owner would pay annually into the company a sum equal to the amount he

would otherwise pay in premiums to a straight line company, but whatever the company earned would come back to the mill owners in dividends.

The British Columbia officials of the Dominion Timber Department are having two excellent power launches built for the use of themselves and officers of the department on the coast. When completed they will be among the best craft of the kind on local waters. The larger boat of the two will be 55 feet over all with 11 feet beam, and will have an engine of 30 or 40 h.p. She will have accommodation and berths for eight persons. The smaller launch will be 35 feet over all with 9 feet beam, and will have a 20 h.p. engine. She will have accommodation for four persons. Both vessels will be ready for operation this summer.

The competition of Puget Sound mills last year—intensified probably by the financial depression—undoubtedly told against the exports of Douglas fir (Oregon) from British Columbia to Australia. There has recently been a better demand for spruce, particularly in Melbourne, which is largely used for box and case making. The ships "Lindesfarne" and "Annesley," recently discharged about 800 standards (each 1,980 superficial feet) and about 700 standards, respectively, of spruce at Melbourne from the Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, New Brunswick. The specification of these cargoes was 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 x 3 deals.

Government Report on Crows Nest Destruction.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, assistant inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, made a preliminary investigation of the Crow's Nest Valley district in southern Alberta in the autumn of 1908, and has embodied the result of his investigations in an interesting report.

Only thirty-three square miles of unburned forest are left out of a total of two hundred and twelve square miles of possible forest area. All this area, according to the reports of early explorers and travellers, was originally covered by a dense forest.

In the following schedule he summarizes the condition of the tract:

Sod-covered, denuded area	85 sq. miles
Dead standing timber	34 sq. miles
Area covered with young growth	60 sq. miles
Unburned forest	33 sq. miles

Total 212 sq. miles

Thus no less than 179 square miles out of the 212 (over 84 per cent. of the area) has been cleared by fire at one time or another.

Eighteen square miles of the area is above timber line.

The area first mentioned, viz., the "sod-covered, denuded area," presents one of the most difficult propositions. Before railway construction started, this area was covered by a heavy fir forest. Now it is "a poor gravelly prairie, unfit for agriculture, or very little value for grazing, and which is in no way producing a crop." This is the result of repeated burnings. The first fire does not usually have this effect, but "a second or third fire rarely fails to kill all the forest reproduction," (i.e., the young trees) "to destroy the remaining seed trees, to burn off the upper layer of soil and leave a desolate waste."

Of unburned forest only 33 square miles (about 15 per cent. of the area) remain, and these are situated in the places that are least easy to get at, namely, at high levels and at the heads of valleys and in draws; and this forest is, consequently, least valuable. It is the timber that is easy to get at that the fire here, as everywhere else, has consumed or damaged.

Bear Brokers Blamed for Depression in United States.

The operations of bear brokers in the United States are blamed by some of the shingle manufacturers in British Columbia for the depression of the United States market. It is claimed that bogus price lists are circulated in the East for this express purpose. According to those who make this claim, these wholesalers offer shingles at lower prices than those quoted at the mills. Shingles cannot be sold at these prices, but the impression goes abroad that the mills are overcharging. The trade then goes to the wholesaler. Dealers and manufacturers have organized a campaign against these brokers. The brokers promise to retaliate by a more strenuous bear movement.

In British Columbia the wholesalers, fortunately, are too scrupulous and too few to be a menace to the shingle industry in this manner.

Hardware firms and grocery concerns report that business was never better. They attribute the activity to the number of camps starting up along the coast. This, no doubt, means that the loggers are all busy.

Mr. A. S. Brake, importing broker, 510 Homer street, reports a brisk demand for "Dey Time Registers." The Rat Portage Lumber Company have arranged to instal a No. 60 Time Recorder to serve 200 employees, and the Potlatch Lumber Company, Idaho, are putting in six machines of 150 capacity each. The Fraser River Lumber Company are also putting in additional recorders, to serve 50 men.

THE WOODWORKER

As to Factory Box Methods.

By B. MARSHALL.

Considerable disagreement exists as to which is the correct method of working lumber up into boxes. W. B. Thompson, in the March "Wood-Worker," says: It is a well known fact that all up-to-date box plants cut their stock to the right length, then rip it to right width for a complete shook, and resaw last." True, this holds good in some parts of the country. In other parts of the country it is a well known fact that the up-to-date box plants resaw the lumber first, dress next, and cut to size afterward. I know one of the largest box plants, running nine 6-inch vertical band resaws, doing the work that way. Either method has good points, and considerable argument might be put up in favor of either method.

Permit me to tell how this is done at a large plant where I have been filling for some years, the boxes manufactured being used for the packing of condensed milk, pure milk, butter, eggs, pancake flour, soap, flatirons, dry goods and other things. The lowest grade of pine, Canada pine, yellow pine, gum, bass, poplar, cottonwood, hemlock, birch, oak, maple, ash and other woods are used. Orders, as a rule, run up into many thousands and are run out at a remarkably rapid rate. Machines are located in such manner that the lumber travels from one machine to the other in a systematic manner, without the service of trucks, where it is possible to place them so, the rough lumber coming in one end of the shop, and ready-made boxes or shooks going out the other.

The lumber arriving at the factory, is put on trucks and moved to the band resaw. As this low-grade lumber consists of all widths, running all the way from 4-inch to 24-inch wide, it is cut as it comes from the car. The sawyer regulates his feed according to the surfacers, two of which he is supposed to supply with lumber. In hardwood this is rather a strong test, and two resaws are used for three surfacers. The surfacers are constructed with six-section divided feed rolls, which makes it possible to run six narrow boards of different thicknesses simultaneously. the planer man and his helper being careful at all times to keep the pairs together which come from one board.

From the planer the lumber travels to the cut-off saw, one planer being able to supply two sets of saws (a set consisting of a cut-off and a rip saw), and sometimes more, with lumber, depending upon the quality and size of boxes made. Every cut-off saw is provided with an up-to-date, reliable, automatic, quickly-changeable cross-cut gauge. These gauges are great time and lumber-saving devices. Supposing, for instance, the sawyer was cutting a certain length, and a bad place happened to be near the end. This gauge makes it possible for him to cut a shorter length without any loss of time. Two boards are cut at the same time, and sometimes more, if the lumber happens to be clear, being careful always to keep the pairs together. The odd lengths are dropped on the floor, to be gathered up by a laborer employed for this special purpose. The regular stock slides across a little bridge, from the cut-off saw to the rip saw, which is located near by.

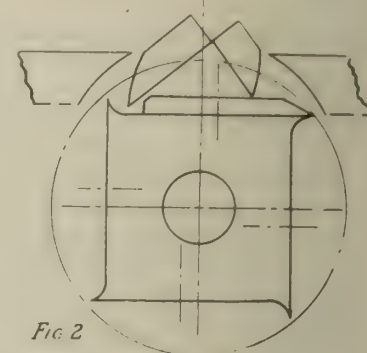
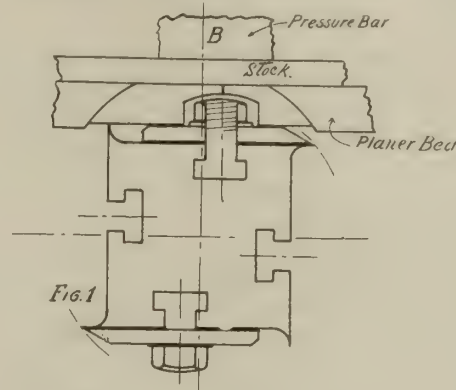
The rip sawyer takes the stock as fast as ready, from the cut-off saw, ripping one-piece sides from everything wide enough, and two or more pieces for tops and bottoms, according to the order, two boards being cut at the same time. Crooked edges are jointed on the rip saw; this is accomplished by running them through the saw free-handed, by eyesight, without a gauge. A boy is stationed on the opposite side of the rip saw, to take away the stock and count it simultaneously. For this purpose he has a bench placed on that side of the saw, with a back rest, to pile the stock. This back rest has marks at certain heights, according to the thickness of the stock, and whenever the pile grows up to a particular mark, the boy knows the number of pieces, without the labor of counting them. The boy then passes the stock on to the boxboard matcher.

One boxboard matcher is able to keep the stock away for two sets of saws. Here the tongue and groove are cut on all the stock which needs them. One side of the matcher cuts the tongue, the other the groove. The feed is automatic and of high speed. Any board splitting or breaking out by matching is carried back to the rip saw, to be trimmed and fitted over again.

From the boxboard matcher the stock passes over to the driving benches and is driven together on solidly-constructed horses, made especially for that purpose, with a wooden mallet. The tops for all the boxes, also bottoms, ends and sides for some of the boxes, not ordered ready-made, are tied up here into bundles of 25 each, ready for shipment. The bottoms, ends and sides for boxes ordered ready-made, are passed to different machines, such as printer, hand-hole machines, etc. It is understood that the process of matching on ends and some sides is not necessary, hence these parts are passed on from the saws to the printers and hand-hole machine, and from there to the nailing machines, or lock-corner machine (dovetailer).

Arriving at the lock-corner machine, the ends and sides are placed in the machine, twenty or more pieces at one time, depending on the thickness of the stock, and both ends cut simultaneously. From there the ends pass to the automatic glueing machine and the sides to the automatic setting-up machine. The man on the glueing machine spreads glue on the ends, then places them in the setting-up machine, while the man on the setter-up places the sides in the machine and works the lever with his foot, which sets the machine in action, and the box is pressed together instantly.

From the setting-up machine the frames of the boxes are passed over slides to the automatic four-saw corner trimmer, where the boxes are trimmed on the corners by travelling over the saws twice, by an automatic feed. From the corner trimmer the frames of the boxes are

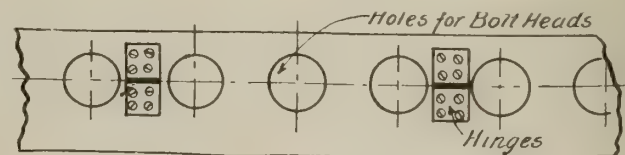


sent to the bottom-nailing machine, over slides, to have the bottoms fastened on. The man at the nailing machine also places the box, after the machine has performed its duty, in a sort of a hopper, which is connected with the side trimmer. The boxes are carried by an endless chain past two cutterheads, and the bottom of the box trimmed on both sides simultaneously. This trimmer runs without the attention of any one.

The man at the automatic end trimmer or blocker, which is next, takes the boxes as fast as they come from the automatic side trimmer. The man at this machine is supposed to rim the boxes at the end, also pull out all nails which might have been driven out on the sides. All the boxes for which the order says "nailed only," are framed up on the frame-nailing machine. This frame is given to the bottom nailer next, and then follows the same process as the lock-corner boxes. One set of nailing machines (a set consists of one frame and one bottom nailer) has a capacity of 1,600 to 2,000 boxes a day. In rare cases some boxes are sanded off on a big disk sander, which ends the journey in the box plant.

The shavings from the machines are blown directly into a shaving press, which forms them into regular bales the size of hay or straw bales, to be sold to livery stables in big cities, where the shavings are used for bedding the horses. The sawdust and scraps supply all the fuel necessary for power, light and heating the plant in the winter time.

Perhaps this method of making boxes has not the approval of some readers, nevertheless it has proven a money-making proposition, if one takes the growth of the plant into consideration. The first year in busi-



Bottom View of Cover.

ness it had one 6-inch band resaw. Five years later there were three single and two twin 6-inch band resaws. Figuring the average daily productive capacity, according to the size, this plant had no comparison at that time.

In the early days of the existence of this plant the planers gave considerable trouble. All of them were double surfacers, as they had to be, for the reason that a good percentage of the stock is dressed on both sides. But whenever they were used as single surfacers on this thin stock, knots and splinters would drop on the lower cylinder and thus block the passage of the lumber, often as much as three to four times an hour. In a case of this kind the planer man was compelled to let the bed down and clean the machine out, which meant valuable time lost to all the machines in the plant. In some instances an entire board would be run to the blower pipe, this resulting in a loss of lumber also. Lower cylinder

cutting first or last did not have any bearing on this matter, because both kinds were used in this shop.

After some expensive experimenting, it was decided to make a cover for the lower cylinder, as shown in sketches. This cover is made of hardwood. Every bolt on the head is countersunk into the wood, and the two parts are fastened together with hinges. Fig. 1 shows the cover in the right position with the stock passing over. Fig. 2 is an explanation of the only possible way of getting it in place, and Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the cover. The cover can be put in or taken out in a minute's time. It is needless to say that after this cover was invented, these machines ran without any further trouble whatever.

Useful Pointers for Woodworkers.

It may be that in some woodshops the equipment is limited and the jointer the only surfacing machine installed, yet often it becomes necessary to plane a board to an exact parallel thickness. This often entails an unnecessary amount of hand work. Mr. W. Stoughton gives the following useful suggestions in "Wood Craft":

First, run your board over the jointer to plane it on one side to an even surface. Next, on the circular saw, cut a rabbet out of the two

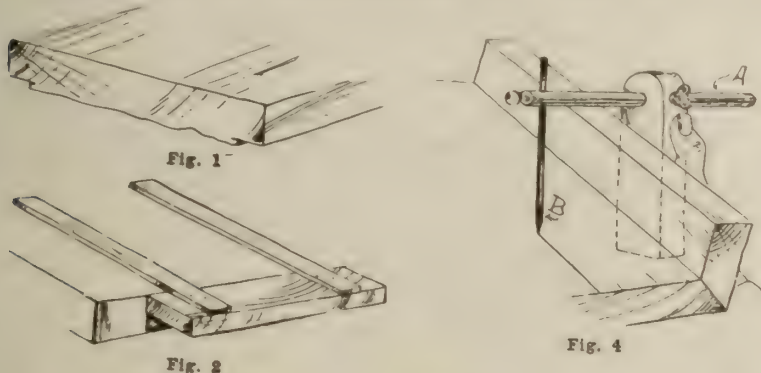


Fig. 3

edges on the opposite side from that already surfaced, making each rabbet, as in fig. 1, the same depth from the surfaced side, or in other words, parallel to the surfaced side.

Out of two strips about $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a piece of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch board make a guide by nailing the two strips at right angles to the board and as far apart as the rabbets in the board to be planed. These will appear as in fig. 2.

With some study and invention a permanent guide may be made by having one strip fixed and the other movable. The two narrow pieces are to reach not quite to the cutters on the jointer, when the short piece is resting against the end of the table. By running the board over the jointer, using the guides to keep the uneven side parallel to the table, and by adjusting the table to take a cut just even with or a little more than the rabbets, you can readily see the method and the result obtained is surprising. By repeating the operation one can plane a board to any desired thickness, as in fig. 3.

Another little home-made device that may be of general use and one that has done the writer good service is a spider gauge, fig. 4. The round sliding rod A has a thumb-screw at its end, which allows the pointer B to be adjusted to depth. A thumb-screw on the handle or block gives the desired width. This tool has a multitude of uses and appeals especially to those handling irregular work.

William Robertson, secretary of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Kenora, Ont., has been appointed manager of the company's business in British Columbia, and will leave shortly to reside in Vancouver.

Cooperage Machinery Improvements

Have They Kept Pace with the Needs of Manufacturers?—Interesting Paper by Mr. J. J. Innes

At the recent meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturing Association one of the most interesting papers read was by Mr. J. J. Innes, of the Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., on "Improvements in Machinery for Cooperage Stock Manufacturers." Mr. Innes' paper was as follows:

In treating this matter, "Has the cooperage machinery manufacturer kept pace with the needs of cooperage stock manufacturers?" I should judge the best way would be, not only to refer to the improvements which have been made within the last twenty years in cooperage manufacturing machinery, but to consider the question, "Have manufacturers produced machines which work up the timber in the most economical manner?" In answering this question, I would say unhesitatingly, they have not, but the machinery manufacturers cannot be blamed entirely for this. On account of the limited amount of cooperage machinery which is manufactured annually and the demand for machinery being mostly from manufacturers who do not care to put in a large amount of money in the machinery, the machine men have not cared to go to the great expense that is necessary in experimenting on new machines, as they felt they could not be properly reimbursed for their labor and expense.

When I first commenced to go around the cooperage stock mills, 22 or 23 years ago, the machinery was considerably different from what is used now. I am now referring to the machinery used in the slack cooperage stock mills.

The stave machines were anywhere from 300 to 500 pounds lighter than they are now, the consequence being that there was a good deal of spring to the machinery, and a lot of thin staves were made. At that time 80 to 90 strokes to the minute was considered about the right speed to run a machine; a year or two later the machines were speeded up to 140 and even to 160 strokes per minute, as the tendency among the manufacturers was to use sawed instead of split bolts.

It is just about twenty years ago since sawing logs into bolts came into general practice; formerly the bolts were split out in the woods and brought to the stave mill in this shape.

Heavy Stave Machinery.

I think that John Greenwood, Rochester, N.Y., was the first man to commence manufacturing heavy stave machinery. As the mills commenced to use hardwood timber instead of elm, this machinery was still further increased in weight, but this has been practically the only improvement in the stave machine during the past twenty years. The same methods for equalizing, butting and jointing are still in use. The stave jointers are made a trifle heavier now than they were twenty years ago, but this is about the only difference in the machine.

In hoop machinery there have been considerable improvements made. The Michels machine was probably the first practical cut hoop machine on the market. This machine was improved upon by Park Bros., Chatham, Ont., who invented and perfected a very heavy, cumbersome machine with an overhead cut, a slicing motion and a tilt in the knife instead of in the table. I understand they only manufactured a few of these machines. One of them is now in use and is still making first-class hoops.

The Greenwood undercut machine then came into use, and with the improvements made on it at the instigation of the manufacturers themselves, both in making the machine heavier, strengthening the back of the machine by a hollow tubular back, improvements in the eccentrics, tilter and separator, this machine is probably as good a machine as there is on the market at the present time.

Heavy machinery for manufacturing hoops direct from the log was invented by D. H. Burrell & Company, I believe; at least, they were the first people who ever used the machine, but this machine was a most expensive one, and, in fact, was only practical for manufacturing almost perfect logs 20 inches and up in diameter. Outside of D. H. Burrell & Company and Tindle & Jackson, I don't think this machine was used to any extent. The Defiance Machine Works, Michels and the Ward Company all got out different hoop machines, some of which were good, some of them indifferent.

The planers have been considerably improved, but the standard planer is now practically the Ward pattern with improvements, and for the last ten years there has been practically no improvement in the hoop planer. The wheel pointer and lapper has been replaced by the automatic pointer and lapper, of which Michels' is the standard pattern. Some of the mills where the timber is tough second growth, have gone back to the old wheel pointer and lapper, which, after all is said and done, puts on the best point and lap of any machine, but is somewhat expensive to operate.

There has been no improvement in coilers, to speak of, the Park coiler being probably the best on the market.

In heading machinery, there has been considerable money spent,

and great improvements have been made. The old hand turner has been replaced by an automatic turner, which will turn either bevel or plain edge heading, and do almost anything but speak. As there are several manufacturers who turn out equally good heading turners, I cannot individualize any particular one.

Planers have also been improved, being made heavier, faster feed, and attempts have been made to perfect a revolving bed, but without success, up to the present time.

Wheel and Saw Jointers.

There have also been great improvements in both wheel and saw jointers, a saw jointer now having been perfected which will put a perfect joint on cross-grained hardwood heading, which has never been accomplished on a wheel jointer.

The principal improvement in the heading machinery, however, has been in the heading turner. Experiments have been made to have an automatic turner, but, on account of the impracticability of getting heading boards edged so that each plank would be the same size, this machine has not come into use to any extent, in fact, cannot be worked economically, or heading made from bolts. Where heading is made from deals, as in Great Britain and Norway, this machine can be used, and heading turned out three times as fast as we can do it with our un-edged and uneven width boards.

A great number of bolters have been invented, from the stand-up to the horizontal bolter, and as these bolters are used not only for cooperage machinery but for a great number of other purposes, the horizontal bolter has now been brought as near perfection as I think is practicable.

Now, the question is, what can be done to improve the cooperage machinery in the slack barrel trade? I believe myself that the lines along which the machinery manufacturers should work at the present time are to perfect a jointer which will automatically joint staves of uneven widths. I understand a jointer is pretty well perfected now, which will joint staves of even widths, automatically, and will be shortly placed on the market.

As the timber in the north, more especially elm, is getting scarcer all the time, there is no doubt but the future stave will be a veneer stave, provided a jointer can be produced which will automatically joint staves with a saw joint, making every stave the same width of about three inches. If a machine to do this work can be perfected, I think it will save timber, produce an excellent stave and enable the manufacturers in the South to make veneer staves at about half the cost of production of the present time, besides turning out a better stave, with a perfect joint.

With regard to machinery in the tight barrel part of the cooperage industry, I might be permitted to refer to this briefly.

There have been great improvements made during the last twenty years in these machines. The drum saw has been perfected so that not only can tight barrel staves be made on it, but slack barrel staves from small timber can now be made economically, and a great many of these machines are in use at the present time. Peter Gerlach's special stave machine will cut either tight or slack barrel staves from 20 inches to 42 inches long, any desired width or thickness, and is nearly as automatic as practicable. Peter Gerlach is undoubtedly the pioneer in this industry, and certainly turns out a machine for sawing staves which would be hard to beat.

A universal stave jointer has been invented to take the place of the old wheel jointer, which puts the correct bilge on staves, irrespective of their width. This is certainly a remarkable machine, and will joint either tight or slack barrel staves, with a proportionate bilge, according to the width of the staves.

Stave planers have been perfected which will dress either tight or slack barrel staves to a uniform thickness, planing up to 25,000 staves per day. Anyone interested in this machine can see it working at A. L. Hayes & Company, Nashville, Tenn., and manufacturers who intend to make sawed staves for the slack trade would do well to drop off and see these machines in action at this point.

There is also a double wheel jointer for jointing either tight or slack barrel staves, and two boys can joint more staves on this machine than four men with foot jointers. This machine is a good one to be used in jointing hardwood staves where power can be supplied. The only objection to this machine is the expensive hauling of the staves off the yard to the jointer.

Crozing Machines.

Automatic stave crozing machines have been invented which will chamfer and croze 30,000 to 40,000 staves per day, and do away with the objection of the coopers to use hardwood staves. These machines are available for either tight or slack barrel work.

Pail and tub stave machines have also been invented to work up the waste, both in slack and tight barrel mills. These machines are very desirable for mills which are cutting on basswood, white ash or white oak, and can be utilized either in slack barrel or tight barrel mill.

I believe myself that if the cooperage stock manufacturers would strengthen the hands of the machinery manufacturers by being willing to bear part of the expense in experimenting, either individually or as an association, a jointer which will automatically joint staves will be perfected in the near future, and the manufacturers of cooperage stock

will be able to utilize their hardwood timber putting it into staves and make more money out of it than they can by turning it into lumber, and thus prolong the stave industry in the North for years to come.

U.S. Senate Votes Against Free Lumber.

A mere two-thirds vote of the United States Senate on May 24th resulted in the defeat of Senator McCumber's free lumber amendment to the proposed lumber schedule of the new tariff. The vote stood 25 for and 56 against. A strong argument was made by Senator Root for a differential duty on dressed lumber, while Senators Borah and Heyburn, of Idaho, contended for the highest duty on lumber. Senators Clapp, Burkett and McCumber argued in favor of free lumber. They held that the lumber industry of the United States would not be injured by free admission of Canadian lumber. Senator Clapp paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian Government, saying that it was equal to the best.

Senator Root cited the various lumber interests along the Canadian border and gave reasons why they should be accorded a protective tariff. "Canada," he said, "offers to every planing mill which will move across the border a remission of taxes for from 15 to 20 years. So that the duty which we were imposing, if we adopt the committee report on dressed lumber, merely balances the tax that is imposed upon the property of our mills for the support of our state and municipal governments. My impression is that the differential of the Dingley Bill is just about at the right point to maintain a healthy opportunity for business and a healthy restraint upon business. I do not think there can be a reduction in these differentials that would not transfer a large portion of the planing business to Canada." Mr. Root read a communication from the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America as evidence that the employees of the industry regard the maintenance of a substantial differential as essential to keep their wages at the level established by the Dingley Law.

An analysis of the vote showed that 17 Democratic Senators voted against free lumber, for which the last Democratic platform declared in unmistakable language. Only ten voted for free lumber. Just before the vote was taken an amendment was offered as a substitute, placing all kinds of building materials on the free list. This amendment was defeated by 64 to 12. Other features of the bill are to be taken up and the Senate will be asked to return to the lumber schedule later.

Southern Mills Curtailing Their Output.

A despatch from Beaumont, Texas, states that a wholesale curtailment of production in the yellow pine plants of that territory is now in progress. The Long-Bell Lumber Company have issued a general order cutting the working time to four days a week. The Miller & Vidor Saw Mill Company, of Galveston, operating plants at Beaumont, Orange, Milvid and other points, also has cut the working time to four days a week in all plants. The Pickering Lumber Company is to close down one plant and possibly curtail production in the other plants. The Industrial Lumber Company, of Beaumont, has closed its plants at Vinton and Oakdale. The J. A. Bell Lumber Company, Limited, at Lake Charles, La., has reduced its working time to four days a week. The Central Coal & Coke Company has closed all of its plants for general repairs and when started will be at reduced time. The plant of the company at Ragley, destroyed by fire recently, is being rebuilt, but will not be operated until the market shows up strong enough to warrant the operation of all plants. The mill will have a capacity of 90,000 feet a day. The Neches Lumber Company has closed indefinitely. It has a 50,000 capacity sawmill in the north end of the city. The Willow Lumber Company, of Galveston, has closed both of its plants. The Nona Mills Company has curtailed production. The Gulf Lumber Company also has curtailed production to some extent at its Fullerton plant. As a result of the above companies' action in regard to production the weekly output in this territory has been materially reduced.

A Vancouver report states that according to Washington manufacturers there will be a duty of 50 cents per thousand on shingles and one of \$1 on lumber entering the United States. Just what the American manufacturers base this belief on it is hard for them to tell. The fact remains that they are agreed that when the smoke of the tariff battle clears away the duties will be as mentioned. This means an advance of 20 cents per thousand on the present rate on shingles, and a decrease of \$1 on lumber.

One of the most novel and striking calendars that has reached the office of this paper this year is issued by the W. F. Hunting Lumber Company, of Vancouver, B.C. This enterprising firm have had a calendar pad attached to a shingle, while their advertisement is printed on the wood. At the top is a motto which all business men should heed, viz., "Cheer up, the worst is over."

A method of treatment of timber, known as the Henry Aitken method, is now used in many collieries. In this process the idea is to soak the timber in water, raised to temperature of from 190 to 200 degrees Fahr., containing enough common salt to form a thoroughly saturated solution.

1894 - 1909

I have much pleasure in stating that I have been using your "Camel Brand" Hair Belting for the last six years as it gives me the best satisfaction and I shall continue to give it the preference as long the quality remains as good as formerly.

J. R. BOOTH

Ottawa, March, 1900.

We Get **Repeat Orders** All the Time
for

Write
for
Prices



Cheaper
than
Leather

See Trade Mark is on the Belt

Sole Manufacturers

F. Reddaway & Co.

56 St. Francois-Xavier, MONTREAL

1896 - 1909

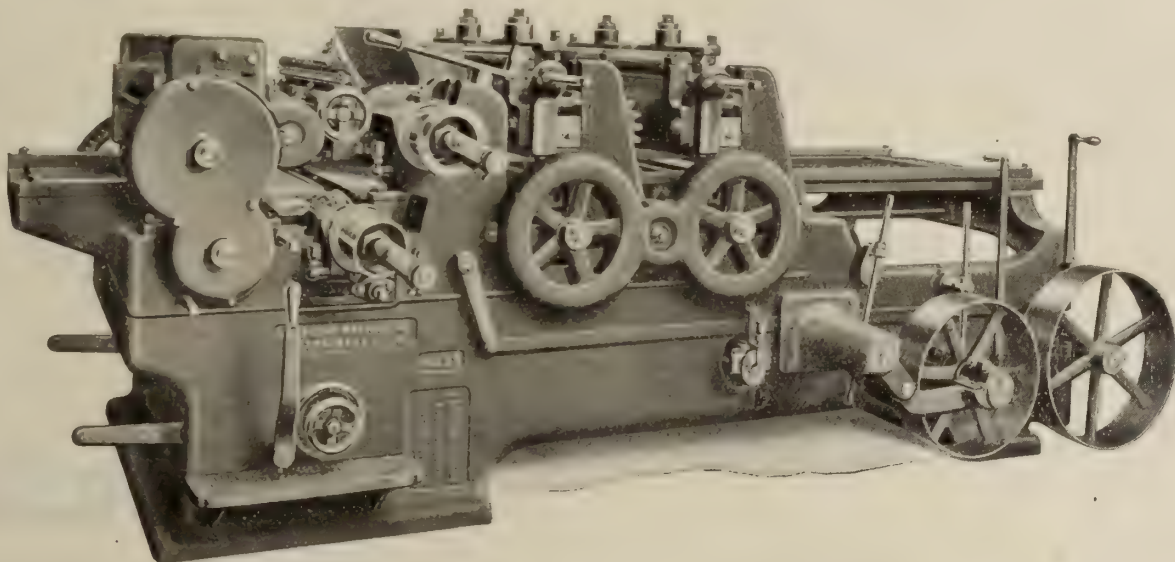
We have been using a 10 inch "Camel Brand" Belt which has given us excellent satisfaction. It holds a good grip on the pulleys, and has not stretched as is usual with rubber and leather belts and was never taken up.

HENDERSON & POTS

Halifax, N.S.,
Jan. 1898

The Woods No. 59 Single or Double Surfacers

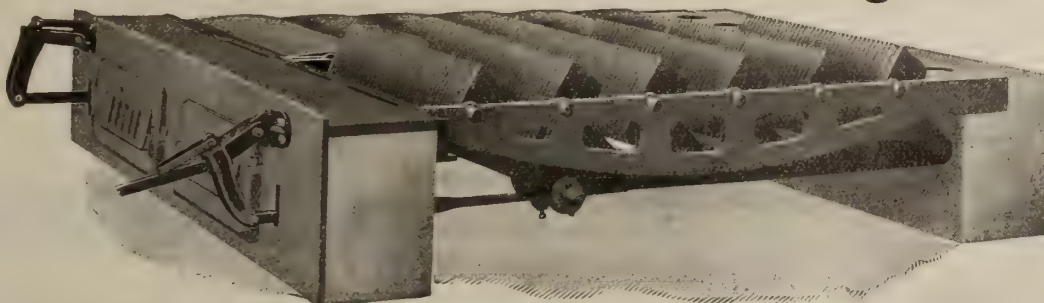
A new machine that doubles the output because it runs at a feed of 100 feet or upwards per minute, according to the stock. Equipped with the new **Patented Round Cutter Head and Truing Devices**, and other original features that make it possible to save labor, increase output and improve quality. Built to work 9, 15, 18, 24 and 30 inches wide by 6 inches thick. Fitted with divided or patent narrow rolls, either method having an independent yield to accommodate different thicknesses of boards.



S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
Chicago
New Orleans
The Planer Specialists
Atlanta
Seattle

10 - 460

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

Telephone Main 1342.

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY**, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

30 HARD MAPLE LOGS 30" AND UP, Diameter small end, free defects. Also 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 Basswood. State when can ship. Apply **Box 713, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

Wanted

5 CARS OF GOOD COFFIN ELM FOR EXPORT. Apply **Box 765, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 14

Wanted

HEMLOCK LUMBER, LATH, PINE AND spruce flooring. **CHELEW LUMBER CO.**, 74 Van Horne St., Toronto. 13

Wanted

ANY NUMBER UP TO 25 CARS 1" CULL Soft Elm. **The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO.**, LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 13

Wanted

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH, 500,000 FT. 4/4 No. 1 common and better. State amount you have and lowest f.o.b. mill price. R-39, c/o **CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 13

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. **Box 719, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

Wanted

Quantity of Red Oak

MILL RUN, MILL CULLS OUT, INCH TO three inches thick. Send prices and particulars to

ROBERT COX & CO., Hope Building, Ottawa, Ont. 11

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to **Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 12

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE THE FOLLOWING stock of the present Winter and Spring's cut:—

150,000 ft. 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.
100,000 ft. 1" Soft Elm, common and better
80,000 ft. 1 1/2" Soft Elm.

Also the following dry stock for immediate shipment:

4 cars 1" Birch, No. 1 common
4 cars 1" Birch, first and seconds.
3 cars 2" Birch, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.
3 cars 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.

LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 13

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

150M ft. 1 x 4 and up 12 to 16 ft. M.C. Red Pine.
260M ft. 1" Log Run Birch.
1,000 Cedar Ties.
1,200 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 40 ft.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal.

Tamarac For Sale

CAN CUT TO ORDER A QUANTITY OF Tamarac, plank or timber, 10 to 16 feet long, for immediate specifications. **Box 773, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS ROUGH LUMBER AND LATH. Quantity of last seasons cut in stock. Will contract for any portion of this season's cut. Apply **AUSTIN & NICHOLSON**, Chisleau, Ont. 11

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARAC POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY.**, Huntsville, Ont. 11

CEDAR SHINGLES

WILL CONTRACT FOR OUR CUT OF these estimated two to three millions and will grade and brand to suit purchaser. Correspondence solicited. **THE PEARCE CO.**, Limited, Marmora, Ont. 11

For Sale

1 cars 2 x 4, No. 2 Hemlock
2 cars inch No. 2 Hemlock
For quick sale will accept \$9.75 per thousand. Freight rate to Toronto 8 1/2. Address **Box 171, Woodstock, Ont.** 12

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut **H. BOURGOUIN**, Montreal. 11

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
30 M. 1" Soft Elm
Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address **WILSON LUMBER CO.**, Toronto. 11

4,500 PCS 3 x 6, 18 No. 1 LONG LEAF YELLOW Pine Pole Stock, thoroughly bone dry, for immediate shipment from stock and two week's delivery.

6,000 ft. 4/4 fitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
6,000 ft. 5/4 fitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
Thoroughly bone dry, high-grade stock, ready for immediate shipment. **AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.**, Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

For Sale

12 x 12 Hemlock Timber

40,000 ft. B. M. 12 x 12—12 ft. long.
20,000 " " 12 x 12—16 "
60,000 " " 12 x 12—18 "
350,000 " " 12 x 12—20 "
30,000 " " 12 x 12—22 "
50,000 " " 12 x 12—24 "

Apply **Box 754**.

CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

Red Pine and Jack Pine for Sale

54,000 ft. 1" x 4 1/2" x 10/18 ft.
2,000 " 1" x 7 " & up x 10/18 ft.
22,000 " 2" x 4" x 10/18 ft.
63,000 " 2" x 6" x 10/18 ft.
11,000 " 2" x 8" x 10/18 ft.
14,000 " 2" x 10" x 10/18 ft.
2,000 " 2" x 12" x 10/18 ft.
4,000 " 2" x 5" x 9", 11" x 10/18 ft.
60,000 " Waney Culls for crating

We are also offering our current season's cut, consisting of about 2 1/2 million feet Red and White Pine.

PINE LUMBER CO.,
Pine, Ont. (near Sudbury) 11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to **TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY**, Chatham, N.B. 11

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS**, Brantford, Ont. 11

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

16 x 20 square bed Engine
14 x 20 square bed Engine
11 x 10 centre crank Engine
3 block 40" Reliance Carriage
3 block 46" Hamilton Carriage
3 block 36" Mowrey Carriage
Correy & Baker Steam Setter
8 x 12 Cunningham Steam Feed
Champion Edger, 4 saws
No. 1 Waterous Ratchet Set Works
Drag Saw, with heavy wood frame
Some Band Saw Tools
NEW Stationery and Locomotive Boilers, all sizes in stock.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
3 new double edgers, 2-16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' semiportable fire box boiler
1 44"x18' semiportable fire box boiler
1 42"x16' 8" semiportable fire box boiler
1 66"x14' 7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 54"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50"x14' horizontal return tube boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 14"x34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12"x30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 8"x24" L.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve
1 11 1/2"x14" L.H. horizontal slide valve
1 10 1/2"x16" R.H. horizontal slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler
1 7"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
2 7"x10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoists with boilers
1 5 1/2"x7" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler

A copy of our complete machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 11

For Sale

ONE 18 TON, NARROW GAUGE, SHAY Locomotive, in good running order. **THE BLIND RIVER TRANSPORTATION CO., Limited**, Blind River, Ont. 12

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- ble for double piling lumber. Standard Gauge. **THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED**, Lakefield, Ont. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUM- ber Buyer and Inspector. **Box 764, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 14

Wanted

BY MAN 45 WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE buying and inspecting hardwood lumber for all markets, also a good salesman. **Box 771, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER OR BOOK keeper, by young man who has had 5 years experience in lumberman's office. Can furnish good references. **Box No. 717 CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN LUM- ber business where ability and experience will count; twenty years all round experience, log to consumer, in office and yard and on the road. Highest references. **Box 731, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

Wanted

POSITION AS LUMBER YARD FOREMAN in a retail yard—A good grader for pine lumber and a good measurer, used to getting out bills for contractors. Had 12 years' experience and can give good references. **Box 774, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER with manufacturing concern by man with thorough and practical experience in lumber accounting. Also familiar with railroad accounting under commerce commission regulations. Now employed. **Box 725 CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED—TWO GOOD FIRST CLASS Band Saw Setters, wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day, also other competent sawmill help. **PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO.**, Prince Albert, Sask. 11

Wanted

AT ONCE—LIVE YOUNG MAN, HARD- wood selling experience city and Ontario trade. Must be a hustler. Salary and commission. Address **Box 768, CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

Wanted

ACCOUNTANT—ONE FAMILIAR WITH cash and door, and lumber business from stump to consumer and who will invest some money in business preferred. State experience and salary expected. **Box 730 CANADA LUMBERMAN**, Toronto. 11

Wanted

GOOD COMPETENT MACHINE MAN TO take care of an K. J. MacGregor, Gourlay Mather, one small Cowan Machine, and a few cut-off saws. Yearly employment. State wages and when could commence. **THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.**, Pembroke, Ont. 11

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SAWMILL, AT THESSALON, FORMERLY owned by N. and A. Dymont. Equipped with 72" Circular, 33 Saw Wickes Gang, Filer and Stowell 4 Saw Edger (run one season), 10" Steam Feed, Steam Nigger and Steam Log Turner. Docks, Tramways, Warehouses, Stables, Blacksmith Shop. All in good repair. Full particulars on application to **THE THESSALON LUMBER COMPANY**, Nesterville, Ontario. 11

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—HEMLOCK LUMBER TO handle on commission, in Western Ontario, good connection. Box 763, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h.p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 52 Chapleau, Ont.

Logs Wanted

PRICE AND PARTICULARS OF ONE TO two million feet of Hemlock or Pine logs. Delivered in booms Georgian Bay. Address Box 738 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

ABOUT 40 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER chiefly Hemlock, some Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm. About 40 miles from Toronto and 4 miles from station. Address Box 15 Aurora, Ont.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. JOHN C. SPRY, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1430 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

ONE STEAM "ALLIGATOR," AT CHA- pleau, Ont. Beam 8 ft., length 34 ft., hull of white oak, Clyde boiler, built in 1907 and is as good as new. For further particulars apply to Drawer B. Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

Wood Preservative

WOULD LIKE TO ENTER INTO AN agreement for the exploitation of patent relative to a new and very effective process for the preservation of wood increasing its durability and resistance. Box 753 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 383 of 1908-09, south half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 381 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 3/4 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 382 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 383 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 384 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 385 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 386 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682, Licence No. 387 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 686, Licence No. 388 of 1908-09, north half Lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles. Total 183 1/2 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

Primitive Timbering Methods used in Siberia.

At present, with the possible exception of the Anstration Company, timbering in eastern Siberia is done in a very primitive manner, meeting only local demand. Most of the timbering is done along the Usuri and the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and but very little on the seacoast. The cost of square logs in Vladivostok is now about 11 cents per cubic foot, at least 70 per cent. of which is railroad freight. About 1 1/2 cents per cubic foot are added for cartage and

loading. At Nikolaevsk the cost of timber in round logs is about 5 to 6 cents per cubic foot, alongside the steamer, but if modern methods were employed the cost could be reduced to from 3 to 4 cents, or possibly less.

Pine does not grow in the maritime provinces, but it is to be found only on the Upper Amur and in the valleys of its northern tributaries, the Zea and the Burea, where it grows in large forests, the trees often reaching the size of rough spars more than 100 feet high and four feet in diameter. The trunk is very straight and clean almost to the top. The wood is of a very high quality, light-yellowish or rose colored, fine grained, and takes a high polish. All these qualities make the Siberian pine superior to any other far-eastern timber, not excluding the cedar (*Pinus manchurica* Rupr.), which is locally considered the best.

Reasons for Cutting Timber during Winter Months.

It has long been known that winter was the best time of the year for cutting down trees for their timber, but until the American Bureau of Forestry published the results of some experiments no one was sure why. The Bureau of Forestry selected four pine trees of the same age and of equal vigor, growing in the same soil, and felled them, the first at the end of December, the second at the end of January, the third at the end of March. They were hewn into logs of the same size and dried at the same place. Then the logs were tested.

The December log resisted a flexible strain twice as strong as that which the March log resisted. It furnished piles which were still perfect and undecayed 16 years later, while the piles made from the March log rotted within three or four years.

Wood that is felled in December is less porous than that cut at other times. It has been proved that oak felled in the spring allowed water to percolate through it in from two to three hours.

Encouragement for Match Industry at Winnipeg.

United States Consul-General J. E. Jones, of Winnipeg, in a recent report says:

Manitoba, and more especially Winnipeg, its metropolis and controlling business centre, has not as yet reached the manufacturing period in the course of its industrial development. Lumber, bricks, and other articles which might be denominated "first aid to the settlers," are amply produced. Even large quantities of lumber are exported from the eastern part of this province, but varied manufactures exist only in the experimental stage, quite limited in numbers. The announcement, there-

fore, that a \$40,000 stock company has about completed the establishment of a match factory at Selkirk is of much interest. Winnipeg is giving encouragement to the enterprise by providing trade and market facilities for the product. The plant will have a capacity of fifty 10-gross cases per day, and will employ about 60 hands. All classes of matches which the trade demands will be manufactured.

Selkirk is on the west bank of the Red river, 22 miles north of Winnipeg, at the head of deep-water navigation from Lake Winnipeg. It is a midway station on the Lake Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is the terminus of the best suburban electric railway line running out of Winnipeg, with facilities for carrying freight. It is in the midst of an extensive district covered by a thick growth of native poplar.

The sawmills in the forests which occupy the shores and islands of Lake Winnipeg produce enough slabs, which the lake renders easy of transportation. Native poplar is abundant and cheap. At the end of winter the Indians of the reservation come to Selkirk with great trains of ox teams, drawing sleds loaded with poplar wood, which sells for \$2 to \$2.50 per cord delivered. During these few weeks the residents lay in their supply of cord wood for the next winter season. The wood is light and burns rapidly. It is proposed to use this variety for the match splints, for which it is well adapted.

There are three other Canadian factories in operation, which have a combined working capital of \$250,000, one of which, with \$190,000 capital, largely controls the trade. The three factories employ 278 hands, while the 24 Canadian match factories operating in 1871 employed 1,127 hands. The small factories have been closed up.

Australia's Hardwoods.

According to the reports of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, it is estimated that over 9,000,000 acres are covered by forests of hardwoods in western Australia. The exports of jarrah and karri timber in 1906 were valued at £708,000, but in 1907 the output had decreased to £511,000 owing to a prolonged labor dispute between the owners of the mills and the lumbermen. The demand for jarrah timber for railway sleepers, street blocking, and for piles for wharves is constant both within the Commonwealth and for export. Jarrah hardwood weighs about 70 pounds to the cubic foot when green, and about 60 pounds when seasoned. It is deep red in color and is easily worked and takes a brilliant polish. The hardwood industry in western Australia is, in the main, controlled by an amalgamation of a number of original competing companies, although there are several independent sawmills throughout the country.

Wood Bending in Japan.

The latest example of Japanese imitative genius has been shown in the establishment at Tokio of a bent-wood factory. The import of bent-wood furniture into Japan annually amounts to \$100,000 gold, and a certain Mr. Sato has succeeded, after strenuous efforts for several years; in turning out excellent bent-wood furniture with Japanese materials. Whereas, for instance, an imported bent-wood chair costs \$1.35 to \$1.75, the new factory is said to be able to supply a similar piece of furniture, not inferior in quality, at 75 cents to \$1.15. It is stated that the factory is already doing a large business.

The New Brunswick Cut.

It is reported from several good sources that the lumber cut in New Brunswick during the present season will be larger than last year. Driving operations will not be started for some time yet. The ice in the greater part of the river remains intact, and while it will probably run within the next few weeks, driving will not begin in earnest until the latter part of April or early in May. The prospects for a good season are apparently brighter, and it is to be hoped that the merchants will not experience such a hard season as 1908, when the conditions were the worst in years. The operators themselves express the belief that the British market will right itself this season.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore

58 Front St. W., TORONTO

Do You Want To Sell

second-hand machinery of any kind? Many a mill man or manufacturer has one or more machines for which he has no further use. They may be in good shape but for some reason or other they have been displaced.

Somebody Wants To Buy

just such machines. You can get in touch with that somebody by advertising in the "Wanted and For Sale" Department of the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER. A trifling expense will do the trick.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Ontario markets generally are dull. There is a fair amount of business only, and prices are unchanged. The hardwood markets, though unchanged, are not encouraging. High grade stuff is hard to get and easy to sell at good prices and low grade stuff can scarcely be given away. The unsettled condition of the markets is partly due to doubt about the United States tariff. At Ottawa the prices of lumber are generally firm and there are decided indications of improvement in some lines. Spruce logs are firm at from \$12 to \$14 f.o.b. at the mill and the demand at these figures is better than it has been for a couple of years past. Enquiries for birch are increasing somewhat and the sales indicate an improvement for this class of lumber. Prices for white pine are strong and the trade is active. Stocks of upper grades which have been held over from last year are selling well. There is a good demand for pine laths, especially for the cheaper grades and for shingles, on account of the great local building activity. The upper grades of shingles and lath are selling well.

Eastern Canada.

The trade in short lumber is rather quiet, most of the stock moving being in cargo lots of mixed shingles and lath or lath and boards. During the month of May the shipments of cedar shingles were fairly heavy and stocks at present are only average. There has been quite a good trade in Ex. No. 1's and second clears with prices varying from \$1.20 to \$2.20 f.o.b. St. John. Extras and clears have comprised the greater part of the recent shipments to New England ports. It is expected that there will be an average production of cedar shingles if the present indications of a good drive are borne out. There have been rumors to the effect that cedar shingles are weakening in price. This seems to have originated from Boston, where the demand is a trifle dull. It is not expected that this dullness will continue or that it will affect the St. John prices. Extras are selling at \$3.10 and clears at \$2.60 f.o.b. St. John. Lath are also steady and the demand is good, although buyers are looking for declines. These have not as yet materialized and prices are \$2.85 to \$2.90 per thousand for dutiable slab lath. Eastern spruce at Boston is reported a trifle weaker. Frames are quoted at \$1 a thousand less, with few sales at better than \$24 for 9-inch and under, while most manufacturers would be pleased to receive this price. Buyers are looking for further declines and are holding off. The demand for random is only moderate, with prices about steady, though buyers are expecting lower prices. Boards are in fair demand with prices steady. Shingles have been in poor demand at Boston, where it is reported that one of the best manufacturers has reduced his price ten cents, making the top price for cedar extras \$3.90. Lath are quiet with prices only steady, quotations ranging as follows: 1½-inch, \$3.90 to \$4; 1½-inch, \$3.60 to \$3.65.

Western Canada.

There is a good demand for the lower grades of lumber at Vancouver, but prices are greatly disturbed by the inability of manufacturers to stick to list prices. In spite of this, however, there has been an appreciable advance in prices during the month of May. Fir logs are selling at \$9 to \$10 and finished lumber at \$10.50 to \$11. This leaves no margin for the manufacturers. In fact were it not possible sometimes to get a little better profit on the higher grades, the manufacture of lower grades would result in serious loss. At present it is impossible to even matters up by securing good prices for higher grades. The price of logs

seems to be depressed a little by logs from across the border. Shingles show no noticeable change. Orders from the prairies are plentiful and also from eastern Canada, with the base price still at \$2. Clear Stars are excluded from the United States markets at present by the low price of the American article, viz., \$1.65. The timber market is dull, as a result of high prices. It is now being offered at figures from \$1.50 to \$3, against the former price of about 35 cents before the Government increased its charges. In connection with the log market it is noticeable that the quality is declining annually and the percentage of culled logs placed on the market keeps increasing. In the face of this, however, the price of logs has been keeping the profits of manufacturers so low that their business has been very unattractive.

Great Britain.

Business conditions are quiet in the f.o.b. markets and are not expected to show much activity for some time to come, or at least till importers see their way more clearly than at present. London stock deliveries continue light though they are regarded as perfectly satisfactory because they run on all fours with dock stocks and auction sales. The London spot market continues quiet with firm and steady prices. At Churchill & Sims' auction sale on Wednesday, May 12th, spruce was in demand, unsorted Quebec and 3rds regulars, both bringing £9 15s., and 4ths £9 10s. In pine, 1st and 2nd 3x11, 13-foot, both sold at £23, and prime unsorted Oregon 6-inch brought 1s. 7d., the 4-inch going at 1s. 6d. At Liverpool there is practically no change to report. Business is quiet, though there is said to be a slightly upward tendency for some articles. In some directions there is an advance in value, more particularly in spruce deals. In view of the arrival of the last shipment by liner of spruce deals from St. John and the probability that a month will elapse before the first arrival of a cargo, it is interesting to glance at the stocks at various ports. At the Channel ports there are very small stocks all around, while there is a scarcity of 2½ x 7, 3 x 7, and 3 x 11. At Liverpool stocks are large enough, the only scarcity is in scantling sizes. Manchester stocks are perhaps lighter than they have been for years, 6-inch scantling being particularly scarce, while 2½ x 7 are almost cleared out. 3x7 are also scarce, and 3x11 are hard to find, though their scarcity is not felt to any marked degree, as European deals are being largely substituted. At Garston, Preston, Fleetwood and Barrow, stocks all round are particularly low and fresh arrivals should be welcomed. The outlook at Manchester is better though there is no sensational buying.

United States.

Northern pine at Chicago is reported to be in fairly good demand with prices for No. 2 well maintained, and a fair amount of business being transacted. Box shooks are in fair demand and some fairly large sales of shipped lumber and clear boards are reported at fair prices. It is thought that northern pine is stronger at Chicago than any other of the soft woods, and the indications are that prices will remain firm. There has been quite an improvement in the quantity of business in hemlock at Chicago, and requests for prompt shipment show that the stock is for immediate use. Wholesale yards in Chicago have also taken a good quantity of hemlock. Prices, however, are remaining unchanged, as yellow pine competition is still having a strong effect. Fir at present cannot compete with yellow pine at Chicago except for long lengths. Western pine remains unchanged with prices firm. Red cedar shingles are somewhat easier and the country yards are buying in fairly large

(Continued on page 34.)

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N. B. Cedar Shingles

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

quantities at low prices. White cedar shingles, standards and extras, are in fair demand. Lath also are selling pretty well. There is little change in the cooperage market, as coopers are well supplied and are not meeting with much encouragement in the way of demand for their own products. At New York there is a moderate demand only, for northern pine. Prices are more uniform. The demand for hemlock is somewhat lighter.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Industries Suffering from High Water.

Ottawa, May 26.—The lumber industry in the Ottawa valley has received an immense blow from high water, which has stopped manufacture, hindered shipping by barges, damaged stock in the yards and endangered the safety of logs held in storage booms. Mill owners estimate that the high water will cost them altogether half a million dollars, when the loss of power which will inevitably follow in a few months, as a result of the present waste, is considered. Shepard & Morse Company, whose mill is driven by steam, was the first of the Ottawa mills to cease operations. The mill pond was deluged to an extent that made it impossible to run. Two hundred men were laid off as a result, and will probably not resume work for two weeks. J. R. Booth had to close his sawmill and sulphite factory, and his pulp and paper establishment may yet be stopped. Fifteen hundred men, or half his staff, are temporarily idle. The sawmill platform was covered with water and the wharves so flooded that the lumber barges could not reach them. In fact every wharf in the upper Ottawa is under water, many of them for the first time in the memory of the lumbermen. W. C. Edwards Company had to close its Rockland mill, and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company at Hawkesbury, Fraser & Company at Deschenes, and Ritchie Brothers, of Aylmer, were similarly affected, and the MacLaren Company, at Buckingham, may have to close at any time on account of the rapid rise in the Lievre river.

Sawing in most mills was nearly a fortnight late in starting, and the present setback will have another marked effect on the year's production. With the market so well supplied, this phase of the high water is not regarded as serious. Lumbermen are complaining most about the submerging of their piling grounds, where the water is doing great injury to sawn lumber. Its value will be deteriorated from \$3 to \$5 per thousand, according to the quality of the lumber. Any damage at all to lumber now means a reduction in price with the market so quiet. Much of this injured lumber was sold, but the buyers are expected to demand reductions all around where the stock has been visited by water.

The lumbermen have been carefully inspecting their booms along the Ottawa, lest the over-pressure should cause them to break and send millions of logs rushing down the river, probably destroying some of the mills at the Chaudiere. The fact that the record depth of last year was surpassed before the ice had left some upper tributaries made the situation look ominous. Another foot of water, or a high wind, would have demolished booms. Altogether about three million logs are stored between Ottawa and Temiskaming. If a single boom broke the logs would be sent forward with such violence as to carry all the other logs before them. There are half a million at Thompson's Bay boom, the first going west from Ottawa; four hundred thousand at Quyon; one million at Snow boom, Arnprior; and the remainder distributed at Allumette, Coulange, Fort William and DesJochin's booms. There was ice on the Kippewa until this week and so serious was the outlook from the increasing volume of northern waters that the river drivers took the precaution of not moving any logs lest the disturbance should increase the strain on the booms. All the steamers of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which in other years were busy at this time, are still idle, and the G. B. Greene, which usually makes its initial trip on May 24th, will not start until the second week in June.

At different points along the river measurements are taken to show how the river compares with other bad years. On May 21st the water was seven inches higher at Quyon than on the worst day last year. At the foot of the Rideau locks the water is now 27 feet deep, which brings it within two and a half feet of the remarkable record made 33 years ago, and which never since was so nearly approached. In 1893, the year of a memorable flood at Ottawa, the depth at this point, where the Government measurement is always taken, was 26 feet.

The engineers figure out that the volume of water now rushing over the Chaudiere Falls amounts to 250,000 cubic feet per second. This is an enormous waste, and there is no doubt that the volume will be reduced to about 12,000 cubic feet per second before the manufacturing season is over. A normal quantity of 100,000 cubic feet or a little over is what manufacturers most desire, and for that reason the agitation for conservation dams on the upper Ottawa and its tributaries has been renewed. Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, at its annual meeting in the winter, urged strongly that these river works

should be built, pointing out that all industries depending on water power would suffer every year both from high water and extremely low water until the flow of the river was controlled. His estimate placing the loss at half a million dollars was not disputed by anybody. The precipitation of rain and snow, it is held, could not have caused the present expansion of the Ottawa river. It is attributable to the absence of dams on the upper Ottawa and its tributaries, a region which, since the forest has been cut down, is neglected. Thus water which in the early stages of the Ottawa valley lumber industry would be held back until summer, now bursts free as soon as the ice goes. Lumbermen and other users of power want the Dominion Government to carry out the erection of dams according to the survey and estimates of their own engineers made four years ago. It used to be considered that when the water was high one year there would be from 15 to 30 years of security from another flood. But this year's high water following conditions last year that were surpassed only in 1893 and 1876, shows that there may be a waste and consequent famine of water every summer. This is due to the great territory that is burned over, as well as the fact that lumbermen are exhausting their resources and each year going farther into the forest. Many of the upper Ottawa limit holders, especially those on the north side of the Ottawa where the water used to be held by dams, have cut off their forests and have no interest in keeping back the water as they had formerly for spring and summer drives. These dams are now open and the water runs off with the early floods every spring.

Carefully compared statistics and records show that an early waste of water now is more serious than in past years. In 1876, when the volume over the Chaudiere at high water mark was 250,000 cubic feet, the minimum volume that year was 15,000 cubic feet. Last year with about the same maximum the minimum dropped to 12,000 cubic feet. The minimum in 1908, a year of high water, was only 1,000 cubic feet better than the record low water year of 1877, when the greatest volume was 83,000 cubic feet. It is contended that the improvement required to control this water could be provided for as much money as is lost in one season of floods and lack of water power.

Lumber quotations continue steady with a sign of improvement in some lines. Spruce logs are firm at from \$12 to \$14 f. o. b. at the mill, and there is a some- in the last couple of years. A local manufacturer has received enquiries for two and a half million of spruce, and his quotations also point to strengthening the market, although the sales have not yet been made. A buyer has been looking for three-quarters of a million of birch, and some sales have been made indicating an improvement in that class of lumber. J. R. Booth and Shepard & Morse Company are doing an active business in white pine, and prices are holding out strong. Middlemen who held stock over from last year rather than sell it at a loss are pleased with the outlook for selling the upper grades of pine at a little advance on prices ruling a year ago. The building season in Ottawa and vicinity is one of the briskest in many years, except that following the great Ottawa fires. There is a consequent good demand for cheaper grades of pine lath and shingle, while the highest priced lath and shingle are pretty well sold up to outside buyers.

A Late Driving Season in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., May 22.—Since last writing the situation in regard to the stream-driving of logs has passed through many phases and has been marked by many rapid changes. Since the 15th of May, driving has been going on generally along the head of the St. John river and the farther up river branches. While news of the driving is very meagre it is known that driving operations have been so far quite successful and, while there is always an element of uncertainty, there is a probability that a clean drive will be made in nearly every case. The season is a fortnight later than usual and the first of the new logs will be as much later in reaching the local sawmills.

The usual difficulty arising from the action of the lumber manufacturing concerns at Van Buren (on the Maine side of the St. John) in holding the logs until theirs have been sorted out, has again materialized. The controversy in regard to this matter has been long and bitter, the down river lumbermen claiming that when the logs are held the chances of getting them driven out are greatly jeopardized. Reports from Van Buren state that quantities aggregating 10,000,000 feet have been in the sorting booms at Van Buren during the past few days. The owners of the mills at Van Buren claim that there have been no more than five millions at any time this spring. The members of the International Waterways Commission paid a visit a short time ago to the section where the Maine people have been holding the logs, and had an opportunity of seeing for themselves the condition of affairs. Local lumber firms are awaiting with much interest the finding of the commission in this regard.

The trade in short lumber has shown no startling features during the past fortnight. Trade in these lines is confined to cargo lots and in many cases these cargoes are mixed, part shingles and part lath, or part boards and part shingles. Shipments of cedar shingles from this

(Continued on page 36.)

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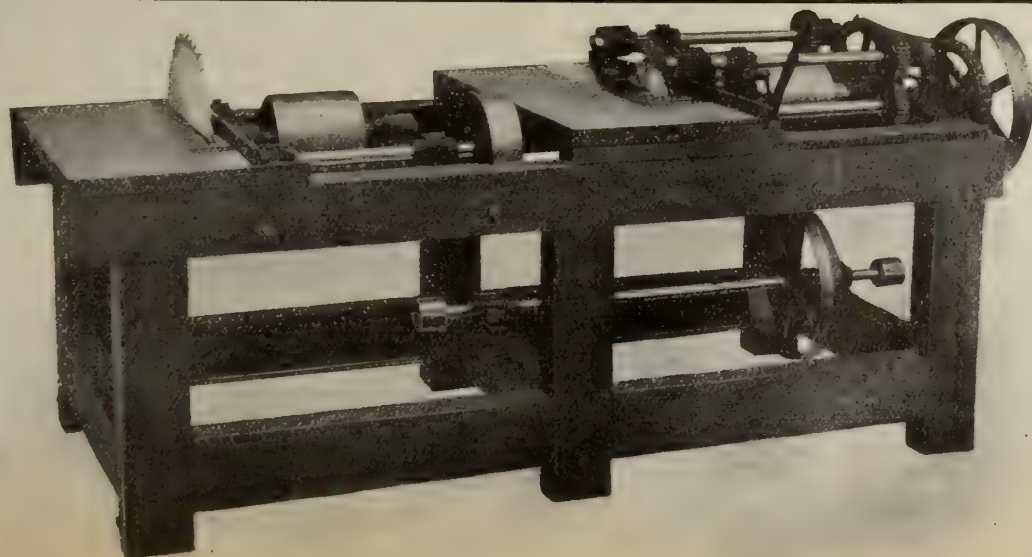
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port have been fairly heavy during the month of May and stocks are gaining very slowly. The inter-provincial trade in "Ex. No. 1's" and "2nd Clears" has been decidedly good, the ruling prices being \$1.20 and \$2.20 per thousand f.o.b. St. John. Shipments to New England ports have consisted almost entirely of "Extras" and "Clears."

The prospects for the production of cedar shingles at local mills indicate that, should the logs come out without difficulty, as present prospects would indicate, the season's product will be about the average. There is no tendency on the part of local manufacturers to increase their output even should the present good prices continue to reign; the volume of offerings from this direction will be no greater than when the Boston price of "Extras" was \$3.40 to \$3.50 per thousand. Local holdings of cedar shingles would aggregate to four and one-half millions. Of these two and one-half millions are "Extras" and "Clears," the balance are low grades.

It has been persistently rumored that prices of cedar shingles had weakened. Beyond reports from the Boston markets that the demand has slackened a trifle there is apparently no real cause for any bearish tone. The depression is looked upon as of a temporary nature and as unlikely to have any local effect. "Extras" are being quoted locally at \$3.10 and "Clears" at \$2.60 dutiable stock, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The lath trade has shown little fluctuation for many weeks past, having preserved practically all through the winter a uniformity which, for this line of business, is truly remarkable. Local prices have shown little change throughout the period mentioned above, nor have there been any deviations from the regular groove of business as far as prices are concerned. Local demand seems fairly strong, although not too great to eliminate entirely the chances of a weakening of the price. Buyers are asserting that such a weakness is due, but so far there have been no manifestations to warrant such a belief; developments, on the other hand, tend to the conclusion that prophecies of this nature are more in the nature of a guess. \$2.85 to \$2.90 per thousand are the figures now being quoted enquirers by local people for dutiable slab-lath and these prices may be taken to indicate the market value of this line of goods.

Between Seasons in the Cooperage Business.

The situation in the cooperage industry in Ontario is well outlined in the following account from Mr. J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, Chatham, Ont.:

At the present time it is just between the seasons in the cooperage industry. The old stock carried over from last year is pretty well cleaned out, and on account of the broken weather and the late spring, very little new stock has come on the market. There is, consequently, a considerable dearth of dry material suitable for present consumption, and prices for prompt shipment have advanced, more especially on staves, the addition in price over last fall, however, not being any more than the cost of carrying the stock, namely, about 6 per cent.

The logging is now all over, and mills are able to figure up about what their production will be for this year. The stocks at the mills, in Ontario, or rather the southern portion of Ontario, are light, as there was very little snow for logging, and consequently very few of the mills have got any more than from six weeks' to three months' run. In the northern part of Ontario, on account of the light snow, the weather was favorable for logging, and fairly good stocks have been put in.

The production this year will be considerably less than last, as the largest producing mills are in the southern part of Ontario, and their spring run will be very light. It all depends upon whether or not there is a dry summer, as to the fall run at these mills.

Prices, if anything, are a shade lower than a year ago, as the consumption last year was above the normal.

So far this season has opened up very well. While wheat has been high, the amount of flour barrels has been in excess of 1908, and nearly equal to 1907.

The general trade throughout the country has improved, and consequently there is more demand for barrels for the general trade. The fruit trees have come through the winter well, and if nothing untoward happens during the flowering and setting season, there will be a good, fair apple crop this year. In fact, reports would indicate a "bumper" crop, but there is many a slip between the cup and lip, and the apple shippers prefer a good, fair crop to a large one, as the prices for apples are better, and most of the apples are barrelled.

The consumption of sugar barrels has increased during the last two years, the consumers realizing that the barrel is the only sanitary package for sugar, as sugar shipped in bags is liable to contamination from different sources, and, to say the least, it very often arrives at its destination in an uncleanly condition.

The consumption of barrels for salt has also increased, as the Northwest trade demands its salt in barrels, and this business is getting larger every year. The Northwest trade also demands quite a quantity of its lime in barrels, and this is another large source of consumption.

Indications, so far, are that there is going to be an exceptionally

good year in the cooperage industry, with fair prices for stock, and as the demand is steady, there are not likely to be the fluctuations, which are the bane of the manufacturer and cooper, as a regular diet is always much better than a feast or famine.

Trade Conditions in Barbados.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of April 24th as follows: Lumberstuffs—White pine—Receipts during the fortnight consist of 102,000 feet ex schooner "Freedom from Lunenburg" to selves, for which we obtained \$30 for merchantable and \$21 for second quality. There is an opening for another small cargo or two. Spruce—The schooner "Freedom," alluded to above, brought 154,000 feet, which we had some difficulty in placing at \$20 for merchantable and \$15 for second quality. The schooner "Frances A. Rice," which arrived on the 19th from Belliveau Cove to selves, brought 109,000 feet, and this being a smaller quantity, we managed to obtain \$20.50 and \$16.50 for it. The market is fully supplied for the present and fresh arrivals would hardly realize late prices. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but there is a cargo now on the way. Shingles—The schooner "Moravia" arrived on the 10th inst. with 1,174,000 cedar laying shingles, consisting of half each Extra No. 1, and No. 1. Consignees obtained \$2 for former and \$1.85 for latter. Another cargo of this size would sell well. In Long Gaspé a lot of 175,000 ex Oruro were stored by consignees, and another small lot of 95,000, which had been in store for some time, were sold, price realized being \$4.80. Shooks—No receipts, but stocks are ample. Wood hoops—Receipts consist of 400 bundles imported by a dealer. Stocks are heavy and market lifeless.

The Year's Trade in Pulpwood and Paper.

The following figures have been given out in Ottawa by the Canadian Customs Department, showing certain features of the Dominion's trade in pulpwood and paper:—

During the fiscal year (ended March 31st, 1909) the quantity of pulp exported was: To the United States, wood pulp, chemically prepared, 769,514 cwt., and mechanically ground, 3,033,885 cwt.; to Great Britain, chemically prepared, 13,660 cwt., and mechanically ground, 973,598 cwt. The export of paper during the same period was: To the United States, wall paper, rolls, 19,974, valued at \$6,440; felt paper, rolls, 109,863, valued at \$101,835; wrapping paper, 594,695 pounds, valued at \$24,264; printing paper, valued at \$791,533; paper of other kinds valued at \$34,673. To Great Britain, wall paper, 512 rolls, valued at \$159; felt paper, 5,060 rolls, valued at \$21,896; printing paper to a value of \$922,278, and other paper to a value of \$354,887. During the same period 901,861 cords of pulp wood were exported to the United States.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has issued a statement showing a considerable decline in the importing of printing paper from the United States. For the nine months ended December 31, 1908, the value was \$145,000; the corresponding nine months of 1907, \$231,000; corresponding nine months of 1906, \$274,000. The imports of printing paper from Great Britain range from \$135,000 to \$165,000 for each nine months, and only a trifling amount was imported from any other country.

The sales of wood for wood pulp to the United States have increased. In the last nine months of 1908 the value was a little over \$3,500,000, compared with a shade above \$2,000,000 for the corresponding term of 1906. No other country was a purchaser from Canada. In wood pulp the sales in the last nine months of 1908 were \$2,000,000, the same as in 1908, and \$750,000 less than in 1907.

Tariff Reduction Likely to Carry.

Ex-Senator Peter Jansen, of Beatrice, Nebraska, vice-president of the Fraser Lumber Company, visited Vancouver recently on business. He received a letter from Mr. E. H. Henshaw, representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Nebraska. Mr. Henshaw wrote that it is a certainty that the tariff bill when finally passed will show a reduction of 50 per cent. in the duties on rough lumber. The champions of free lumber, he added, are now at work lobbying for a reduction in the duties on upper grades, now ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per thousand, with good prospects of success.

The large booms of logs at the mouth of the Blanche river and Wabisk creek have broken away, and are now scattered all over Lake Temiskaming. There are over one hundred thousand logs now floating in the lake. The Wabbits is blocked with logs still coming down the swollen stream. Lake Temiskaming is higher now than it has been known to be for many years. The latest reports were that the water was still rising, as a result of the rapid melting of the snow in the far north and the incessant heavy rains.

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B. C. Fir and Cedar Lumber Long Timbers

Up to 120 Feet

Operating the largest and most up-to-date
Mills in Canada, we are offering the best
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It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
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News from the Camps and Drives

Rafting Operations Progressing Favorably in New Brunswick—Pacific Coast Camps Active—Forest Fires in Nova Scotia

Reports from St. John, N.B., state that rafting operations have begun at the Douglas boom with a crew of 50 men. There are about 6,000,000 feet of logs in the Douglas boom and between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet of logs in the boom at Sugar Island. Four million feet have come in lately. Randolph & Baker's drive was at last accounts within two miles of the mouth of Grand river. Their other drive in Blue river is out into the main St. Francis.

John A. Morrison received a telegram recently from his son, R. A. Morrison, that the main drive, of which he is in charge, was going by Seven Islands, and that the water was then at good pitch. Mr. Morrison's total cut last winter amounted to about five million feet and some of the logs had been running into the booms for several days past.

There has been a better run of logs into the St. John River Log Driving Company's booms during the past few days, which would indicate that the St. John Lumber Company are conducting the sorting gaps at their booms at Van Buren (Maine) with more dispatch than before. Logs from the drives at the most remote sections of the head waters are running into the booms, an indication that the drives are all coming along well. A good many of the St. John Lumber Company's American logs have come into the booms.

Hon. Charles A. Oak states that the Miramichi Lumber Company's drives are all coming out and are now in safe waters and that other drives on the Miramichi will also come out. The Miramichi Lumber Company's drives on Texas river and on the Sisters and Dungarven streams are already out. Michael Welch's drive is already in safe water. The Miramichi Lumber Company's total output this season is less than 20,000,000 feet, about one-half of last year's cut.

The mission ship "Columbia," which visits the various camps in the lumber district from Van Anda to Alert bay, on the British Columbia coast, recently made port at the Hind Brothers' wharf after a two months' trip among the camps and hospitals of the mission. She left again shortly for another long stay on her regular work.

The "Columbia" brought down interesting news from the lumber camps. At the Rock bay camp of the Hastings Mill Company, it is stated that the eight miles of logging railroad being constructed there are practically completed, and the smaller stretch of road at the company's Camp Bow camp is also done. The Fraser River Mill Company is in the full swing of the season's work. At Loughboro inlet a new sawmill, containing 26 shingle machines, has just been completed and is about to start work. The Imperial Mills Company camp is also in full swing.

Advices are brought down that none of the camps has had trouble in securing plenty of labor for the season's work. The Alert bay hospital, newly completed by the mission, will be opened about July 1st. It is all ready now except for the furnishing.

According to further advices the plans for the mission's new 96-foot gasoline power boat are completed, and the probability is that the vessel will be built in Vancouver. The new boat is to be much larger in every respect than the "Columbia," being designed for heavier work and the factor of speed will also be an important one.

On the trip up the "Columbia" took a physician and nurse, who are going to one of the company's hospitals.

The forest fire, which was recently raging fiercely back of Annapolis, Royal, N.S., was brought under control about May 18th. The fire ran in the heart of the timber district, and the efforts of the rangers were directed to keeping it in the young growth and brush lands. At one time some of the most valuable timber land in western Nova Scotia was threatened, but later the greater part of this was saved. The burned district is between four and five miles in length, according to the best information obtainable, and the width varies from a quarter of a mile to over a mile. Some of the finest young timber in Annapolis County was destroyed. Several times the fire was thought to be under control, only to spring up again. Every available man and boy from the surrounding districts fought the flames. The burned areas are owned by Annapolis parties. A. D. Mills & Son and Rufus Hardwick will be among the heaviest losers.

Hardware firms and grocery concerns in British Columbia report that business was never better. They attribute the activity to the number of camps starting up along the coast. This, no doubt, means that the loggers are all busy.

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adding considerable to the output of a mill.

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We will give you THIRTY DAYS from date of installation in which to thoroughly test it, and will pay the freight BOTH WAYS in case you see fit to reject the outfit.

There are no strings attached to this offer. Write us stating how many boilers you have and whether you have plain furnaces or Dutch ovens, and giving width and length of grate surface, and let us submit a written proposal for your consideration.

Your asking us to do this will not be construed as placing you under the slightest obligation to buy. We are perfectly willing to take our chances on your placing the order, and there will be no hard feelings if you do not.



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The lumber trade outranks all other lines of business in the maintenance of its own fire insurance facilities. Many lumbermen turn over their entire lines to be supervised by this office reaping a substantial saving by so doing.

If you are looking for absolute protection at rates consistent with the general character of your risk we invite your careful investigation of the advantages offered lumbermen through this office.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
licensed under the Dominion Government.

General Agent, E. D. HARDY

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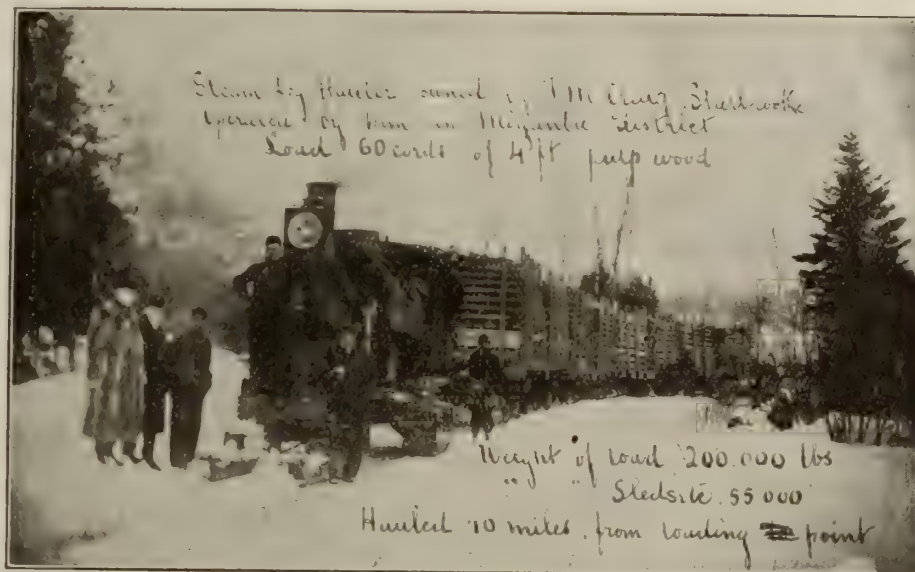
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The Lombard Steam Log Hauler



Not too early for enterprising lumber operators to begin planning for one for next year.
Full particulars sent to anyone interested, on request.

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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

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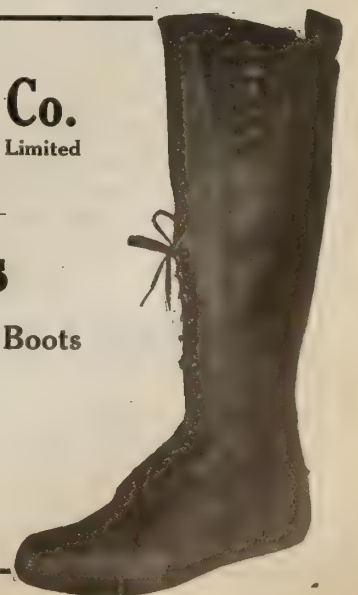
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Does a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent of your power cost interest you?

Mr. Manufacturer:—

You know that your one best step towards greater profits is reduction in cost of production.

You also know that one of the big items of cost is power—perhaps the biggest.

Now wouldn't it interest you—wouldn't it mean money in your pocket—if you could save from a quarter to one half of what your power is costing you to-day?

Now it is just that saving we wish to tell you of. Even though your plant is equipped much above the average, it is to your interest to know about this still better system.

We want to give you all the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors and prove to you conclusively what saving in dollars and cents and what increase in efficiency that system of power will effect in your plant.

Look your plant over and figure out how many tons of metal you keep rotating over the heads of your workmen and how many square feet of belting you keep travelling at express train speed.

It takes power to keep that mass of non-productive machinery moving. Power that costs you money and adds nothing to the production of your plant.

Twenty-five to fifty per cent of power developed by your engine is lost by the line shaft and belt transmission system.

This fact has been repeatedly proven by actual tests.

You can save this loss—add it to your profits by installing Western Electric Induction Motors.

They can be mounted on the floor, wall or ceiling as required, or on the machines which they are to operate, thus eliminating all belts and hangers.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the simplest of all electrical machines. In operation they are as simple as a shaft rotating in its bearings and require no attention beyond that given to bearings.

The individual motor driven machines form compact units in themselves, thus allowing the workmen to get around them better and do better work. Besides this you pay only for the power used in actual production—only the machines which are actually employed in turning out your product need be kept running.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the result of 30 years of untiring efforts at improvement. That the Western Electric Company have produced \$230,000,000 worth of electrical apparatus during the last five years is a significant fact that speaks volumes for the efficiency of their apparatus.

These are but a few of the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors. If you are interested in increasing the efficiency of your plant—if you are interested in cutting down the cost of your power—write to-day for Bulletin No. 607.

We would be glad to have our engineers look over your plant and prove to you by actual figures what a saving you can effect by installing Western Electric Motors. This service is absolutely free and puts you under no obligation to us.

Write to-day for Bulletin No. 607 and full particulars.

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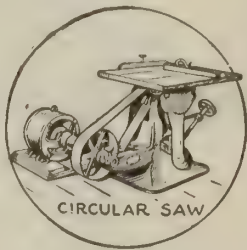
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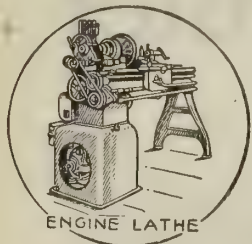
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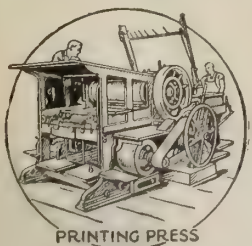
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ENGINE LATHE



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EDGINGS

Ontario

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Ont., has about 2,500 men employed in his saw-mill, which is running day and night.

The mill and basket factory of Merritt Bros., at Abingdon, Ont., was destroyed by fire last month at a total loss of \$12,000.

The Department of the Interior purpose holding an auction sale of berth No. 2 on the Dokis Indian Reserve on the French river. The sale will take place at the Russell House, Ottawa, on the 23rd of June, and will be conducted by Wm. A. Cole, the well known auctioneer of Ottawa.

According to a report received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from E. D. Arnaud, commercial agent at St. John's Nfld., W. R. Hearst, of New York, has purchased 1,000 square miles of pulpwood near Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, and will invest \$10,000,000 in the production of pulp for paper. He will employ 3,000 men.

The Bancroft Manufacturing Company is a new organization with headquarters at Bancroft, Ont., for the manufacture of wood and other natural resources. It is proposed, at the outset, to engage in wood turning of all kinds, and a commodious four-storey building with a foundation specially suited for accommodating heavy machinery has been acquired.

The Northumberland Pulp Company are asking the Seymour Township Council for a fixed assessment of \$2,000 on a pulp mill, which it is stated they will erect near Ronney Falls. The company ask for a fixed assessment for ten years, and it is said will undertake to erect buildings and works at a cost of \$10,000. A by-law will be submitted to the electors on June 21st.

The plans of the E. Long Manufacturing Company, makers of sawmill machinery, Orillia, for extending their works are now approaching completion. The town council has agreed to offer a by-law to the ratepayers to give a free site, fixed assessment, etc. The company at present pays out between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in wages per annum, the average number of men employed last year being about 50. When the factory is extended they expect to employ from 125 to 150 men.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, recently returned from Lake Nipissing, where he spent a week in starting the students of the senior class in their practical work in the woods. The limit selected this year was one belonging to the Strong Lumber Company, on the south shore of Lake Nipissing. The students took to the woods like natives, and next morning were hard at work. There are on this part of the limit about three thousand acres of red pine. The territory was burned over clear 175 years ago, and there have been no fires since. While the present stand is all red pine, the new growth is all white pine, and these young trees are coming up at the rate of about two thousand to the acre.

Recent incorporations in this province include: Dunn Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushe, Ont., incorporated, capital \$15,000; incorporators, W. J. Sheppard, F. M. Gray, both of Coldwater, Ont.; C. H. Sheppard and W. S. Russell, both of Waubaushe, and J. T. Dunn, of Toronto. Sarnia-Nipissing Lumber Company, Sarnia, Ont., incorporated, capital \$40,000; incorporators, W. Logie, D. S. Burnett, C. H. Belton and M. Mackenzie, all of Sarnia, Ont., and A. J. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont. Saskatoon Piano Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont., incorporated, capital \$50,000; incorporators, J. Brown, A. M. Brown, D. Allan, W. M. Pentelow and R. Logan, all of Guelph, Ont. Dunbar Lumber Company, Limited, Elk Lake, Ont., incorporated, capital, \$40,000; incorporators, J. A. McAndrew, G. H. Kilmer, H. H. Davis, and N. R. Robertson, all of Toronto. Mozart Piano Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., incorporated, capital \$10,000; incorporators, H. C. Heidman, C. L. Carruthers, G. T. Domelle and others, all of Toronto, Ont. Kingston Pulp Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont., Ont., incorporated, capital \$100,000; incorporators, D. Smith, C. A. Macpherson, H. Macpherson and F. King, all of Kingston, Ont., and F. H. Hooper, of Brownsburg, Que. Northumberland Pulp Company, Limited, Campbellford, Ont., incorporated, capital \$100,000; incorporators, I. S. Fairty, E. W. Wright, H. T. Hunter, E. P. Seon and J. M. MacDonnell, all of Toronto.

Eastern Provinces

L. B. Smith's sawmill at Baillie Station, three miles from Fredericton Junction, N.B., was destroyed by fire last month at an estimated loss of \$4,000.

The St. John, N.B., Board of Trade are negotiating with Bonnel & Hardy, of London, Eng., who are looking for a site for the erection of a large paper mill.

Recent Quebec incorporations include: Desnoyers, Varin & Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., lumber manufacturers, etc., capital \$95,000. Incorporators, W. Reed, L'Assomption, Que.; T. Desnoyers, Maisonneuve, Que.; V. Varin, J. C. Lamothe, and others, of Montreal.

At the late meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen & Limit Holders' Association, held at Fredericton, a memorial for presentation to the Provincial Government at a later date was prepared. The Hon. J. P. Burchill, M.P.P., of Newcastle, was elected president, and R. A. Lawlor, K.C., of Chatham, secretary-treasurer.

Four lumbermen were drowned recently in the Rouge river, 125 miles north of Calumet, Que. Three of the victims were brothers named Grenier, while the name of the fourth man drowned has not yet been ascertained. All four men were experienced loggers, but on the capsizing of the boat in which they were crossing they were carried under by the current, swollen by the spring rains, before assistance could reach them. All were employees of the Riordan paper mills.

Word has been received from Grand Piles, on the River St. Maurice, north of Three Rivers, Quebec, of the breaking of log booms and the loss of 400,000 logs as the result of high water. The river was ten feet above normal, owing to heavy rains, and melting of snow in the interior. It was realized that the booms at Grand Mere further down would not hold the runaway logs, and they were opened, but an attempt will be made to recover as many of them as possible at Shawinigan Falls or Three Rivers. The loss to the Laurentide Paper & Pulp Company and the lumbermen will be heavy.

British Columbia

David Cook's new shingle mill at Lynn Valley, North Vancouver, B.C., is now in operation.

The Yale Columbia Lumber Company's sawmill at Title, B.C., was destroyed by fire last month.

The Canadian Pacific Timber Company's mill at Gerrard, B.C., is to start operations very shortly.

The capital stock of the Big River Lumber Company, Limited, has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Maycock, B.C., Lumber Company's plant was recently destroyed by fire at a total estimated loss of \$100,000.

At Sidney, B.C., operations will commence shortly on the construction of a sash and door factory. A. Berquist is interested.

The Northern Pacific Lumber Company's sawmill at Barnet, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently at a total estimated loss of \$350,000.

The Lewis Furniture Company has purchased the old Royal Furniture Block at Winnipeg, and will make extensive alterations to same.

The sawmills of the Elk Lumber Company, Cranbrook and Jaffray, B.C., are operating this season, but the mill at Ryan will remain closed.

Plans are being made by Frank Huston for the construction of a sawmill and planing mill in Vancouver. Both mills will be operated by electricity.

Plans are stated to be under way for a large lumber and shingle mill on Esquimalt Harbor, B.C. The names of those behind the project have not yet been divulged.

The big mill of the East Kootenay Company, at Jaffray, was started up recently. The mill is one of the largest in the district and gives employment to a large number of men.

The temporary office of the recently organized British Columbia Lumber, Logging & Forestry Association is located at 25 Jones Building, Vancouver. W. A. Anstie is secretary.

The Western Canada Timber Company, Nelson, B.C., who operate a sawmill on Trout lake, at Gerrard, have established two or three logging camps on the lake to log limits recently secured there.

In a disastrous bush fire which occurred recently the Carlin & Carrigan sawmills on the Salmon river, B.C., were destroyed by fire. The former was valued at \$75,000 and the latter at \$35,000.

The head office of the East Kootenay Lumber Company, formerly at Cranbrook, B.C., has been moved to Jaffray, B.C., the new location of the company's planing mills and shipping department.

Mr. A. MacLaren, president of the North Pacific Lumber Company, whose mills were recently destroyed by fire, states that the erection of a more modern mill will be begun immediately. The new mill will cost about \$350,000.

About sixty men will be employed by W. J. Holcomb & Son, who have completed a sawmill near Rossland, B.C. They have 5,800 acres of excellent timber on Violin lake, and will build a railway three miles long to get at it.

J. W. Prescott, of Vancouver, acting for the owners, sold 2,000 acres on Phillips Arm to a Seattle syndicate that already has 40,000 acres of good timber land in the province. The buyers are said to be getting ready for logging operations this season.

Pugh & Livingstone Lumber Company, Limited, Elko, B.C., is building a new plant with a minimum capacity of 60,000 feet per day, at Dorr. This company has large holdings of timber, estimated to contain 500,000,000 feet, in this vicinity. W. D. Herron is managing director.

R. A. O'Neil, of Detroit, Mich., bought sixteen berths for \$50,000 from C. A. Harrison and C. A. Gass, of Victoria, B.C. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gass, along with S. Moody, C. Gardiner and S. Heald, sold another area to purchasers, whose names are not given, for \$50,000.

The Gibbons Lumber Company has let the contract to A. W. Dickenson, of Revelstoke, B.C., for the taking out of between twenty and thirty million feet of logs from their limits on Pingston Creek during the next two or three years. This is one of the largest contracts let in the interior.

The Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, Arrowhead, B.C., are building a five-mile logging railroad into their limits at Galena Bay, Arrow Lake. The road has been laid with 56-pound rails and the equipment includes a 30-ton Shay locomotive, 30 Russell logging cars and a McGiffert log loader.

In one day's cut recently the plant of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, Limited, at Waldo, B.C., turned out 72,000 feet of lumber, all one and two-inch material. This is claimed to establish a record for a ten-hour run for similar rigged plants—a double cutting band mill, without re-saw or gang.

That the millmen in many instances in the Kootenay have as many orders as they can attend to is the report of A. Carney, timber inspector, who recently made a trip through the Crow's Nest Pass district. He predicts that the coming summer will be the best in the history of the industry in the Kootenay.

To inspect agricultural and timbered areas in the Kootenays, five field parties are being sent out by the C.P.R. at a cost of \$25,000. They will spend the summer getting all information possible regarding the location of land for settlement and timbered areas to be developed to supply the demand for lumber in the prairie provinces.

Recent British Columbia incorporations include: Abbotsford Timber & Trading Company, capital \$300,000; Bar Harbor Lumber & Brokerage Company, capital \$10,000; Johnson-Shaw Lumber Company, capital \$6,000; Pitt River Lumber Company, capital \$50,000; Howe Sound & Northern Boom Company, Limited, capital \$50,000; Canyon City Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$150,000; Larson Timber Company, Limited, capital \$500,000.

The lumber cut in the Dauphin, Man., district during the last winter is the largest in the history of the district. The winter was favorable for work in the woods and limits were operated to the fullest extent possible. The estimate of lumber cut is placed at 78,500,000 feet, 25,000,000 feet more than last year. Large quantities of railway ties have also been taken out, and the cordwood cut has been the largest on record. Upwards of 3,000 men were given employment.

The timber sale activity has been centred mostly on the southern end of Vancouver island, where ownership of a number of areas has changed. A New York syndicate, including C. F. Hess, N. M. Watters and Mr. Bond, paid \$60,000 cash for thirty sections at San Juan, held by Andrew Wright, and a number of other Victorians. F. T. Cromwell, formerly of Portland, Ore., put through a transfer of 38 claims from New York to Minneapolis people, the price being \$160,000.

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Several cars of 5-4 Common and Better; ready for quick shipment from outside points.

Price will be made attractive.

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In either Red or White Oak we offer large block of 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

Quick Shipment of Course, That's the McIlvain Way.

Large car 4-4 Bone Dry No. 1 Common.

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In yard for immediate delivery.

Large stock of 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2.

Also stock of 5-8 No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common.

This is dry, soft yellow stock and will be priced attractively.

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200,000 feet of 4-4 Dry Maple, log run.

Ask us for price at mill.

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500,000 7 x 24 No. 1 Heart Ribbed.

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Can make immediate shipment direct from mill.

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Large car 4-4 Reject.

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**N. B. White Cedar
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N. B. means take notice. That's what everybody is doing of our shingles. None better. Try a car.

But you can lose money every day whether it rains or not if you do not carry the kind of stock which pleases and keeps your customers.

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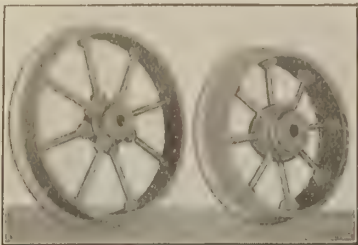
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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

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A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

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Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb . . . 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

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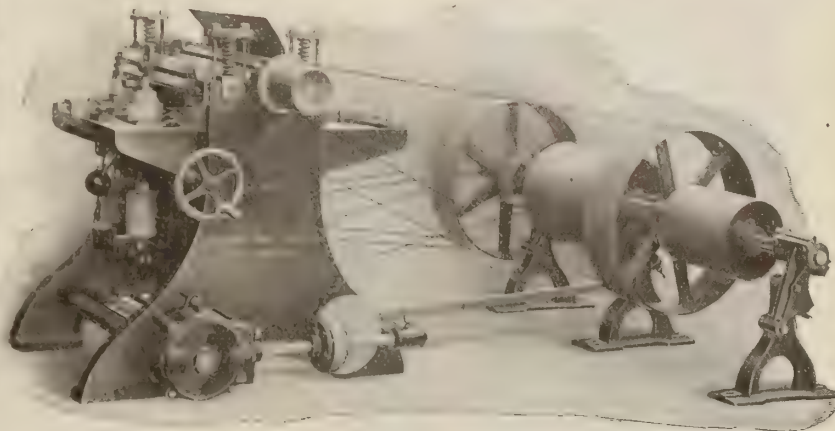
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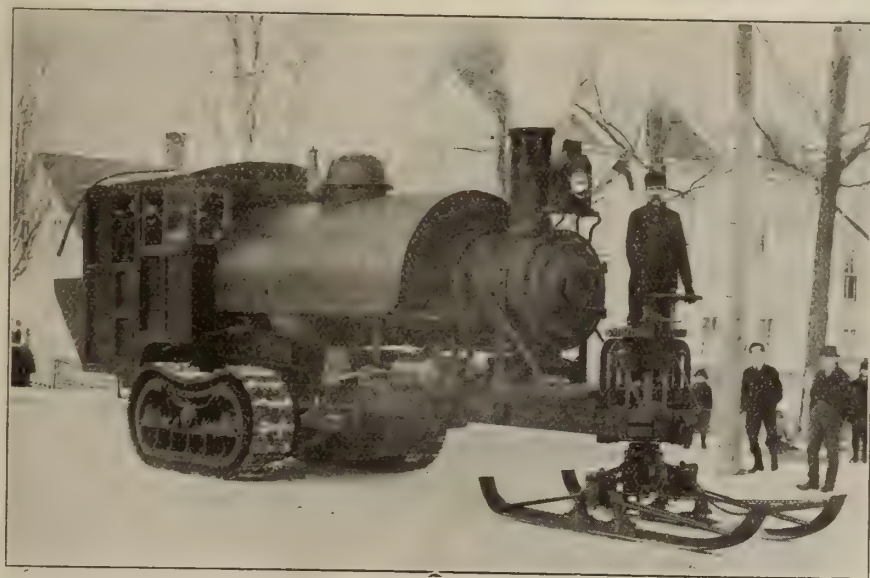
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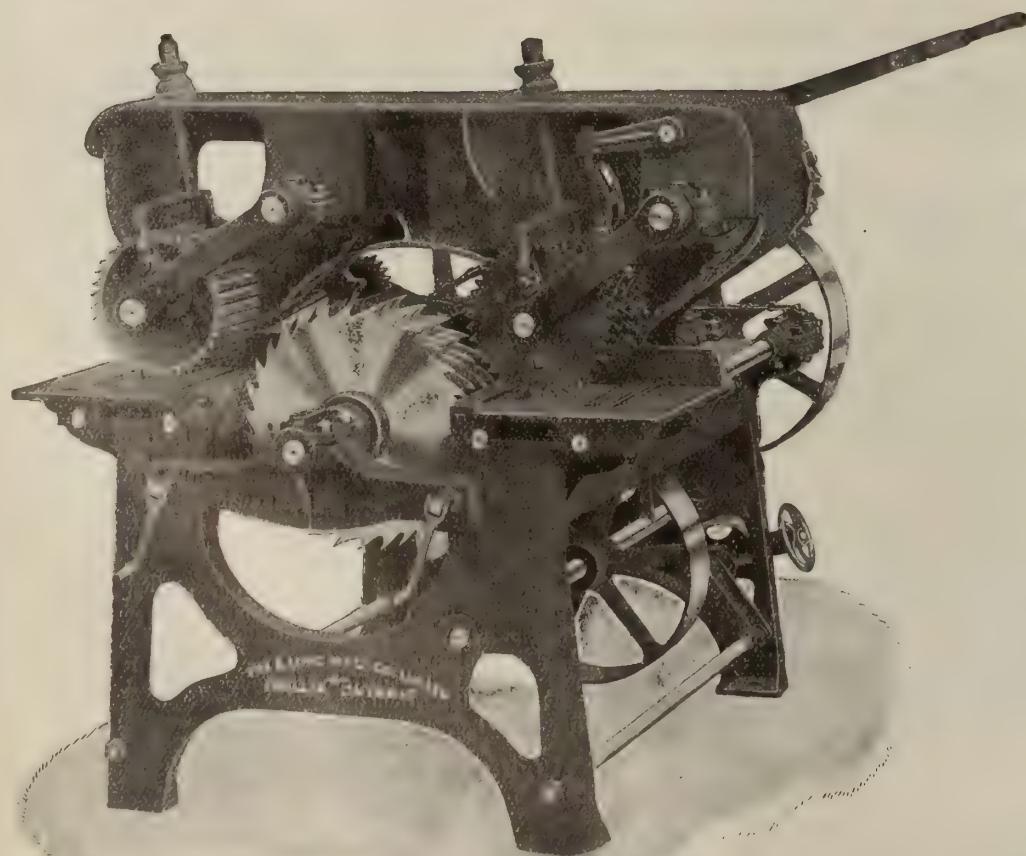
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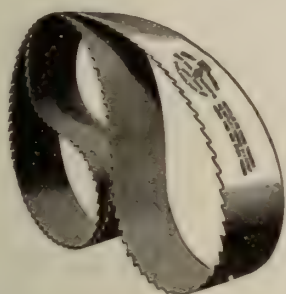


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Made
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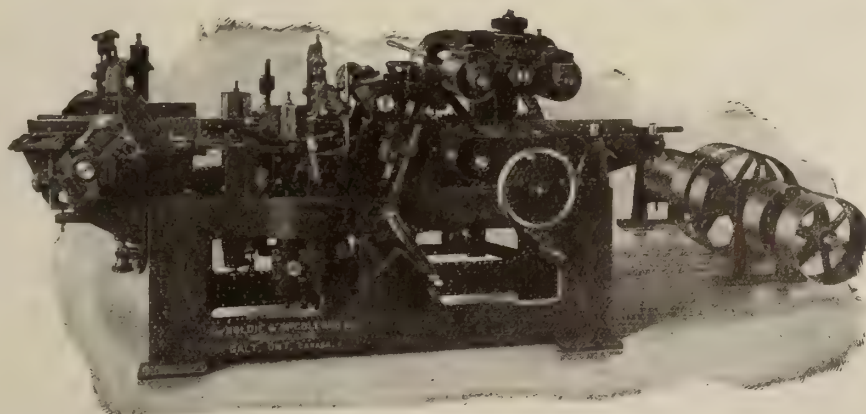
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This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



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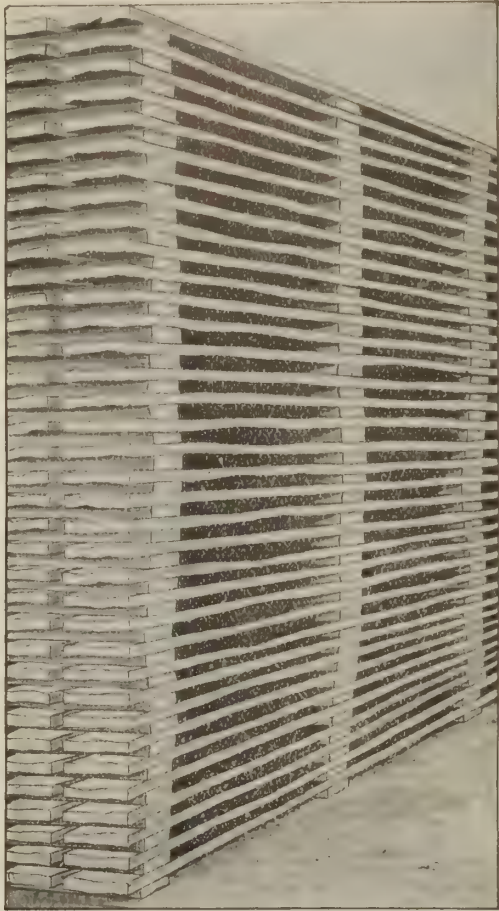
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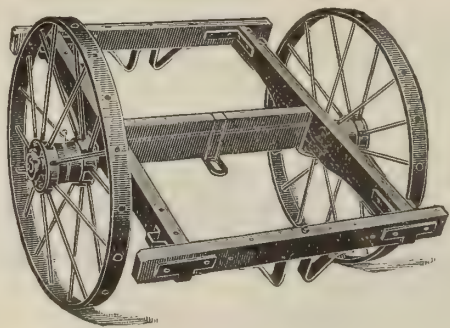
We trade machines every day, **But We Don't Lose Money on the Trade.**

Buy a **COVEL** Machine and run it 20 years, as many of our Customers have done.

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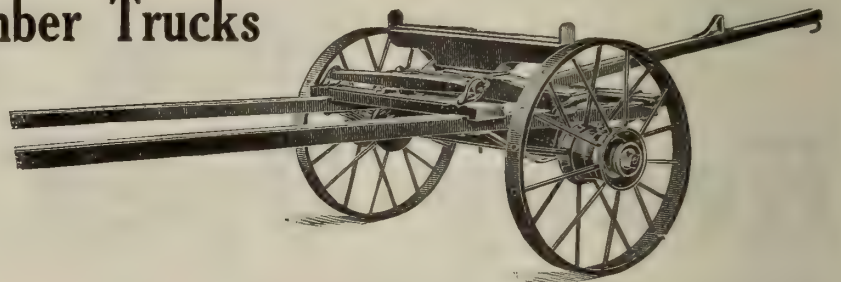
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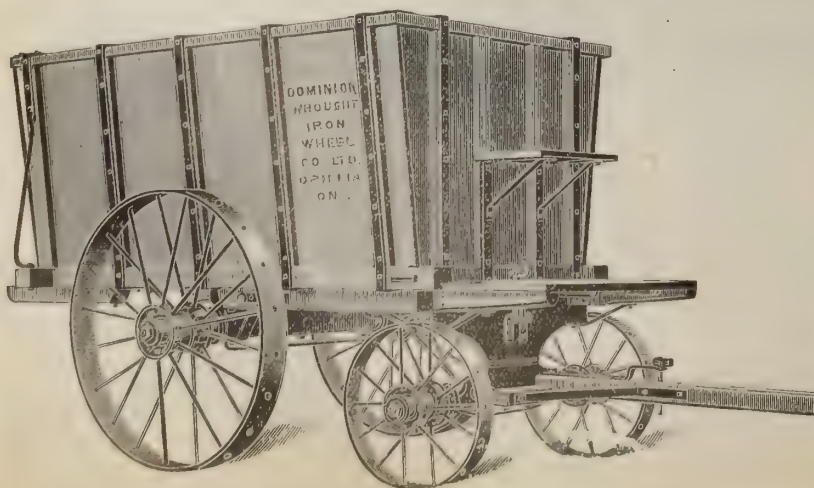
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Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

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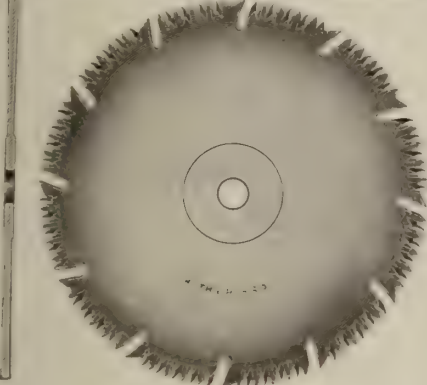
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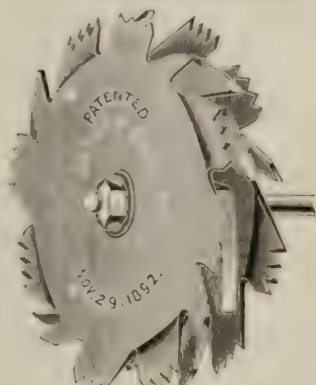
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-
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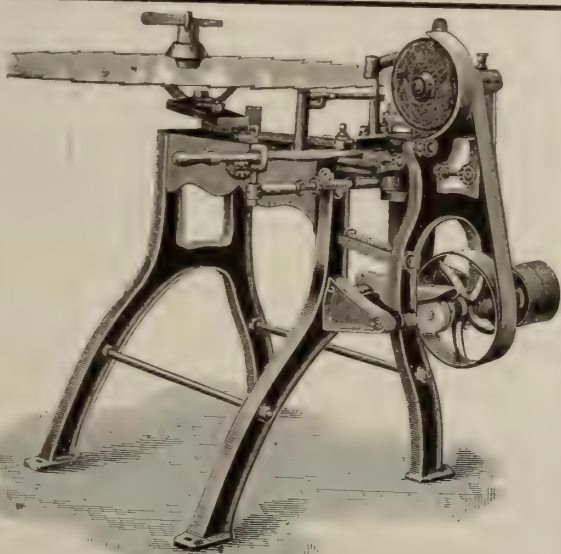
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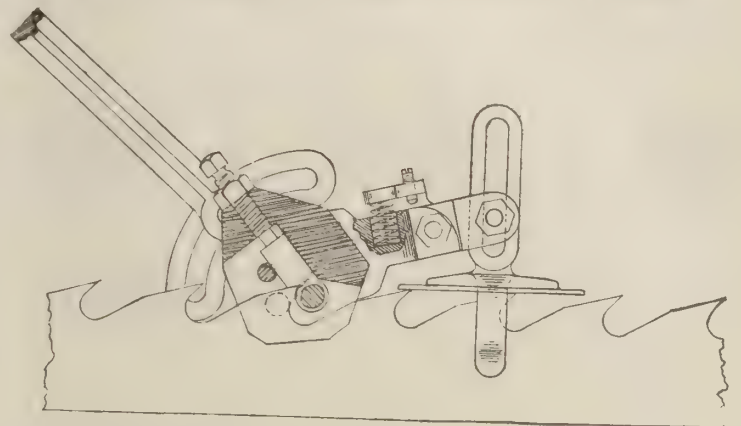
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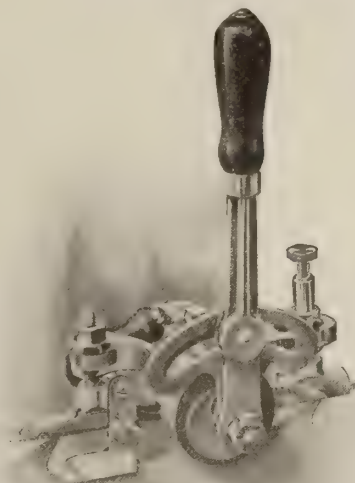


Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage

The sectional view of our swage shows our new spring bracket which permits the swage to tip forward during the operation of swaging. In this bracket we have preserved our compact construction features. It is practically as strong as a solid bracket, is impossible to get out of order, and is easily adjusted to give any amount of spring desired, or to be rigid and allow no spring.

This new feature of Hanchett swages still further increases the efficiency of a swage which without this improvement has for a number of years been quite generally conceded to have the lead over any other swage manufactured. The spring bracket, in conjunction with the action of Hanchett dies, proves unusually effective in bending the tooth forward so that it may be faced perfectly with little grinding. With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted. We have already received some very enthusiastic letters from filers who have tried the new spring bracket, and they state that with the Hanchett swage thus equipped it will never be necessary to knock the teeth down with a hammer or use any other device for this purpose, as the spring bracket enables the swage to put the point just where it is wanted, and keep a full back. These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

When the swage is used upon a gang saw, a fork is furnished that has no forward projection, thus making it more convenient for swaging the last teeth at the lower end of the saw.



Hanchett Band Swage Shaper

For the obtaining of the most desirable results, the swage shaper has become an indispensable unit in the filing-room. The utility of the swage shaper for fitting band saws has been demonstrated for many years. The "Hanchett" Band Swage Shaper combines all the elements that go to make an ideal finish to the work of the saw swage. By the shaper every tooth is pressed into perfect shape, as in a mold, widest on face, widest at extreme points, tapering downward from the points and backward from the face, thus making a perfect shape and a perfect clearance. Added to this quality is that of making the shape of all the teeth absolutely uniform.

Let us send you our new 1909 Filing
Room Catalog No. 6. It will interest you.

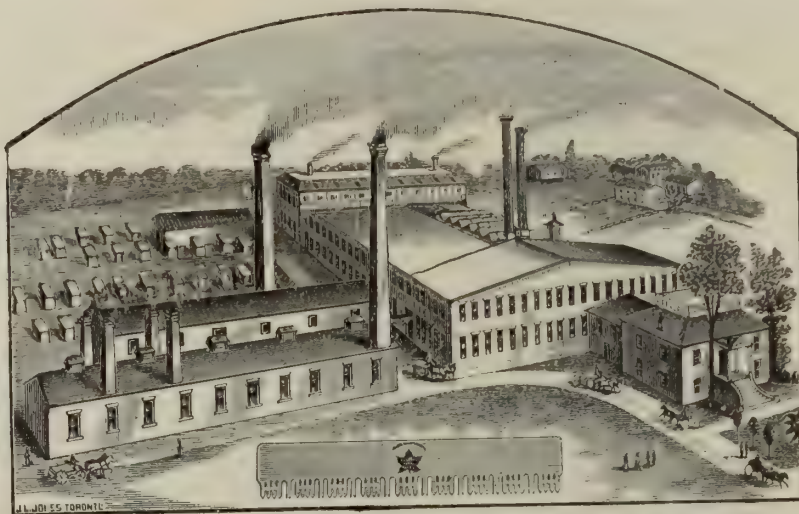
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The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Gang Saws
Mill Saws
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

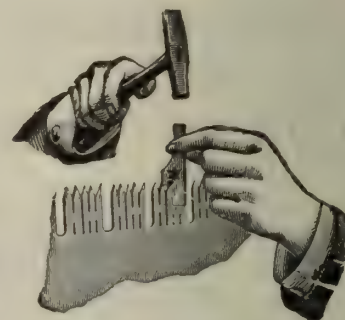
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

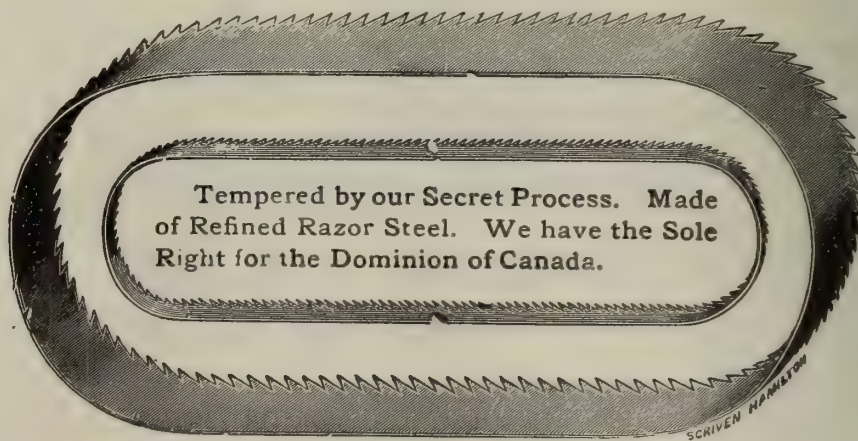
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

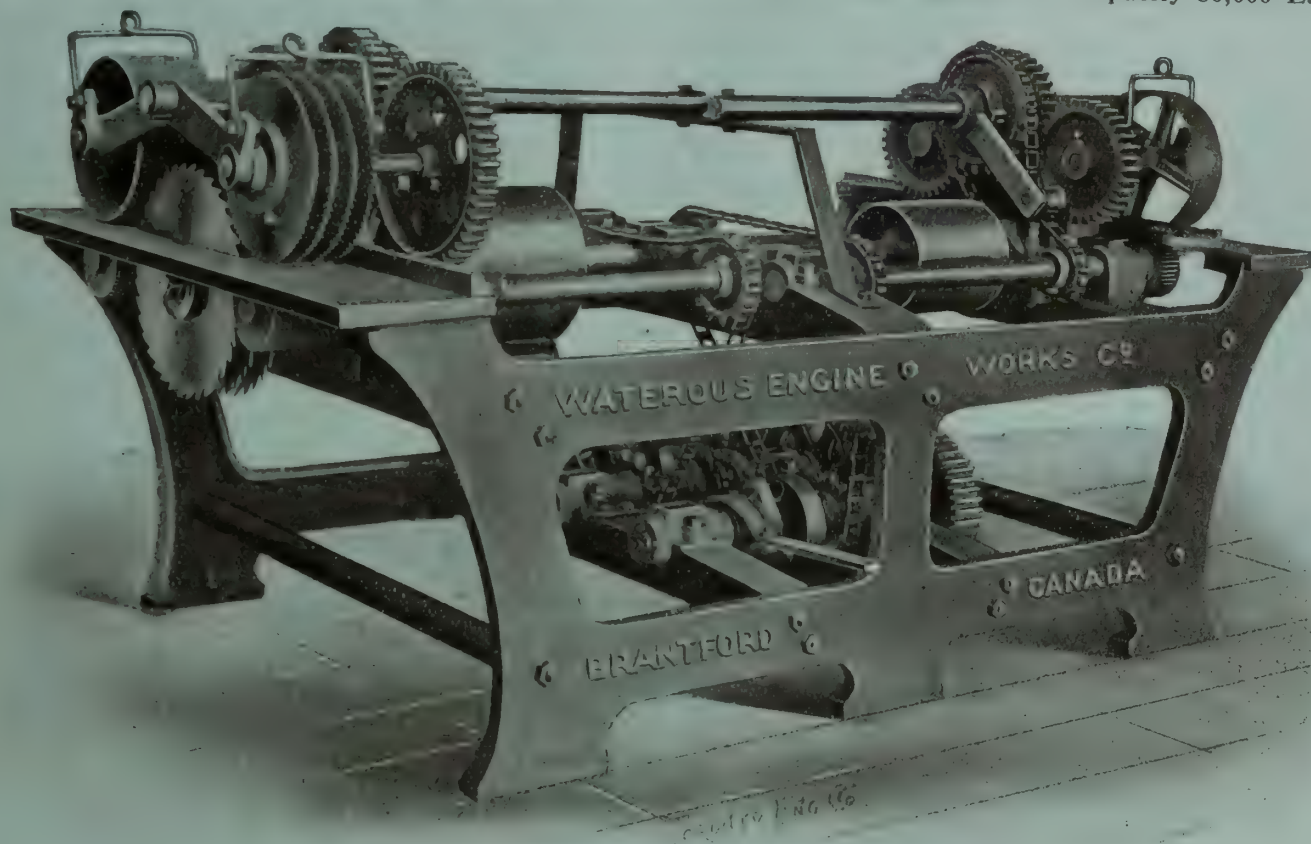
These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

The Waterous Heavy Improved Combined Lath Mill and Bolter

With Independent and Adjustable Feed
All Rolls Upper and Lower Power Driven

Two Idler Pulleys Supplied, enabling Lath Saws to run reverse to Bolter Saws.

Capacity 50,000 Lath Per Day.



Independent Lath Mill

With Independent Feed

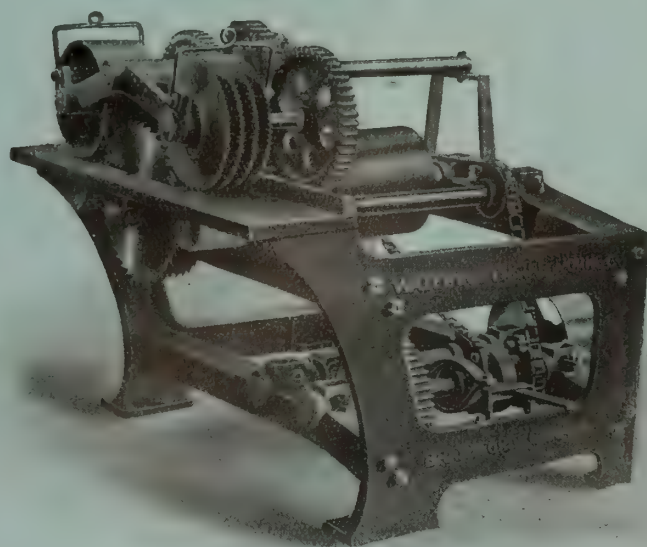
This feed can be started or stopped at will of operator as it is driven from counter shaft and not from mandrel.

The Bolter is an exactly similar machine.

We also make a

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Send for Bulletin giving descriptions of these machines.



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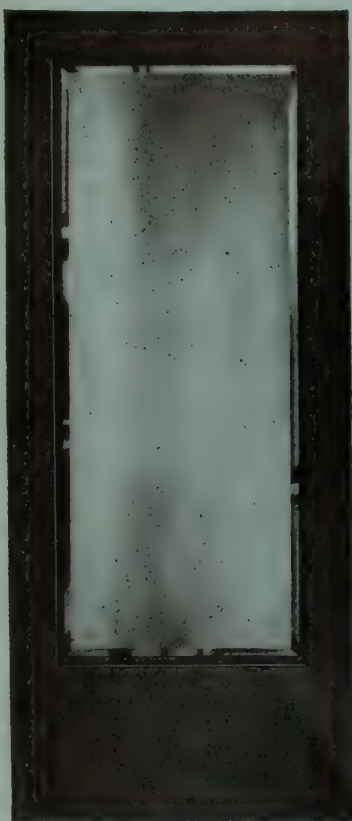
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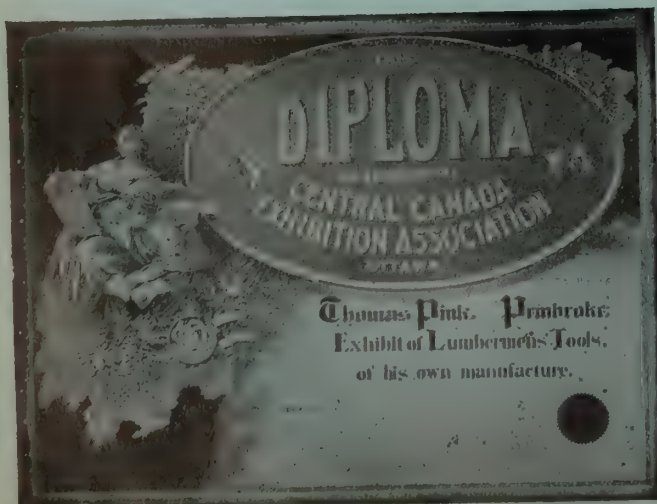
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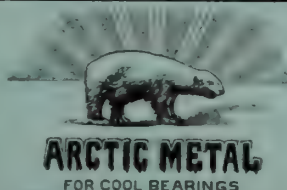
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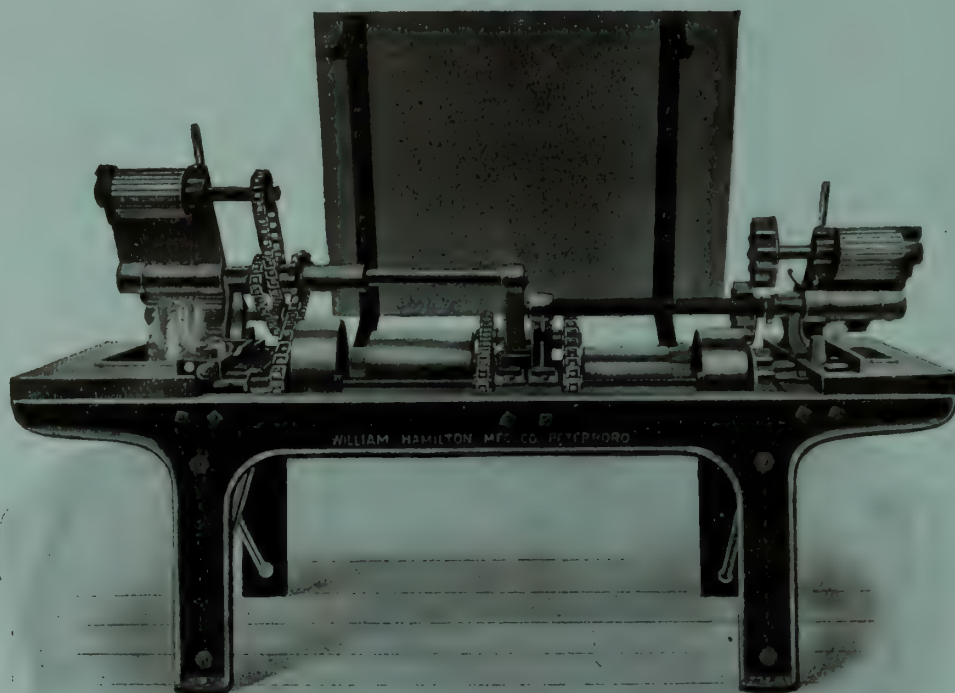
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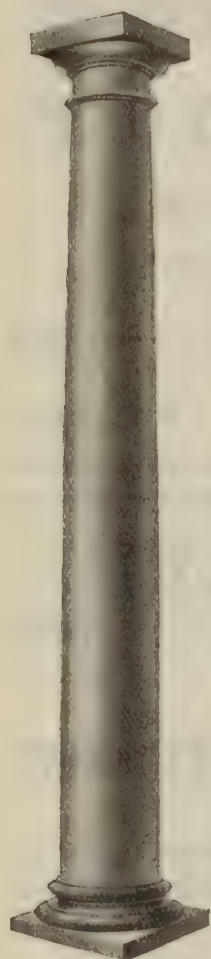
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No. 38

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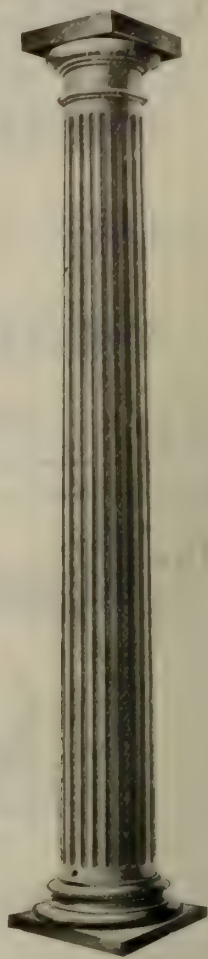
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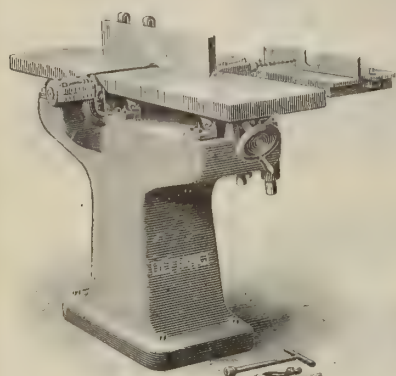
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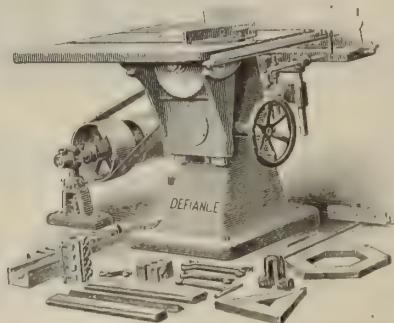
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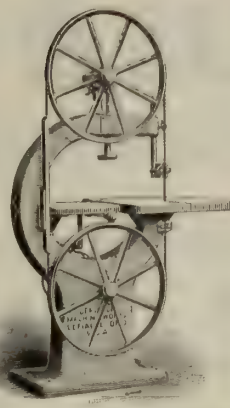
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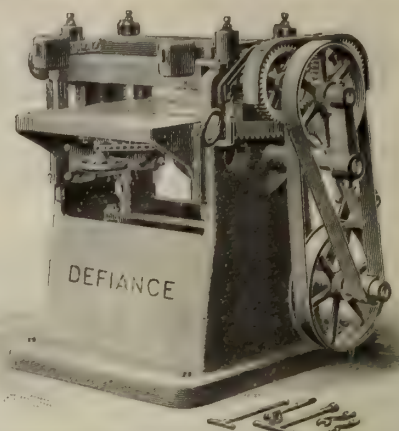
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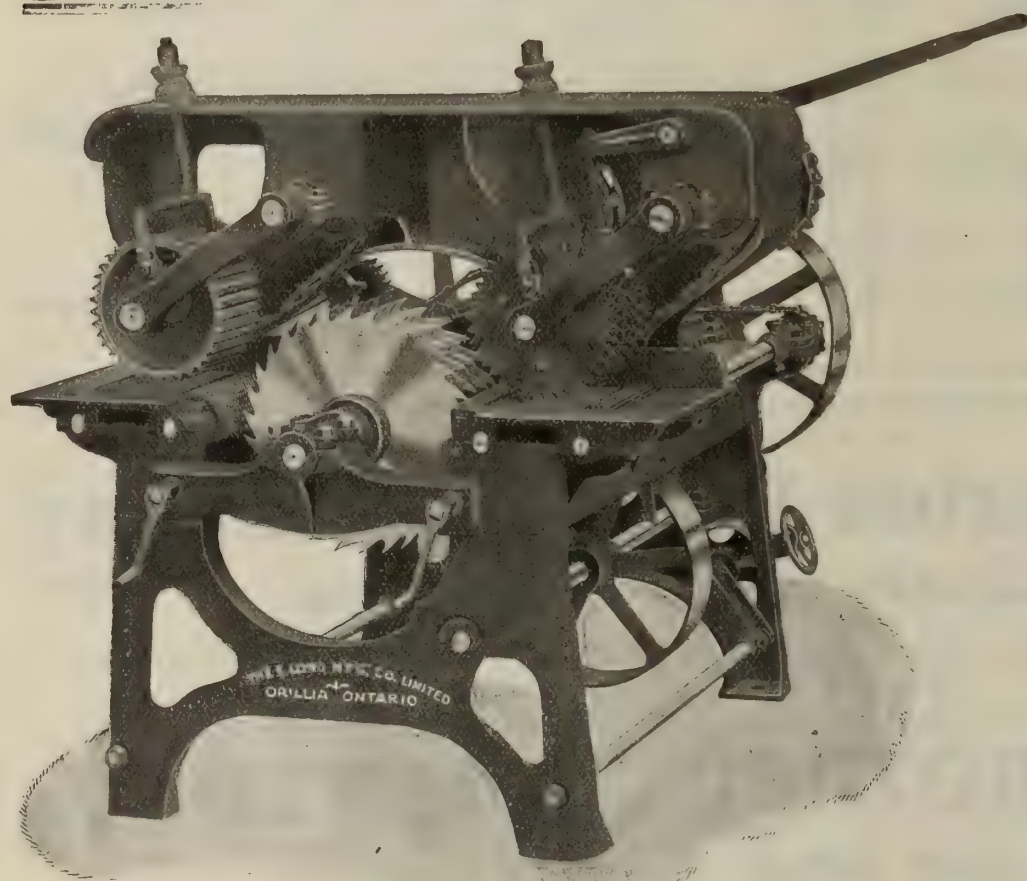
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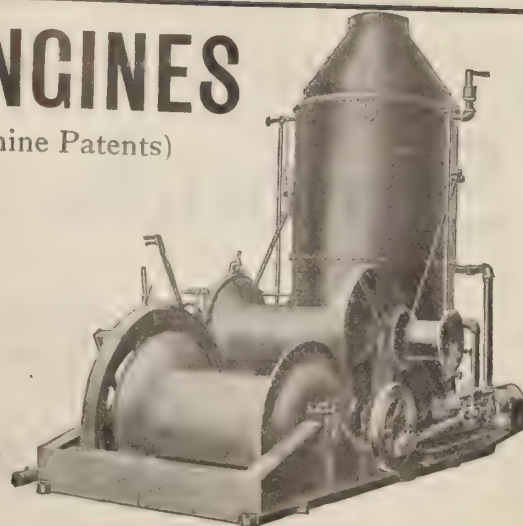
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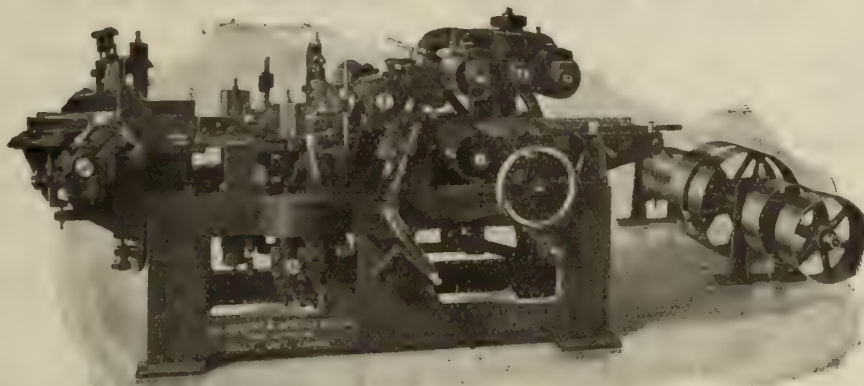


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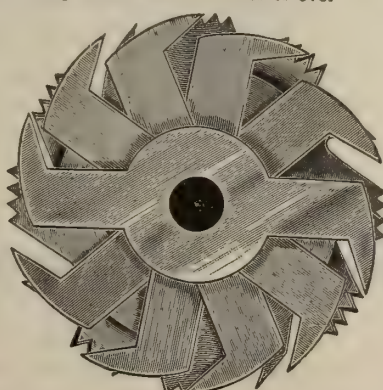
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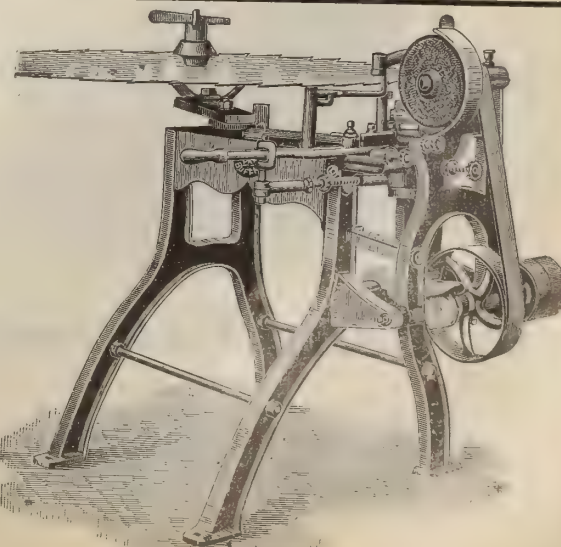
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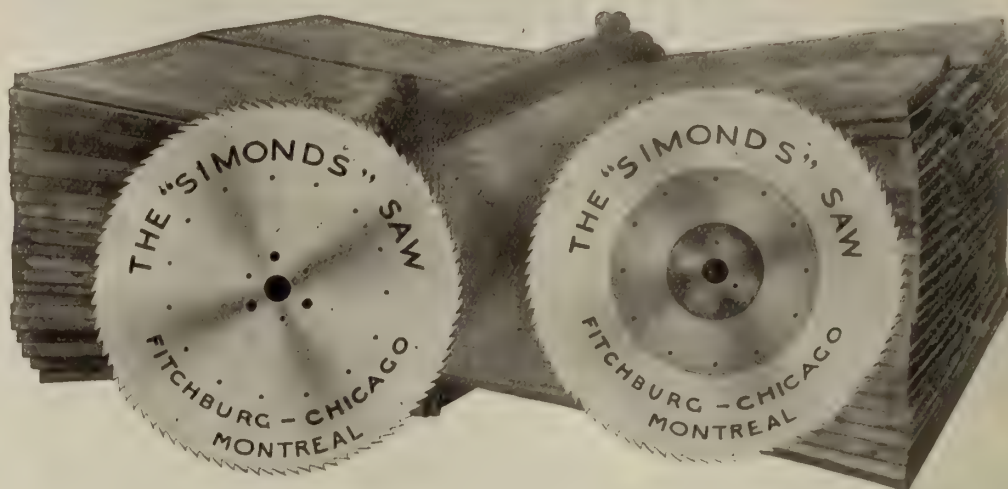
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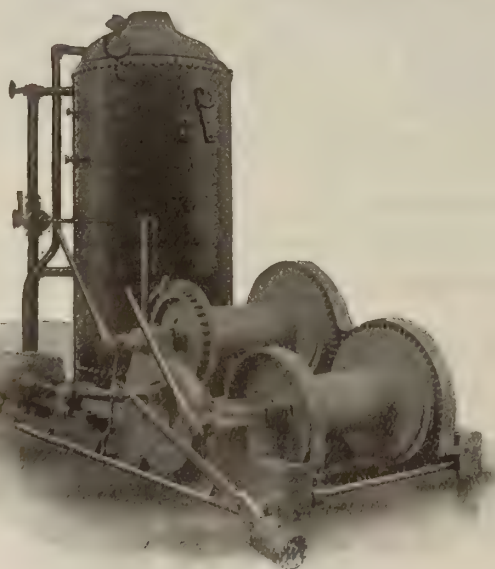
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Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, June 15, 1909

No. 12

Injuries to Lumber in Retail Yards

There are many matters of detail to be attended to in connection with a retail lumber yard, so many, in fact, that there is a general tendency to overlook some of them and hope that their neglect will not result in much, if any, loss. It will be agreed, however, by those who have had long experience in the management of retail yards, that unless lumber is looked after continually from the time of its arrival in the yard until its delivery to the customer, it is sure to lose value. Even before the lumber reaches the yards there are sources of loss which ought to be carefully watched. One of these, which causes more deterioration of good dressed lumber than almost any other, is the damage done in transit between the cars on the railroad track and the retail yard. The ordinary method of handling dressed lumber from the cars to the yard is very primitive. Only when it is carefully attended to by the old and experienced employees, who know the injuries which are likely to result, will the lumber run a fair chance of reaching the yard in good condition. In some places it is a regular practice to take extreme care in this matter, but in many places the transportation from the railway to the yard is arranged for in a haphazard manner and in practically all cases, when the busy season arrives inexperienced employees have to be pressed into service. The result is that dressed lumber is injured to such an extent that its grade is lowered materially.

In some quarters additional difficulties are caused by the readiness of railway companies at competing points to undertake the delivery of the lumber from the cars to the yards. When one railway has a siding to the yard and a competing railway wants to get the trade, it contracts to deliver direct to the yard and employs teams, carts and men to do the hauling. This business provides no extra profit for the company and so is done at as little expense as possible, the result being that the cost

to the retailer is increased by the damages to his lumber. The desire of the railway companies to compete with one another is laudable enough and should be encouraged, but the loss to the retailer should make him look about very carefully for some kind of a remedy. The only direction in which remedy seems possible is in the devising of some type of vehicle which will carry the dressed lumber without injury. There are many inventive employees in the retail yards, and it is a wonder that this matter has not been attended to long ago. A genuine necessity is felt and it should not be allowed to go unsatisfied.

The New Freight Line Via Mexico

The completion of arrangements for the establishment of a freight service between eastern and western Canada by means of vessels from St. John and Montreal to Puerto on the Gulf of Mexico, thence via the Tehuantepec National Railway to Salina Cruz and thence by the Canadian Mexican Pacific steamship line to Vancouver and Victoria, is an event which may mean much to the lumber producing industry of western Canada. It will place the markets of eastern and western Canada in much closer communication than they have ever been, and may assist materially in the exchange of products between the people of eastern and western Canada. As to the shipment of lumber, the benefit of such a rate remains to be seen.

From British Columbia to the prairies, or from Ontario to the prairies, it is scarcely to be expected that such a line would make much difference in the freight rates. There are classes of lumber products, however, from British Columbia which already sell extensively in eastern Canada, and it is reasonable to conclude that the freight rates of these will be affected by a line from Vancouver to Montreal which only has one hundred and ninety miles of railway haul. In addition to the direct lowering of freight rates which may be brought about for those classes of lumber which are subjected to the transcontinental haul, there is also a more general advantage to be considered which will be brought about if a line of this nature results in an increased volume of trade between the west and the east. Canadian products from eastern Canada cannot go to the west in increased quantities without a general quickening of trade, which will probably soon make itself felt in the lumber industries. The principal effect, however, of this new departure will be to place the markets of western Canada and those of Europe in closer touch with one another. If the rates are made sufficiently low it is possible that a large trade can be worked up with Europe. It is expected that by the new service, freight will be delivered in Victoria in 35 days from Vancouver.

Exports to United States Increasing

The imports of lumber into the United States from British North America, during April, 1909, amounted in quantity to 36,937 feet, valued at \$666,460. In April, 1908, the quantity was 23,455 feet, valued at \$459,560. For the ten months ending April the figures were as follows: 1909, 672,864 feet, valued at \$12,654,292; 1908, 646,797 feet, valued at \$12,347,646; 1907, 746,197 feet, valued at \$12,571,902. The imports of shingles were as follows: April, 1909, 85,531 M., valued at \$204,910; April 1908, 61,749 M., valued at \$137,630. Ten months ending April, 1909, 878,420 M., valued at \$2,073,993; 1908, 822,417 M., valued at \$1,989,300; 1907, 667,278 M., valued at \$1,439,961. From these figures it will be seen that while the imports from Canada for the ten months were greater for 1909 than for 1908, they are still some distance away from the figures of 1907. For April, however, the increase was a substantial one and gives promise of much greater amounts in the near future. The imports of shingles into the United States have grown steadily, though it was much greater between 1907 and 1908 than between 1908 and 1909. The improvement shown from a Canadian point of view, in the April imports of lumber and shingles, lead to the conviction that when the tariff uncertainty is removed there will be a decided awakening of trade. The exports of domestic timber, hewn and sawed, to British North America were valued as follows: Timber hewn and sawed, 1909, 136,226; April 1908, \$130,655; ten months ending April 1909, \$925,545; 1908, \$890,571; 1907, \$1,013,842. The exports of lumber to British North America were valued as follows: April 1909,

\$310,337; April 1908, \$274,469; ten months ending April 1909, \$2,503,541; 1908, \$3,754,016; 1907, \$3,577,261. The exports of lumber to British North America according to these returns showed a large de-

cline for the 1909 period against a slight increase for the 1908 period, although for the single month of April the exports of lumber to British North America increased substantially.

Quebec Timber Limit Owners Unfairly Attacked

There have been claims made from time to time that the timber limit owners of Quebec do not give the settlers a square deal in the matter of the cutting of timber. One of the commonest of these claims is that owners of limits which will be occupied by settlers, denude the lots of all merchantable timber before they pass into the hands of settlers. A second charge is that the limit holders boycott the settlers by refusing to buy timber from them, and thus put them to substantial trouble and loss.

It should be sufficient, in order to refute these stories, to point to the common sense which limit holders are likely to possess in common with other men. They must naturally realize that there is much advantage to be gained by their lumber camps, in the existence of a few neighboring farms. The advantage of such a source of fresh supplies of good foodstuffs cannot be denied, and a limit holder would be unbalanced mentally if he did not appreciate it. The more serious charge, however, is that the limit holders denude colonization lots of merchantable timber. There will be more inclination on the part of the public to accept such a charge as reasonable, arguing that it is to the interest of the limit holder to get all the timber he can out of his limits. But the charge is not borne out by the facts, according to the Government reports.

The report of the Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec gives the following information upon the subject: The Chicoutimi Pulp Company in 1907-08 bought from the owners of lots 402,000 feet of timber more than the cutting on their own limits of 4,452,000 feet; Price Bros., who cut 12,000,000 feet, bought from lot owners 6,000,000; Atkinson, who cut 1,000,000, purchased 10,000,000 from lot owners; the Metis Lumber Company and J. B. Booth & Company bought from these as much as they cut on their whole limits, namely 8,000,000 feet in the one case and 25,000,000 in the other. In the case of the twelve companies whose names are given, the lot owners sold them 89,954,000 feet, or 43 per cent. of their total production. Apparently the lot owners had plenty of timber for sale until 1908. The Min-

ister, continuing in his report, says: "To this it should be added, under the authority of the Customs Department at Ottawa, that in 1908, 720,639 cords of pulp wood were conveyed to the United States to be made into paper; and, according to our data, the lumber from the Crown Lands under license is represented in the above by a quantity of 147,159 cords only. These data are the pertinent answer that may be given to those who make it their mission to repeat everywhere among the public the allegation that when a settler buys a lot that has long been in a limit he cannot find enough timber for his buildings and for his other more pressing needs." Further evidence is afforded in the report of Mr. J. C. Langelier, on merchantable timber cut on lots by settlers and sold by them to the Metis Lumber Company in 1907-08, amounting to 7,741,457 feet, and for which, he says, they must have obtained \$45,000 at the lowest estimate, and in his report on merchantable timber sold by settlers to license-holders in the lower Ottawa region, which amounted to 18,936,873 feet, board measure, 385 cords pulp wood and 5,119 ties. This is not inclusive of the timber sold to owners of small mills and small dealers, which "equals at least the quantities mentioned above," the two together amounting to a sum of \$240,000, putting the value at the low figure of \$6 per 1,000 feet.

This matter, however, has caused much discussion in Quebec and it is believed that all this smoke of criticism means the existence of fire somewhere. One Quebec paper accounts for the charges by saying that it believes the operations of the so-called settlers, or in other words lumber speculators, who have obtained the colonization lots under pretence of intended colonization and have stripped them of their timber and then abandoned them, are to blame. In summing up the situation this paper says: "Apart from the question of colonization lots, it is not to the interest of the limit holders, neither do we believe that it is in accordance with their settled policy to utterly ruin the timber-bearing powers of any of their property, or to cut in such a manner as to diminish the water supply."

The Value of Lumber Trade Associations

The usefulness of an association and the success which awaits one which is inaugurated and conducted upon vigorous business principles are well shown by the career of the Southern Cypress Association of the United States, which recently held its annual meeting at New Orleans. Cypress has been increasing greatly in popularity of late and much of this is due to the work of the association and to the skilful advertising carried on by its members. As an evidence of the spirit which permeates the association, the address of the president, Mr. Frederick Wilbert, of Plaquemine, La., is interesting. Mr. Wilbert said:

"There is no doubt but that an association of lumbermen which could pull through the last year without disaster, must be on a firm footing and must be giving its members that service for which it was organized. The members of our association unquestionably feel this way about our work, else they would have dropped out, and we must therefore congratulate ourselves for being able to do those things which we set out to do in spite of dull business, hard times and the hesitation some of us may feel toward contributing our share of the expenses under such trade conditions. I am informed that during the last fiscal year the association expenditures exceeded the receipts by just \$3. This may or may not be considered conservative, but we certainly have not been rash in spending money we did not have and had no chance of getting.

"This is our fifth annual meeting. In May, four years ago, a number of us gathered together in New Orleans and decided that we should have an association which would work in the interests of cypress. It may be that some of us had no conception of why we should have an association, or what such an association would do if we succeeded in perfecting an organization. I am sure there are no doubts in the minds

of any of us to-day as to whether or not we acted wisely, and I am also sure that, were it possible to draw a complete comparison between now and then with special reference to what the association has done, each one of us would say: 'We have done excellent work and have made good.' The cypress manufacturers were among the last of the lumbermen to appreciate that concerted effort and action are much more effective in accomplishing certain results than the hit-and-miss efforts of the individual. How far apart would be the grades at the different mills if we had not been at work on this particular issue for four years? Would not the grades, as well as prices, have gone to pieces during the last year of business depression? Is it not better to be uniform in all things and let merely prices fluctuate than have fluctuating grades as well? Gentlemen, there is no way for us to draw comparisons between trade conditions as they are and what they would have been had we had no association, or to figure out exactly what we have accomplished by having an association. It is largely a question of belief, and I know all of you believe it has been worth many times over the effort and money expended in association work.

"The cypress lumbermen occupy a position which is probably more unique than that of other lumber manufacturers. There are not many of us. The supply of standing timber is decidedly limited and the rate of growth of our trees is too slow to ever expect a second crop. In addition to this, we do not cut down our trees this week and ship the lumber next week—this is the case with some woods—, but we deaden our timber this year, saw it into lumber next year, and market it during the third year, which is a condition tending more toward conservation than prevails in any other wood manufactured in this country. While cypress will fluctuate in price, the necessarily slow methods we pursue undoubt-

edly have their effect in that we will, as individuals, secure the highest possible price for that stock which it has taken us two years or more to produce, from the time the axe first touches the tree until the dry lumber is shipped. We are an optimistic people, in that we believe next month will be more prosperous than this month and next year more prosperous than this year, and it is, therefore, a natural condition for a manufacturer of any product whatsoever to be conservative in the disposing of his product when it will take him so long to replace it. My argument in saying all of this is to, in a measure, explain why cypress occupies a

stronger market position to-day than probably any other wood. Our prices have gone off, but not so far as other woods, and we are selling almost as much as we are producing. Furthermore, we are producing almost our capacity and there is undoubtedly more cypress being marketed to-day than ever before in the history of the trade. This is a broad assertion, but I believe it to be true, in view of the fact that so many new mills have started up in recent years and so few old ones have closed down. What other wood manufactured in this country can say as much?"

Canada's Foreign Trade has Turned the Corner

In spite of the fact that Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, was less by \$78,744,340 than that of 1908, and by \$52,945,400 than that of 1907, a certain measure of comfort may be taken from the statistics which have just been issued by the Dominion Government, inasmuch as they show that in all probability the turn of the tide has set in and the country's trade is on the increase. For the month of March, 1909, Canada's total foreign trade amounted to \$53,171,277, which was an increase of \$4,546,960 over that of the corresponding month of 1908. The increase in exports for March, 1909, amounted to \$3,811,130, the total being \$33,863,362. The increase in imports for March, 1909, over the same month of 1908 was \$735,830, the total being \$19,307,915. The increase in exports for March, 1909, was therefore 12.6 per cent., and the increase in imports was 3.9 per cent. Accordingly, the increase in exports was three and a quarter times as great as the increase in imports, a condition of affairs which should be regarded as satisfactory by all who wish to see an improvement in Canadian trade conditions.

For the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, the exports decreased by \$18,494,447, the total being \$261,512,159. The imports during the year decreased by \$60,249,893, the total being \$298,123,792. The decrease in exports for the year was therefore 7 per cent., and the decrease in imports 20 per cent. These figures demonstrate pretty clearly that during the period of depression Canadian purchasers kept up their sales to foreign markets fairly well to reduce the amount of their purchases abroad. They also demonstrate that as soon as the depression commenced

to pass away Canadian purchasers began to increase their sales abroad. The result is encouraging to Canadian manufacturers and purchasers.

The market conditions in regard to the lumber industry afford a good basis upon which to estimate the general condition prevailing in other lines of business. Lumber is a staple building product which is quick to feel any depressing influence and which returns to normal conditions at a conservative rate. The total value of exports of forest products for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, was \$39,667,387, against \$44,170,470 in 1908, and \$45,823,172 in 1907. There has thus been a decrease of \$4,503,083 during the year just ended, against a decrease of only \$1,652,702 in the previous year. For the month of March, 1909, therefore, the total exports of forest products was valued at \$2,761,307, as compared with \$2,112,607 in March, 1908, being an increase of \$648,700, or 30.7 per cent.

It would be foolish to conclude absolutely that these figures for March, 1909, indicate an immediate return of normal conditions of trade. Those who are engaged in the lumber business are far from satisfied with the present conditions. Their business is uncertain and fluctuating and although most of them are counting upon an early resumption of activity they are continuing the conservative business methods which have been compulsory during the past year. It seems pretty safe, however, to conclude that with the continuance of these conservative methods the lumber industry, and likewise other industries, particularly those which have to do with the production of building materials, will from this time forward gradually return to a satisfactory situation.

Increased Use of Canadian Pulp Wood in United States

According to a report of the United States Forest Service, 251 pulp mills in the United States used 3,346,106 cords of wood, and made 2,118,947 tons of pulp last year. Spruce has always been the leading pulp wood, and it furnished 64 per cent. of the total quantity used. The rapid development of the wood-pulp industry in the last ten years has rendered the domestic supply of spruce insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and consequently importations from Canada were heavy. In 1908 United States pulp mills consumed nearly one and one-half million cords of domestic spruce, and over 670,000 cords of imported spruce, making the imports of spruce 45 per cent. of the domestic supply.

Next to spruce, the most important pulp wood is hemlock, 569,173 cords of it were converted into pulp last year. All the hemlock used was of domestic origin, and most of it was produced in the Lake States and Pennsylvania. Although now used in less quantity than spruce and hemlock, poplar has long been a standard pulp wood. A small quantity of poplar is imported, but by far the larger portion of the more than 300,000 cords used last year was cut from domestic timber. Spruce, hemlock, and poplar made up 90 per cent. of the total quantity of pulp wood used.

The wood used by the pulp mills last year cost them a little more than \$28,000,000, or an average of \$8.38 per cord, against an average of \$8.21 in 1907. The most costly wood used was imported spruce, with an average value of \$10.60 per cord. The average for domestic spruce was \$8.76 per cord, and for poplar, \$8.04 per cord. The cheapest wood which was used in large quantity was hemlock, the cost being \$6.02 per cord. Owing to the uncertain business conditions the total consumption of pulp wood in 1908 was nearly 16 per cent. less than in 1907, but this did not prevent a considerable increase in the price of wood. The high price of wood is placing the manufacturers constantly on the lookout for cheap-

er raw material, and one of the most encouraging developments has been the increased use of slab wood and other sawmill waste. This drift in the industry is clearly indicated by the fact that 193,234 cords of mill waste were reported as consumed in pulp manufacture during 1907, while 252,896 cords, an increase of 30 per cent., were used in 1908.

These statements are based upon a preliminary report of the consumption of pulp wood in the United States in 1908 just issued by the Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service co-operate in the collection of annual statistics of forest products, and this preliminary report will soon be followed by a bulletin, which will give detailed information upon the use of pulp wood last year in the various States, the cost per cord, the amount reduced by the mechanical, sulphite, and soda processes, and other facts of interest to the industry.

To Canadians the significant portion of this report is the growing importance of the Canadian supply of pulp wood to United States manufacturers. This is amply proved by the large amount of spruce which is imported by United States manufacturers, and by the fact that this spruce commands a higher price than any other wood which is used by them. For Canadian spruce the United States manufacturers, according to this report, are paying \$1.84 more than for the domestic spruce. The time is not far off when the majority of spruce used for pulp manufacture in the United States will have to be obtained in Canada. Even to-day, the large amount which goes into the United States should make Canadian purchasers and Canadian producers anxious about the drain upon Canadian spruce resources which is certain to result, if the export is allowed to continue unrestricted. The decision of the Quebec Government to prohibit the export of pulpwood from Crown lands will go a long way towards preventing this drain. It should be enforced quickly and effectively.

Lumber Trade Statistics for Fiscal Year

Figures for March 1909 and for the Twelve Months Previous—Exports
of Wood Goods and Imports of Dutiable and Free Forest Products

Details of the exports of forest products for the month of March, 1909, and for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, were as follows:

Article	March, 1909. Quantity.	Value.	Year ending March 31. Quantity.	Value.
Ashes, pot and pearl	77	\$ 3,449	807	\$ 33,897
Ashes, Leached			55	
Ashes, all other		13,596		58,299
Bark for tanning	238	6,757	19,659	122,118
Firewood	435	4,193	29,689	78,281
Knees and futtocks	4,264	2,562	19,861	15,688
Lathwood	731	2,743	913	3,465
Logs, cedar, capable of being made into shingle bolts	60	195	363	1,594
Logs, Elm	209	2,671	1,046	15,288
" Hemlock			3,360	31,797
" Oak			100	3,162
" Pine			4,431	20,981
" Spruce	404	3,570	11,048	109,784
" All other	6,789	58,453	91,064	747,413
Lumber, Battens			8,209	8,209
" Basswood	134	3,651	2,895	61,500
" Deals, Pine	1,237	18,195	73,507	1,694,277
" Spruce and other	27,490	401,311	381,890	5,321,790
" Deal ends	810	8,783	21,910	307,241
Laths	50,524	117,675	706,962	1,623,105
Palings			65	955
Pickets	1,077	6,178	31,167	182,069
Planks and boards	59,314	1,127,794	1,003,786	19,178,091
Scantling	3,459	42,530	67,732	814,363
Shingles	85,226	193,591	1,093,512	2,581,755
Shooks, other		10,905		116,967
Staves, other and heading		3,116	151	90,352
All other lumber		7 4,414		414,641
Match Blocks				3,121
Masts and spars	32	315	747	8,099
Piling		717		76,065
Poles—hop, hoop, telegraph, etc. ..		2,057		44,153
Posts—cedar, tamarac, etc.		2,974		32,423
Shingle bolts of pine or cedar	1,104	4,504	12,324	47,214
Sleepers and railroad ties	128,966	37,670	886,432	295,551
Stave bolts			745	1,257
Timber, square, viz:				
Ash	55	612	570	9,559
Birch	1,543	15,446	11,118	119,104
Elm	593	14,887	4,822	140,200
Maple			1,020	33,509
Oak	870	24,857	7,280	212,817
Pine, red			1,555	45,830
Pine, white	4,964	166,063	21,872	689,529
Timber, square, all other	87	692	21,985	135,676
Wood, blocks & other, for pulp	74,470	425,461	794,986	4,356,391
Other articles of the forest		144		5,715

Details of the imports of free forest products during March, 1909, and the year ending March 31st, 1909, were as follows:

Article	March, 1909. Quantity.	Value.	Year ending March 31. Quantity.	Value.
Corkwood, unmanufactured		\$ 7,706		\$ 69,182
Felloes of hickory or oak		3,573		29,175
Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts		900		33,487
Hickory billets		3,128		36,115
Hickory & oak spokes & scaleboard Hop poles		21,126		99,369
Hub, last, wagon, oar & gun blocks Ivory nuts		30,926		325
Fence posts and railroad ties		3,475		54,562
Logs & round unmanufact'd timber Lumber and Timber—		66,754		22,893
Planks and boards	1,385,012	55,333	8,599,741	644,355
Mahogany	247,313	27,076	1,227,706	579,833
Oak	4,409,178	191,341	32,220,395	388,134
Pitch pine	4,699,984	122,480	42,317,264	140,070
Redwood			20,542	1,380,415
Rosewood	1,100	176	41,509	1,049,668
Spanish cedar	6,050	561	47,871	1,134
Sycamore			636	3,833
Walnut	24,372	1,296	492,915	6,468
White ash	193,746	10,444	1,283,673	42
African teak, amaranth, black heart ebony, etc.		4,035		23,529
Timber, hewn or sawed, squared or sided, or creosoted		2,563		61,573
Planks, boards and other lumber dressed one side only	4,808	119,031	51,012	41,002
Laths	88	215	920	59,340
Shingles	187	365	5,556	1,107,180
Staves of oak	606	8,408	4,919	2,869
Sawdust of wood		7,091		14,345
Wood for fuel	2,904	7,783	40,961	174,346

Details of the imports of dutiable woods during the month of March, 1909, and the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, were as follows:

Article	March, 1909. Quantity.	Value.	Year ending Mch. 31. Quantity.	Value.
Sawed boards, planks and deals ... M ft.	412	\$6,028	6,943	\$104,856
Lumber and timber manufact'd ... M ft.			115	2,154
Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, Spanish cedar and walnut		23,419		130,817
Veneers of wood, n.o.p.		5,171		28,736
Wood pulp		5,983		34,647

Canadian Exports of Pulpwood.

During the fiscal year (ended March 31, 1909) the quantity of pulp exported from Canada was: To the United States, wood pulp, chemically prepared, 769,514 cwt., and mechanically ground, 3,033,885 cwt.; to Great Britain, chemically ground, 13,660 cwt., and mechanically ground, 973,598 cwt. The export of paper during the same period was: To the United States, wall paper, rolls, 19,974, valued at \$6,440; felt paper rolls, 109,863, valued at \$101,835; wrapping paper, 594,095 pounds, valued at \$24,264; printing paper, valued at \$791,533; paper of other kinds valued at \$34,673. To Great Britain, wall paper, 512 rolls, valued at \$159; felt paper, 5,060 rolls, valued at \$21,896; printing paper to a value of \$922,278, and other paper to a value of \$354,887. During the same period 901,861 cords of pulp wood were exported to the United States.

In the matter of export, the sales of wood for wood pulp to the United States have increased. In the last nine months of 1908 the value was a little over \$3,500,000, compared with a shade above \$2,000,000 for the corresponding term of 1906. No other country was a purchaser from Canada. In wood pulp the sales in the last nine months of 1908 were \$2,000,000, the same as in 1908, and \$750,000 less than in 1907.

Imports for February and Previous Eleven Months.

Imports of wood and its manufactures into Canada during February and the eleven months ending with February, were as follows:

	February.		Eleven months ending February	
	1908	1909	1907	1908
Great Britain ...	\$ 9,865	\$ 11,591	\$ 137,318	\$ 191,053
United States ...	581,627	562,004	8,824,646	11,860,510
Other countries ..	23,228	16,983	276,675	252,990
Totals	\$614,720	\$590,578	\$9,238,639	\$12,304,553

Exports of wood and its manufactures from Canada during February and the eleven months ending with February were as follows:

	February.		Eleven months ending February	
	1908	1909	1907	1908
Great Britain ...	\$ 410,467	\$ 368,326	\$16,916,610	\$12,688,197
United States ...	1,032,371	1,490,008	27,304,554	29,414,351
Other countries..	293,724	243,183	4,215,969	4,878,853
Totals	\$1,736,762	\$2,101,517	\$48,437,133	\$46,981,401

United States Wood Exports.

United States exports of domestic wood and its manufactures for March, 1909, amounted in value to \$6,547,951, against \$7,107,312 in March, 1908. The exports for nine months ending March, were as follows: 1909, \$48,548,818; 1908, \$61,658,569; 1907, \$59,247,903. The exports of foreign wood and its manufactures were as follows: March, 1909, \$160,764; March, 1908, \$112,358; nine months ending March, 1909, \$946,906; 1908, \$922,844. The imports amounted in value as follows: March, 1909, \$2,326,417; 1908, \$1,544,226; nine months ending March, 1909, \$24,708,483; 1908, \$26,649,490; 1907, \$24,648,952. The imports of lumber from British North America were as follows: March, 1909, \$609,409; 1908, \$325,150; nine months ending March, 1909, \$11,987,832; 1908, \$11,888,086; 1907, \$11,756,227. The exports of lumber to British North America were as follows: March, 1909, \$311,284; 1908, \$254,209; nine months ending March, 1909, \$2,193,204; 1908, \$3,479,547; 1907, \$3,021,603.

President Taft has stated that he believes the tariff bill will be ready for his signature on June 20th. Senator Aldrich sets the date as July 1.

Quebec to Stop Export of Pulpwood

Premier Gouin makes Important Announcement regarding Change in Government Policy

An important announcement was made by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, at the banquet which was tendered him on June 2nd by the Reform Club, of Montreal. The Premier took advantage of the occasion to declare that his Government had decided upon a new policy in connection with the administration of Crown lands by means of which the export of pulpwood from Crown lands in Quebec would be prohibited. The announcement was received with much approval by those present, and has been the cause of much commendation in the press since it was made. The new policy will bring Quebec in line with Ontario in regard to the export of pulpwood, and will probably be the cause of extensive developments in regard to the manufacture of paper and other pulpwood products in the province. It will mean, above all things, that the drain upon Quebec pulpwood for the purpose of supplying United States mills with raw material, will be stopped, with the consequent result that American mill owners in order to supply the demand for paper in the United States will have to come over to Canada and establish plants near the sources of supply.

Sir Lomer Gouin's remarks in connection with the subject were brief. He said: "The Department of Lands is the most important of the province. Considerable criticism has been directed against it. It is said that reforms must be made there. We admit it. Reforms must be made to-morrow, next year and each year which follows, and I am in a position to declare, that it is the intention of the Government to see to it that this department is as well administered as any other."

"But there is something more important still. You know that from this department the Government draws the greater part of its revenue. Fifteen years ago it gave \$500,000 a year; to-day the revenue varies from one and a quarter to one and a half millions of dollars. This revenue consists of a tax on the cutting of wood on lands belonging to the Crown. Ten years ago we had made an arrangement with the license holders according to which we retained the cutting rights for wood in these limits. At the end of the year the arrangement will cease to be effective. And I believe that it is important from to-day to warn limit holders and all others interested that when the term of this agreement expires the stumpage dues will be very considerably increased. We will then receive from the licensees what will practically amount to a land rental."

"But there is, I believe, something more important yet. We have heard of the exportation of our wood into the United States; we have heard of the Congress at Washington. I am happy to see at this table one of the Canadian representatives to this conference and to congratulate him on the results he and his colleagues achieved at this conference. President Roosevelt, understanding the importance of our rich forest wealth, demanded that the representatives of all North America should unite for the conservation of our forests. You know what has been said in regard to the new tariff on the importation and the exportation of wood pulp. I believe, I may be mistaken perhaps, that the public opinion of our province is well aroused in regard to the shipping of our wood to the United States, a country with whom we wish to keep on most amicable terms. Our powerful neighbors have need of our pulp wood as an essential to their paper making industry."

"So far we have allowed this importation of our pulp wood. Undoubtedly we cannot hinder private individuals from exporting pulp wood from their own land, but what we can do, and what I think we ought to do, is to prevent the exportation of pulp wood from lands belonging to the Crown. I should say that my colleagues and myself think that the time has come when the province should take this step, as was done several years ago in Ontario. Perhaps some interests will suffer from it, but we think that the great majority of the people will profit, and when we impose this tariff we will insert a clause saying that no wood from the Crown lands will be allowed to leave the province before it has been manufactured."

A Log Too Large for Any Mill.

A log so large that none of the many mills in the Northwest was capable of sawing it, with the result that the largest whip-saw ever manufactured had to be made to order and the work done by hand, will be one of the State of Washington's exhibits in the forestry building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. No bit of timber like it was ever before seen at a World's Fair, and such a giant is not likely to again be dragged from its forest home to excite the wonder of the curious and studious who assemble at an exposition exhibit.

The log, which is illustrated herewith, measures 10 feet 6 inches through the butt, and is of Douglas fir. The towering tree, of which it is only a section, was logged by the English Logging Company in Skagit County's land of big timber, and forwarded to Seattle with great difficulty, despite the presence of every facility. It was logged over a private road to Milltown, and then towed by two tugs to Ballard.

An effort was then made to have the log sawed, and large mills at Ballard, Everett and Bellingham, cities boasting of their twentieth-century milling, were appealed to, only to bring the answer that no known machinery was capable of cutting so large a tree. A Seattle saw works was then consulted, and its manager declared that the only possible way of handling the log would be to construct a whipsaw especially for it, and set men to the work of cutting by hand. As a result, a saw 15 feet



A Mammoth Log—Showing How It was Sawn.

in length, 17 feet over all, including the handles; 12 inches across the base and tapered uniformly throughout its length to 10 inches at the lower tip; and with the steel blade 12 ga. in thickness, was manufactured.

No log one-half the dimensions of this big tree has even been sawed by hand before. It took nearly two days to make a single cut the length



A Mammoth Log—Too Large for the Mills.

of the log, and as five cuts were necessary, ten days had to be given up to the actual sawing necessary to cut the log into the four sections desired.

The Wood-McNab Lumber Company are closing out their retail lumber yard at Fernie, B.C.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

Shingles Still in Good Demand.

Vancouver, B.C., June 8.—The lumber and shingle markets have shown little change during the last fortnight. Shingles and the higher grades of lumber are in good demand but rough lumber is not bringing enough to allow of a profit. The local trade is unusually brisk. The basic price of lumber is \$11. Logs have experienced a slump of \$2 to \$2.50, good grades being obtainable now at \$8. This is the result of the spring supply of logs having reached the market. The good demand from the mills, however, shows no diminution.

A Vancouver operator who has returned from a trip to Puget Sound has declared to the press here that he gleaned from his visit that the Puget Sound mill men believe that there will be a duty of fifty cents a thousand on shingles and of \$1 a thousand on lumber entering the United States. This informant says that operators are agreed that when the smoke of battle clears away this will be found to be the result. This means an advance of twenty cents a thousand on shingles and a decrease of \$1 on lumber.

New Westminster Mills are Active.

New Westminster, with a population of 12,000 progressive people, can boast of a number of live industries, including the Fraser River Mills, perhaps the largest and most perfectly equipped plant for the production of lumber to be found in British Columbia, and the equal of any in the State of Washington.

Messrs. Small & Bucklin conduct a large saw and shingle mill and planing factory, giving employment to a large number of men. The firm do a large local trade, having been in operation a number of years.

The Westminster Iron Works report business to be brisk. The firm is one of the pioneers in their line in this district.

The plant of the Royal City Planing Mills, a branch of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver, is the most extensive within the city limits. It has a large output of sash and doors, mouldings, boxes, etc. There is a well-equipped sawmill and shingle mill in connection. The machinery throughout is of the most modern type, and there is a steady demand for the output because of the high quality. Manager R. J. Richman is in charge, and the staff under him numbers about 230 men.

The Walsh Sash & Door Company report so many orders pouring in that with a nominal capacity of 300 doors in ten hours they have been compelled to start a night shift in order to increase the output to 500 doors in twenty hours. They are now putting in a new power door clamp capable of handling 1,200 doors per day.

The Independent Shingle Company, operated by Messrs. Roe & Abernathy, are another centre of activity, where the output is large and the product uniformly good. They find it impossible to keep up with the demand. Vancouver contractors use their shingles extensively. The proprietors are about to start another mill so as to supply the demand better.

The British Columbia Manufacturing Company handle boxes for the canneries, and a line of veneers. Business has been dull in this line, but as the canneries are now starting up Manager Brenner expects a revival in the near future.

Manager Duncan, of the Vulcan Boiler Works, reported that business was fairly brisk.

The Barnett & McDonald sawmill and shingle mill is another of the large industries of New Westminster. The shingle mill was erected last season, cutting being commenced about June 1st with six machines. The daily output has averaged about 170,000 every ten hours, and being cut from specially selected bolts the grade runs high, which accounts for the steady demand for the output. The firm think of adding two more machines. The large sawmill and a box factory in connection are now approaching completion, and will commence cutting about June 15th. The sawmill will have a Garland band equipment and will turn out about 50,000 feet in ten hours. The box factory will use up all common ends.

The Schaaque Machine Works, on Front street, have experienced a rapid growth, the main cause of which is that they turn out a good machine—the Johnson shingle machine, of which hundreds have been sold. In addition they cater to almost every branch of iron and steel work, and the patronage has grown to such proportions that Mr. Schaaque finds it necessary to more than double the floor space of the foundry building. The addition will be 24 feet in height, with a gallery running round, and a travelling crane for the transfer of heavy pieces of metal. A new cupola blast furnace will be installed in the new building, which will greatly facilitate the casting operations, and enable heavier pieces to be turned out than formerly.

Another important and up-to-date mill is that of the Brunette Lumber Company, at Sapperton.

Messrs. McNair & Skeene, of Vancouver, have become the owners of 33 sections of first-class timber in the vicinity of Alberni canal, Sproat lake, and Great Central lake, Vancouver Island. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

Michigan Lumbermen Visiting the Coast.

Eighteen Michigan lumbermen passed through Vancouver recently en route to inspect the limits lately purchased by them near the Jordan river. The party comprised the directorate of the company, and was headed by Charles W. Liken, of Sebawaing, Mich., its president. The limits were purchased some months ago and are said to be the richest on Vancouver Island. The company's holdings comprise 31,000 acres of heavily timbered land, in a rectangular area of about fifty square miles. They already have mills at work and are marketing about 200,000 feet of logs a day, but it is proposed to increase this output.

Included in the party is H. A. Gilmartin, of the Detroit "Free Press," who is representing that paper upon the trip. "Michigan was a pioneer in the manufacture of white pine," he remarked, "and the industry has been a flourishing one in our State. But the areas are now exhausted and our lumbermen are compelled to seek fresh fields. Practically the only pine left is that on the Ward estate, where from sentimental reasons a tract of 17,000 acres was conserved. This is being cut down now and manufactured as fast as possible." The party will return to Seattle for the opening of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. The area purchased by the syndicate brought a price of over a million dollars.

A Seattle report dealing with the visit of this party says: "These men are almost without exception millionaires, and are interested in 2,500,000,000 feet of timber holdings on the mainland and Vancouver Island. They are preparing to work up their British Columbia timber in the near future, and throw it onto the American market as the result of the almost certain compromise on the lumber tariff schedule. It was, in fact, the favorable prospect that Congress would cut the lumber schedule on the common grades down to \$1 that persuaded them to go west. They realized that they would have considerable time to size up the situation from the fact that the tariff agitation was still pending and the log market 'shot to pieces,' and only a small percentage of the mills operating on more than half shift.

"It was admitted by several members of the party that the probable reduction of one dollar in the import duty on lumber would result in an immediately increased activity in their operation on British Columbia soil when the modified schedule had become effective. This syndicate is already supplying to the British Columbia mills a cut of about 200,000 feet daily—an amount that present market conditions do not justify—which means that the yards are rapidly becoming overstocked, and for no other purpose than to dump the surplus across the boundary into the United States as soon as the tariff gates are lowered. This presents a peculiar situation. They are a group of American capitalists and timber operators, who would, from the standpoint of their holdings on the American side, desire a high protective tariff to keep the market price up, but who from the standpoint of their heavy operations in British Columbia desire to have the duty eliminated or reduced. It would look as if they were robbing Peter to pay Paul, but what they propose to do is to denude their Canadian holdings while the tariff is low, and hang onto what they have in the States until the destruction of the forest resources has forced the market sky-high and then they will begin to cut their timber in the States."

Activity among Ocean Freighters.

The British barque Hawthornbank arrived in port recently and will load lumber at Hastings' mill.

The steamer Clan McInnes started loading lumber at the Fraser River Mills the first week in June.

The barque Adderley has completed loading 1,106,000 feet of lumber at Hastings (B.C.) mills for Sydney, Australia.

The Chilean barque Curzon, 17,078 tons net, and the Chilean barque Royal Sovereign, have left Iquique, South America, privately chartered to load lumber at Hastings mill.

The Australian mail line steamer Invermay, having completed her cargo of 2,000,000 feet of lumber at the Fraser River Mills, Fraser Mills, B.C., left for Sydney, New South Wales, on the 1st of June.

A new line of sailing vessels between Vancouver and Great Britain has just been inaugurated with the sailing from Liverpool for Vancouver of the ship Wray Castle. The principals in the new enterprise are C. Gardiner-Johnson & Company, of Vancouver, and R. Ward & Company, of Victoria. At the outset the new fleet will comprise two vessels, the Wray Castle, 1,791 tons net, Captain Hunter, and the French barque Max, 1,726 tons, Captain Garnier. The latter vessel left Europe for Vancouver about the middle of May, and will reach port within the next six months.

Many Important Deals are Reported

Nine Thousand Acres Sold to Pittsburg Buyer —Hartley Bay Interest Changing Hands

The latest important deal in timber has been carried through by Mr. George Martin, the McLaughlin Lumber Company, D. J. O'Brien and the Gulf Lumber Company, of Vancouver, who sold to Charles F. Heidrick, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the price of \$110,000 cash, 9,000 acres of British Columbia timber land, estimated to contain upwards of 300,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, principally cedar and Douglas fir. One tract of 2,000 acres lies along the Fraser river, about 75 miles east of Vancouver, close to the C.P.R. tracks, and another tract of 7,000 acres is on North Valdez Island, in the coast district, and lies within one mile of the salt water. Mr. Heidrick, who is president of the Pittsburg, Somerville & Clarion Railway, spent six weeks going over the limits with his timber cruisers, and in the course of a brief interview at the Hotel Vancouver with the "Canada Lumberman" representative, expressed his satisfaction with the purchase and his intention to acquire other properties on the occasion of his next visit in the fall. He is already largely interested in sawmill propositions in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and stated that it was his intention to erect a large sawmill on one of his newly acquired British Columbia properties in the near future.

The details were practically completed in Victoria recently whereby the interests of the Hartley Bay Lumbering & Manufacturing Company pass into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists at the head of which is Mr. Andrew Anderson, of Victoria.

The Hartley Bay first sprang into prominence as a point worthy of consideration along the northwest coast through the efforts of Capt. McCoskey, formerly of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. The captain, owing to the knowledge gained from many trips north while on ordinary duty, had an opportunity of spying out the land, and took full advantage of it. Hartley Bay is on the main coast line, just south of Kitamaat.

The Hartley Bay Lumbering Company, which Capt. McCoskey founded, has concessions from the Government which embrace timber and fisheries—and, with the development which is taking place in the new north, these are now of the most valuable character. Already a large sawmill is in operation, and with the upbuilding of Prince Rupert there is a good demand for the product of the mills. This enterprise will be very largely extended by the new owners, who point out that owing to the strong currents in Seymour Narrows, the mills situated on the lower coast are debarred from competing in the lumber business at Prince Rupert and other northern points.

A deal involving \$250,000 has been put through by which C. D. McRae, of Calgary, a well known timber owner, transferred his 63 timber limits up the North Thompson river to a syndicate from Toronto. The limits, which cover 40,320 acres, are situated from 100 to 165 miles up the river and represent over two billion feet of merchantable timber. Cruisers are now going through the limits and will soon complete their investigations. The Canadian Northern Railway made a strong bid for this property, but their price was lower than that offered by the eastern capitalists. Mr. McRae considers this as evidence that the C.N.R. will come down the North Thompson valley and he states also that while on the coast, where he has spent the last three months, he was led to conclude that the Canadian Northern would rush its line through the Yellowhead Pass as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. McRae is one of the best known timber owners of the province and his close contact with moneyed interests places him in a position to know just how things are going. He says that it is a difficult task to get moneyed men away from the coast at the present time, but he feels confident that they will invest in other localities as well before very long.

The Victoria "Colonist" says that some of those buying timber on Vancouver Island think the people in Victoria do not appreciate what their forest wealth means to them, but it is a certainty that purchasers from the United States do appreciate the situation, and are backing up their convictions with their money. One large syndicate proposes to establish mills on Jordan river to operate their limits, and the "Colonist" tells its readers that Jordan river is only 30 miles from Victoria as the crow flies, and if large sawmills are erected there the construction of a railway will follow as a matter of course. The news that mills are to be erected on Jordan river means much to Victoria, and it will probably mark the beginning of an era of extensive development in the southern part of the island.

Records in cutting lumber are claimed by the Panhandle Lumber Company at Spirit Lake, Idaho, and the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, at Waldo, B.C. The former also believes it has set a new mark by loading 283,000 feet of logs on cars in eight hours and 40 minutes, using a single crew, working with one jammer. R. F. Blackwell personally supervised the work. The best previous performance is placed at 235,000 feet in one day. The Panhandle mill at Spirit Lake reports a

total cut of 235,840 feet in 10 hours with two double-cutting band saws. Four hundred and ninety-four logs were passed through the mill. One of the saws was out of the run for 28 minutes by a log turning in it and bending the guides, else the total cut might have been 241,840 feet. The Ross-Saskatoon mill cut 72,000 feet of one and two-inch mill run lumber in 10 hours in a double-cutting band mill, without re-saw or gang. The crew claims this is a record for a similarly rigged mill. The lumber was cut from pine, larch and fir logs.

Personal Mention.

Mr. D. W. Clark, of Toronto, representative of several English manufacturing companies, spent a few days in Vancouver lately, and gave the "Canada Lumberman" a call.

F. D. Hillis, timber agent, Victoria, has completed a deal by which 76 sections of timber on Moresby Island, B.C., have been sold to New York and Iowa capitalists. The sum involved was \$1,040,000. The first payment of \$40,000 has been made.

Mr. H. G. Barnet, of the lumber firm of Barnet & McDonald, New Westminster, who spent the past three months in California for the benefit of his health, is now visiting his old home in Renfrew, Ont. The "Canada Lumberman" is pleased to learn that Mr. Barnet's health has been completely restored by the long rest.

Mr. Charles Henry, managing director of Joseph Peace & Company, Limited, the famous saw manufacturers of Sheffield, Eng., who is making a tour of the firm's Canadian agencies, spent ten days lately in Vancouver and vicinity, being shown about by the firm's local representative, Mr. A. S. Brake, 510 Homer street.

Mr. Cyril McAlpine, of Winnipeg, barrister, spent a week in Vancouver lately, and, following the lead of most visitors, was tempted by the exceptional chances offering for investment. He disposed of 60 acres near Kamloops, B.C., bought by him five weeks ago, at a profit of \$4,000, and acquired 260 acres near Otter lake, in the Okanagan district, at a snap price.

Mr. Fremont Crandell, timber buyer for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Company, was in Vancouver recently from Prince Rupert, and paid the "Canada Lumberman" a visit. Mr. Crandell, as evidence of the enterprise and facilities existing up the coast, stated that in less than one month he had contracted for the full quantity of ties required for the mountain section, delivery of which commenced on June 1st.

Mr. H. L. Jenkins, president of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, has returned from Minneapolis and Chicago. Mr. Jenkins spent three weeks in the East, where he found money plentiful but business unsettled. The Prairie States are holding off on purchase of lumber, anticipating lower prices. They claim that there is an overproduction and stocks are piling up. Mr. Jenkins thinks the lumber tariff will be reduced to \$1.50—a reduction so small as to have little effect upon the importation of Canadian lumber. In his opinion many Canadian papers unwittingly helped to make free Canadian lumber impossible, by advocating an export duty on Canadian lumber if the United States should remove the duty. The United States market, Mr. Jenkins thought, was badly wanted, and Canadian journals had acted unwisely in the matter.

The Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company have engaged Mr. J. B. Beveridge, the former mill manager of the Canada Paper Mills of Windsor, Quebec, to take the exclusive management of the company, which is now erecting its plant at Quatsino Sound, B.C. In Mr. Beveridge the company have secured a man of the highest qualifications for the position. Prior to his connection with the Canada Paper Mills, Mr. Beveridge served in the capacity of mill manager of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, of New Brunswick, and was formerly connected in a similar capacity with the Kellner-Partington mills of England. He is considered an expert in the manufacture of book, news and wrapping paper, as well as in the manufacture of mechanical and sulphite pulp. The Canada Paper Mills, of which Mr. Beveridge was mill manager, is one of the oldest and most successful mills of Canada. They were formerly manufacturers exclusively of book, fibre and high grade writing stock, but recently established the St. Francis mills for the manufacture of news, in which they are now operating what is claimed to be the largest paper machine in Canada, with a capacity of 40 tons of news print per day.

Seattle millmen report that the market for spruce lumber has picked up materially in the last 30 days. There has been no change in the price of this lumber since the advance on March 1st, but the demand is keeping quotations firm. The majority of the mills of Oregon and Washington continue to operate on an average of about 48 hours a week. Some millmen advocate a further curtailment.

Mr. Henry DePencier, one of the best known lumbermen in British Columbia, died on the 30th of May. He was 60 years of age, and had been in Vancouver over 20 years. He was better known as the manager of the North Pacific Mill at Barnet. He leaves a wife and several sons. The funeral was conducted by the Free Masons of Vancouver, B.C.

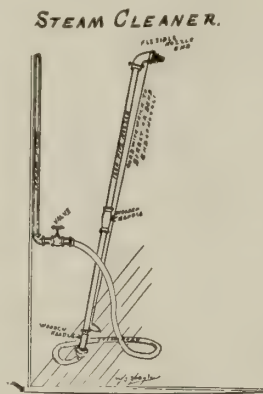
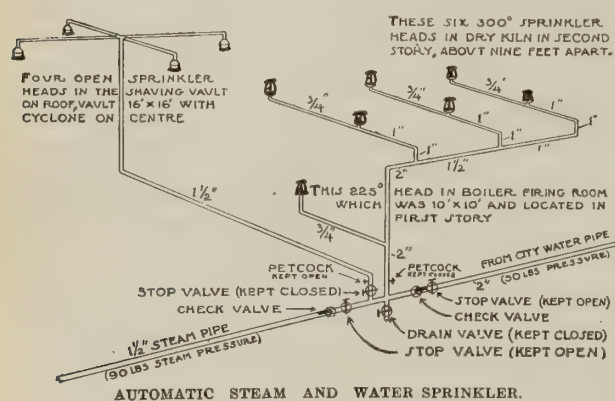
THE WOODWORKER

A Sprinkler System for Woodworking Shops.

Experience, that expensive though most successful teacher, has demonstrated that half the fires in woodworking shops start in the boiler room, the shavings vault or the dry room; also that steam is the best means of extinguishing fires in such small and confined places. However, as fire employees often forget the steam jet until the next day, automatic sprinklers have been demonstrated to be the most effective means of putting out fires. These facts have led to experiments with automatic steam sprinklers and their very successful use in a large number of cases show that they are not only entirely feasible, but the best possible aid in extinguishing fire. Steam has proven its value in boiler houses, shaving vaults and dry kilns and is the only means of conquering fire in the dry room with small loss, due to piling lumber therein stripped.

Automatic sprinkler heads should be placed upright under the ceiling (on a pipe) about eight feet apart and about four feet from wall or partitions. This pipe drains back to the supply and has a valve on each supply fastened open, except in case of repairs. These sprinkler heads cost about 75 cents each, and any approved sprinkler head will do. Many mills doubtless have piping that can be used and an engineer capable of doing the work, so that the cost of installing this system will be small. The higher the temperature of the room the higher should be the degree of the head.

The accompanying cut showing an automatic steam and water sprinkler is in successful operation in a mill which had it installed by a



local plumber at a total cost of \$70. It affords protection to the three rooms of the mill in which fires are most likely to occur. This same general plan might be applied to any mill; if there is no city water, connection can be made with the boiler pump. The system is first filled with water and the steam valve then opened. The check valves keep the water from backing into the boiler.

The other cut shown in connection with this article illustrates a steam cleaner which has been tried in numerous factories and proven a most effective means of keeping woodworking mills scrupulously clean at a very low cost. If used weekly it will be found most effective in keeping the plant in good condition.

Of this steam cleaner a large woodworking concern, which has used the apparatus for eighteen months, says:

"We clean walls, ceilings, bearings, pulleys, machines, etc., with this cleaner. It does not interfere with our sprinkler system. The cost to equip is a very small item, and cost of using practically nothing. We have used it for about eighteen months, and find it very satisfactory with no disadvantages. We blow when shut down. We also have it in our boiler room, for cleaning ceilings, pipes, etc." These suggestions are given by a lumber insurance company, and should be carefully considered by mill owners.

Some Fine Wood Working.

Those who live along the Canadian Pacific Railway and who are familiar with the natural wood finish of its passenger cars, cannot fail to appreciate their beauty, says Chas. L. Presnell, in "The Wood-Worker." However, it is beauty that is not without its price, for natural wood finish is a great deal more expensive than painted cars would be.

In the first place, the wood is more expensive. The baggage cars are sheathed with British Columbia fir, the older first-class coaches with cherry, but all dining, parlor cars and first-class coaches now built are sheathed with mahogany. It is necessary that it be sanded and cleaned up to a perfect surface before the finish is applied, and the wood used must be sound, perfect stock, free from all imperfections, as all blemishes would show through this finish, whereas they could be covered by a painted surface.

This first cost is only a part of the extra cost, for it is quite a costly

proposition to keep them up to the required standard of excellence when in use. They must be frequently and carefully cleaned in order to keep them free from cinders and coal dust, and every scratch shows up very plainly.

Frequently, while in motion, they will be "side-swiped" by another car, or some other object, producing a long scar, and to restore this the car must go to the shop and have the finish scraped off for some distance on each side of the scar, and the whole process of finishing gone through with, which requires a good many days, keeping the car in the shop and out of service for a long time, and requiring a lot of shop room to accommodate them. The time required, and the cost of this work, is a great deal more than would be the case in painted cars, which, in case of scratches, can be touched up in a short time. The cost of this refinishing of scratches, according to the shop figures, is \$1.50 per square foot of surface, where the wood is not injured, and where the wood has to be replaced it is, of course, much more.

The interior of these cars is superb, being the product of the best cabinet-makers' skill. For this purpose the most expensive woods are used, among them being a wood called padouk, which is obtained from the Andaman islands, India, which costs 31 cents per square foot. It is deep red in color, more rich-looking than mahogany, very hard, and has streaks somewhat resembling the annular rings in our pine, only larger. The grain in these streaks runs opposite ways, so no matter which way it is planed, part of it will be against the grain, making it very hard to get a good surface and requiring a lot of work after planing to bring it down. The sap is very thin as compared to the heart or body of the log, and is white in color and is not used.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. F. Ryding, superintendent in charge, the writer had the pleasure of a visit through the shops of this company at Montreal, Can., some time ago, where they have a most elaborate and finely equipped plant for turning out rolling stock, from hand cars to locomotives and palace cars. There is a most complete machine room for getting out all kinds of wood work for passenger and freight cars, both frames and bodies, and a second machine room for getting out the fine cabinet work only. All machines are electrically driven.

It would require too much space to describe all the good features in evidence there, but the plant is arranged in the best possible manner for handling the material and cars to the best possible advantage from start to finish. The whole is magnificently planned and executed to eliminate all unnecessary labor, and the progressive management, which is always ready to investigate labor-saving devices and tools, has resulted in the plant being finely equipped.

This company requires a high standard of service to be maintained in all branches of its service, and has surrounded itself with the best grade of employees possible to secure.

Cooperage Trade is Quite.

The Wallaceburg Cooperage Company, Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont., report that trade in the cooperage line, at the present time, is a little quiet, as is usual at this season of the year, as it is just the time, as it were, between seasons. The old wheat is about ground up and the flour mills are doing very little until the new wheat comes in. There is, however, quite a fair demand for apple barrel stock and present indications point to a good apple crop this fall. This being the case, there will be a good demand for this grade of stock and as the mills throughout the country did not carry over any large quantity of cooperage, and the winter also was very unfavorable for lumbering, unless something unforeseen should occur to lessen the demand, they look for prices to advance materially between now and the fall.

Timber suitable for cooperage is becoming each year more scarce and higher in price and the cost of getting it to the mills is also increased by reason of there being no large quantity in one block as was formerly the case. Most of the mills, especially where they are located on the rivers and on the railway, are compelled to pick up small bunches of timber at different points and bring them to the mill by rail or rafts. Looking after the picking up of these small lots, materially increases the cost.

Expert men for turning out staves, hoops and heading are also becoming scarcer and higher wages have to be paid now to secure good men than was the case some years ago. This has naturally had the effect of making cooperage high in price, and where there is an extra strong demand occasioned by a good fruit crop or an active demand for flour in barrels, prices of necessity advance. At the present time, owing to dull trade, cooperage stock is lower than it has been during the last year or two. The prospects, however, are very bright for the coming season and unless the present indications fail, there will be a brisk demand and higher prices for cooperage stock, especially if the quality is right, a little later. Prices must advance, as there is absolutely no margin in the business at present prices owing to the increased cost of timber.

A Problem for the Sticker Man.

A correspondent of the "Wood-Worker" submits the following interesting questions, which will provide useful subject for study:

Fig. 1 represents cross-sections of two mouldings whose faces are turned together and exactly fit each other. Fig. 2 is same, but different pattern of moulding. Fig. 3 represents two moulding cutters, with their cutting edges together (faces up) and exactly fitting each other. Fig. 4 is same, but different pattern of cutters.

Now let us just suppose that cutter No. 1 will cut moulding No. 1. Question, will cutter No. 2 cut moulding No. 2? And supposing that



Fig 1

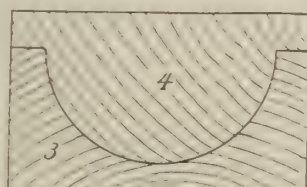


Fig 2

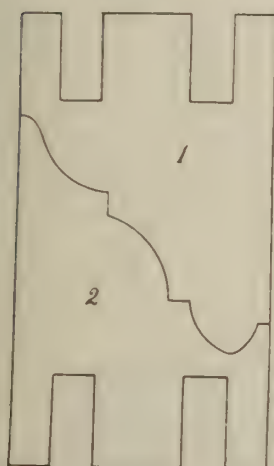


Fig 3



Fig 4

cutter No. 3 will cut moulding No. 3, will cutter No. 4 cut moulding No. 4?

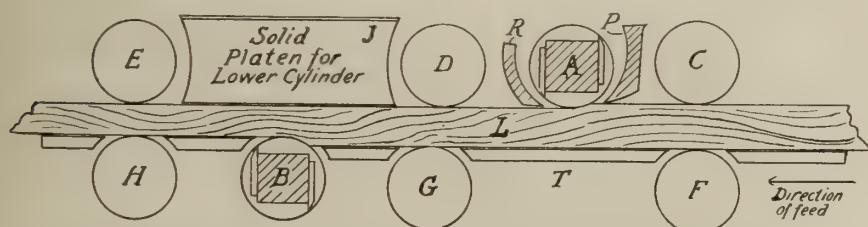
I would suggest that a novice should not answer too quickly, but that some good sticker man, who has the ability to explain queer things, set it forth clearly.

The Position for Cylinders of Double Surfacers.

The best positions for the cylinders of double surfacers is a matter which has given rise to much discussion. A writer in "The Wood-Worker" deals with the matter as follows:

In order to get the best kind of planing from any machine, all will agree that the more solid or rigid the planer bed or table, the better the planing. While the lumber is being planed it should be free from any vibration caused by a yielding bed or platen. The cylinder should not be cutting a board that rests on a yielding foundation, as the resulting surface is bound to show the effects of this yielding bed.

I give herewith a sketch of the cross-section of the cylinders and rolls of a double surfer in which the upper cylinder cuts first. I have operated one of these machines for some time and have never seen any



work from the other style of planer that could beat the work turned out by this machine. The upper infeed roll C is weighted so that it will accommodate itself to the depth of the cut of upper cylinder A. This roll acts in conjunction with front and back pressure-bars P and R to hold the board down upon the solid bar or platen L, that is bolted to the upper wedges or inclines of the machine. There can be no vibration in this kind of a table, and the rolls and pressure-bars exert enough downward pressure to prevent any vibration that might be caused by the lifting action of the knives.

The solid platen or bridge J, that is bolted to both sides of the planer frame, is set on a line with the cut of the upper cylinder. The planed surface will then rub or press against the upper platen J, so that the board is held down against the cylinder while the knives are cutting. The

fixed platen J is the reverse of the platen L, and equally as solid, and there is no yielding to the strokes of the knives on the cylinder.

Let us suppose the lower cylinder cuts first. It is necessary that some kind of a yielding roll or pressure-bar be placed above this cylinder, to allow for the variation in the cuts taken by the cylinder. This yielding roll or pressure-bar would not be solid or rigid enough to prevent the lumber vibrating when the knives were cutting. It could not hold the lumber firmly enough against the cutting action of the knives to prevent the resulting surface from showing the effects of this vibration. I cannot see how a solid platen or bridge could be placed over the lower cylinder if it cuts first. This construction of a fixed platen is possible when the upper cylinder cuts first.

To get the best results from any double surfacer, the cylinders should be placed as far apart as is consistent with the construction of the machine. If they are placed near together, without any solid foundation to hold the stock rigid, against which the knives can cut, there will not be as good planing as there would be on a machine that had a set of rolls between the cylinders to firmly hold the stock, and a solid platen over the lower cylinder to assist the rolls in preventing any chance of vibration while the knives are cutting.

How about the output? Do you know for a certainty how it compares in quality and quantity on different machines in your mill? Is it the basis upon which you purchase new machines? If so, you won't worry about first cost, for that will be the best token of earning power, and the best evidence of quality.

Neil Watson, Mull, Ont., reports that the trade for lumber has improved slightly during the last month, but for staves it is still slow and prices are lower than last year's. If the fruit crop turns out good, staves will certainly advance in price and the demand will be good.

Miscellaneous Items of News.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, is making a short trip through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia in the interests of the association.

Mr. Wm. Robertson, secretary of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, Kenora, Ont., has been appointed to the responsible position of manager of the company's extensive business interests in British Columbia.

Statements of the imports of timber by the Colony of Fiji for 1907 which have recently been published show the following amounts: Case timber, £5,825; dressed timber, £8,398; rough timber, £13,783. Exports of timber to Canada amounted only to £60.

The lumber yard of the Mayook Lumber Company, of Mayook, B.C., has been entirely destroyed by fire. Four million feet of lumber were piled in the yard ready for shipment, valued at \$60,000. This was insured by New York companies for \$30,000. It is said the fire was incendiary.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Forestry Department of the University of Toronto, who will leave soon to start his work of surveying the Nova Scotia forests, has chosen as his assistants Dr. Howe J. White, a lecturer in the Forestry Department of the University of Toronto, and H. B. Ayres, a former student of Dr. Fernow at the University of Washington, and now specialist in forestry at the University of Minnesota.

It appears that the fires reported in the Spallumcheen and Salmon Arm districts of British Columbia in early May were more serious than the reports indicated. Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Provincial Minister of Finance and Agriculture, made an investigation while at Vernon recently, and learned that great damage had been done to farms and mills in Enderby and Mara localities, and much distress existed.

Mr. Brockwell Grier, of Montreal, died on June 6 at his late residence, 760 Sherbrooke street, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Grier was a pioneer lumberman and timber merchant of the Ottawa Valley. He had been in business for 52 years, for many years in partnership with his brother, the late John Grier. The deceased was widely and favorably known, of sterling character and excellent judgment. While of a retiring character he always kept himself informed on general affairs. He was a man of rare talent and ability, and was highly respected and much beloved by all who had the good fortune to know him.

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled has been issued by the Quebec Supervisor of Cullers, under date of June 3rd:

	1907	1908	1909
	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.
Waney white pine	146,440	268,240	184,160
White pine	18,000	30,080	27,520
Red pine	80	5,360	200
Oak	82,520	10,160	34,600
Elm	50,720	120	240
Ash	3,560	640	320
Birch and maple	63,640	53,320	45,080

Legal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Ownership of Logs under Lien—Contract for Purchase of Logs—Dispute Regarding Cutting of Bark—Fishing and Lumbering Interests Clash—Fire near a Siding

Title to Logs Under a Lien.—A case of much interest to lumbermen has just been settled in the New Brunswick courts, which involves the rights of a purchaser of lumber under a contract for the manufacture and delivery of lumber, in consideration of which contract the purchaser had advanced a considerable sum of money. The party with whom the contract was made, assigned before having delivered or commenced the manufacture of the lumber, but he had secured in the meanwhile some \$20,000 of advances from the purchaser. The case was known as that of McKean v. Randolph et al., and was an appeal from the decision in a former case in which judgment was given against McKean and in favor of Randolph, another claimant under a lien against the same party, one Estey, who had made the assignment. Randolph & Sons had a contract with Estey for the delivery and sale of four million feet of spruce and cedar logs, and all above that quantity which during the following season Estey might cut and haul from his lands on the Tobique river. This contract was dated some three months prior to the contract which McKean had made, and which was for the delivery of three million feet of merchantable spruce deals and battens, which were to be cut and manufactured at Estey's mills at Fredericton during the spring and summer of that year. The clause under which McKean held that he was entitled to a lien on the logs cut on the Tobique river was as follows: "It is agreed that for and in consideration of any and all advances that may be made by the purchaser on the above deals, etc., the purchaser shall have a lien on the said deals, etc., either at place of manufacture, or in transit for shipment, and also on the logs from which the said deals, etc., are being manufactured, wherever they may lie." At the time of Estey's assignment all the lumber got out by him under the contract with Randolph & Sons and other contracts, was in the Tobique river, over a hundred miles from Fredericton, where the manufacturing was to have been done. McKean claimed a lien on these on the strength of the contract and on the strength of several assurances which he had received from Estey, when making him advances of money, to the effect that he was amply secured by the logs in the Tobique river. The court held that these assurances were too vague to justify a lien on the logs and that the contract was for a lien on logs "from which the said deals were being manufactured." These logs could not be classed under the terms of the contract and therefore the lien could not be established.

Breach of Contract re Cutting of Bark.—Judge Riddell delivered recently the judgment of a Divisional Court of Ontario in the appeal of Boyd v. Shaw-Cassils Company against the judgment of Judge Latchford. The defendants had agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs a quantity of tan bark. Upon default of delivery of the bark by the plaintiffs, the defendants, instead of relying upon the contract of the plaintiff to deliver, and bringing an action against him, as they might have done, took advantage of the term in the contract allowing them to take hold of the property themselves. They took off 170 cords. The question arose whether this act of the defendants destroyed their right to damages, or simply had the effect of reducing the damages. Judge Latchford had decided in favor of the former contention and the Divisional Court upheld him, thereby depriving the defendants of damages. Another point in dispute was as to the right of the defendants to recover from the plaintiff money paid for dues, etc. Judge Latchford had found against the plaintiff in this regard, but the Divisional Court allowed the appeal on the ground that there was an express agreement upon the part of the plaintiff to pay such dues. The sum involved in this point was \$158.90, for which judgment was given.

A Fishing Club's Privileges in Lumbering Waters.—A unique case has arisen in Quebec wherein the right of a fishing club to interfere with lumbering operations has been made the basis of a protest to the Government. Some time ago the Ste. Anne Fish & Game Club complained that the River Ouelle Lumber Company was floating logs down various rivers to its mill, and to help this floating had erected a dam at St. Anne Lake. The water rose and prevented game coming to the borders. When the gates were opened the water carried off large quantities of fish. The courts compelled the lumber people to pay \$400 damages and prohibited the use of the dam. Upon receipt of the judgment the lumber company closed down their mills, throwing 400 men out of employment and causing an annual loss in wages of about \$125,000, with \$6,000 in stumpage dues and \$900 in ground rent. The fishing club contribute only \$90 a year for their privileges. Large deputations from various parishes in Kamouraska and L'Islet, headed by the mayors, cures and wardens, waited on Premier Gouin recently to revoke the fishing privileges and enable the lumber mills to reopen. The Government will send an inspector to look over the ground.

Destruction of Wood Near Railway Siding.—In the case of Scott v. Pere Marquette Railway Company, action was brought before Judge Teetzel and a jury at Sandwich, Ontario, to recover the value of lumber stored under an arrangement with defendants, on their property adjoining their tracks and which was destroyed by fire. Judge Teetzel found on the evidence that the fires were caused by sparks escaping from defendants' locomotives. The first fire, he found, was not caused by the company's negligence, but the second was. In the first place the defendants were negligent in allowing to remain along the side of their right of way near plaintiffs pile of wood, an unreasonable amount of long, dead grass, the growth of the previous year, and in which the fire started and spread to the wood. The cinder screen on the locomotive from which the sparks were emitted which caused the damage, was found to have three holes in it. If it had been properly inspected, which it was the duty of the defendants to have done, the defects would have been discovered. Judgment was therefore given for \$300, with costs in connection with the second of the two fires.

Ownership of Timber License.—Judge Morrison, of British Columbia, has given judgment in the case of McPhee v. Bridges. McPhee sued for \$1,000, the alleged price of a timber limit staked in the name of the plaintiff. Plaintiff made the trip to stake the limit, in company with Mr. Bridges, manager of the Crothers Lumber Company, Limited, of which he (the plaintiff) was an employee. The limit was staked in the plaintiff's name. Plaintiff claimed that Bridges had decided that the company would not take up the license. Bridges, however, claimed that the license was obtained in McPhee's name, because the company did not wish it to be known that they had timber in that locality. Judge Morrison decided in favor of the defendant, and said that in his opinion the plaintiff staked the limit for the company, knowing full well at the time the capacity in which he acted. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

Commission for Sale of Berths and Mill.—The case of Messrs. J. W. Cook and James Henry Tearce against Waldie Brothers, Limited, and the original members of the Cook Brothers Lumber Company, of Ontario, Limited, which latter company has been absorbed by Waldie Brothers, Limited, was tried recently in the Non-Jury Assize Court, and resulted in a judgment for defendants. Plaintiffs sought to recover \$50,000 as commission on the sale of timber berths and a sawmill in Algoma for \$1,250,000, to the Waldie syndicate. They alleged that ultimately the consideration to the vendors was \$1,800,000 in the new company. The defendants, which included as shareholders of the old company George W. Cook, George E. Cook, Sarah P. Cook, Emma M. Cook, Ellen M. Casgrain and Hon J. P. B. Casgrain, denied that the sale was effected by the plaintiffs.

Breach of Contract for Purchase of Logs.—Judge Clement has given judgment in a trial court of British Columbia, in favor of the plaintiffs, in the case of Paterson Timber Company v. Canadian Pacific Lumber Company. The case involved the delivery of logs from the plaintiffs to the defendants under a contract for the purchase of the plaintiffs' output. The plaintiffs claimed damages for repudiation of the contract and the defendants made counter claim that the contract had been broken by the plaintiffs by the sale of two booms to other people. Judge Clement found that the sale to others had been made at the request of the defendant company's manager. He awarded the plaintiffs \$1,084.74 damages and dismissed the defendants' counterclaim.

Ownership of Lumber.—Chancellor Boyd has dismissed the appeal of the Robert Stewart Company, Guelph, Ont., from the decision of Mr. George Kappel, official referee, refusing their claim to a carload of cypress timber worth \$609, which was in the yards of the Toronto & Waterloo Office Furniture Company when that company went into liquidation. The Robert Stewart Company claimed that the wood had not been sold to the furniture company, but was merely stored on its premises.

Legal Notes.

The case of Price v. the Chicoutimi Pulp Company has been dismissed by the Privy Council.

Argument has been heard by Judge Howay in the Vancouver County Court in the appeal of the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, against a decision of the late Mr. C. C. Fisher, water commissioner, giving a grant of the water record of a small creek to the Nicholls Chemical Company, of Barnet. The respondents claim that the appellants already have the advantage of five creeks on their property, and that they cannot be entitled to come to the court and ask for this creek upon the respondent's property.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

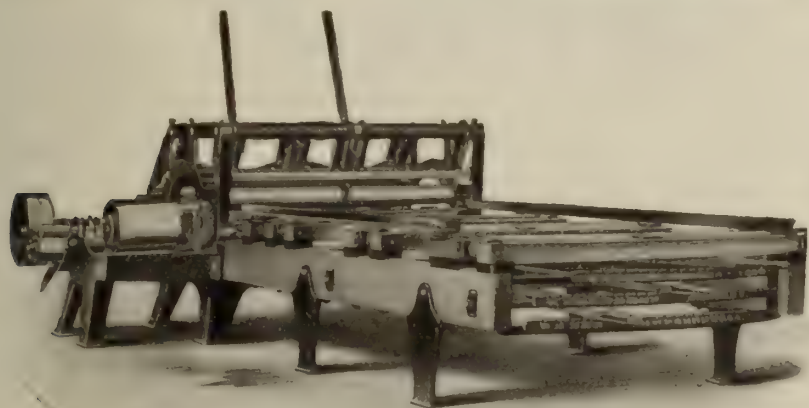
A Modern Style of Edger.

The accompanying illustration gives a general view of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company's "Tower Extra" 54, 60 and 66-inch edgers, the design of all three of these sizes being exactly the same. The only difference is in the dimensions. The rear table is not shown; neither are the saws.

The company assert that these are high-grade edgers at low prices, and that they make an excellent investment for the mill man, as well as being a standard advertisement for the manufacturer.

The bed is a single casting, so as to ensure absolute rigidity and keep the vital parts always in their proper relative positions. This is, of course, indispensable, if the machine is to continue to do good work. The main pulley and all the feed mechanism is on one side of the machine the bridgetree on the opposite side is removable, giving instant access to the saws.

The arbor runs in three long bearings, one of which is outside of the main pulley. The adjustable guide is simple, accurate and reliable. The arbor contains a feather key which drives all the saw collars, both stationary and movable. This is claimed to be much better than to provide the collars with individual keys. The scales for indicating the position of the saws are on the front end of the front table, where they are protected from the dust and can be seen readily by the operator. They are adjustable, to adapt them for edging or ripping scant, exact or full, according to the requirements of the trade. The pressure rolls swing from



The "Tower Extra" Edger.

the operator, which increases their efficiency, and makes them easy to raise.

Every part of the machine is made to template, which ensures a perfect fit and perfect adjustment. Every part is also lettered and numbered, to make it easy to obtain exact duplicates. Each table is ten feet long. There is a driven feed roll in front, and two similar rolls are in the rear. These rolls are extremely positive, but do not mark up the lumber. The back pressure roll comes between the two feed rolls in the rear, thereby holding the lumber firmly. The table and pressure rolls are broken, i.e., are in two lengths.

The saw collars are long and cannot bind, making it easy to shift the saws. The main pulley, etc., are put on whichever side may be desired. The machines are provided with either single or double feed. Attention is called to the practical character of every feature.

For quotations, etc., application should be made to the manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich., who make the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the "Tower" line of edgers and trimmers.

An Opening for Canadian Machinery.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce Department reports contain, from Mr. Harrison Watson, of the London, Eng., branch, the following report:

"Recently a contractor who had secured the contract for the construction of a railway of the west coast of Africa called at this office. A section of the line is to pass through dense forest, which will necessitate extensive clearing operations, and the contractor was under the impression that the experience obtained in Canada in clearing land for similar purposes might be of practical value. With that object in view, he wished to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of sawing machinery and other felling appliances who could not only give him advice, but would be also in a position to supply the necessary plant.

"Some twelve miles of the railway pass through thick forest, and it

is estimated that there will be some 25,000 to 30,000 trees, ranging from two to eight feet in diameter, which will have to be dealt with. These trees are of a widely varying character, but two or three kinds are of a species of hard red wood which is described as being harder than mahogany; others are similar to ash and deal, and there are a good many soft trees, such as cotton. The clearing is to be about 200 feet in width. In addition to felling the trees it would be necessary to cross-cut them, as many are from a 100 to 150 feet in height.

"Although Canadian lumbermen are accustomed to felling trees of almost all sizes—including trees of unusual dimensions, more particularly in British Columbia—their operations have been mainly associated with soft wood trees, and the conditions of climate and vegetation differ so essentially that it is somewhat problematical in how far Canadian experience would be adaptable to the west coast of Africa. However, the contractor is taking up the matter direct with some of the Canadian manufacturers. Quotations would be required f.o.b. Liverpool."

Did you ever figure out just how many knife marks there should be per inch on finished lumber from one of your planers—provided every knife in the cutter-head cut an equal share? Then did you actually discover only half or quarter as many on the finished stock? And then did you attempt the setting of the knives by the old-fashioned method of measuring out from the lip or some other part of the machine so as to make every knife show a mark? Did you succeed? There is one way to set them and be sure they are right, and that is by measuring from the shaft itself. There's also a way to perfect and maintain their accuracy, and that is by truing the edges while running. Knives rightly set and properly trued mean faster feed and finer finish.

The best practice in dressing box stock is to run a narrow surfacer at the fastest feed. This is just what the 15 and 18-inch widths of the new Woods No. 59 single or double surfacer are designed to do at a feed of 100 feet and upwards. This machine will do double the output of a wide, slow feed machine, will do it better and with half the labor cost per thousand. The patent round solid back cutter head gives strength, stiffness and safety, is easily balanced and practically free from distortion due to bolt strains. The patent truing devices joint the knives while running and give absolute assurance of equal cutting by all.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., the well known manufacturers, of Seattle, Wash., have one of the most attractive manufacturing exhibits to be seen at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. A full line of the famous saws made by that well known firm is shown.

The Simonds Canada Saw Company report extensive business all spring, as a result of which the extensive stock of saws carried has been greatly depleted. Another carload of mill saws and cross-cuts is now on the way from the firm's factory in Montreal.

Norwegian Markets Depressed.

Norwegian reports state that while sulphite cellulose remains as depressed as ever, with accumulating stocks, sulphate is rather better; prices may not be higher, but it is easier to sell. Mechanical pulp is gaining strength in spite of the wretched condition which is still reported in the paper trade, but the water scarcity has caused an unprecedented falling off in the winter production. Moreover, spring is late, and at the inland mills the water has as yet hardly commenced to rise. Many, if not all, the Norwegian makers find that their output has been so much curtailed that they dare not, at present at all events, sell any more for this year. Delivery over the year is hardening in consequence.

Great as has been the decrease of production in Norway, it has likely been even more serious in the middle and the north of Sweden and in Finland. Whereas the Swedish Gulf mills usually have heavy quantities for f.o.w. shipment, consumers will find this year that the quantity is a very small one. It is therefore not at all unlikely that prices may this year advance during the summer months; if this happens, it will be a misfortune to all concerned, producers as well as consumers.

The total Swedish export of planks, battens and boards (planed and unplanned) of fir and spruce in St. Petersburg standards for each of the years following has been: 1908, 816,114 standards; 1907, 884,690 standards; 1906, 1,015,623 standards; 1905, 973,076 standards; 1904, 915,390 standards; 1903, 1,039,462 standards; 1902, 1,004,606 standards; 1901, 903,787 standards; 1900, 1,009,448 standards; 1899, 1,026,692 standards.

The greater portion of the 1908 production was exported as follows: To Great Britain, 288,314 standards; France and provinces, 157,276 standards; Germany, 106,270 standards

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Fire Fighting in the Forests.

"Up, boys, up! Roll out! Get up, every last one of you! Quick, into your shoes, and hit the fire line!"

This hurry call was sounded early one morning in the middle of August, and before the echoes lost themselves in the hills the ranger and his men on the forest reserve were pushing on armed with shovel and mattocks to fight the flames, which destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of timber and at one time threatened to raze the camp in which the smoke-eaters were quartered.

Clambering up the steep hillside through the dense tangle of underbrush, over burning logs, beds of hot ashes and into volumes of thick smoke, the men lost no time to reach the fire line. Charles Hardee, who was in the thick of the fight, tells this story in describing the attack and the methods used to check the flames:

"Majestic old monarchs of the forest, whose swaying limbs seem to protest against their domain being intruded upon by this mortal enemy—fire, are one by one caught at the base, or by their over-reaching limbs, and, like immense torches flare up into a high sheet of flame, lighting up the heavens, sending columns of smoke skyward to hide the moon and stars from mortals' view.

"And later, as the sap and life has been eaten from them by the fire, they come crashing down the hillside, the echoes reverberating across the mountains, and lie there, to ignite more brush and more timber, a gruesome witness to the destructiveness of an uncontrolled fire, consuming scores of sections of the finest timber, and of the criminal carelessness of campers of whatever occupation, leaving their camp-fire unextinguished.

"It was to remedy, or at least check by every means possible, the result of someone's carelessness with camp-fire, cigarette or pipe, that the forest fire crews where we were, and many other localities under the cool leadership of the forest rangers, faced the fierce flames as far as was safe, inhaled the smoke until temporary retreat was compulsory, working with shovel and mattocks to smother and check the advancing tongue of fire, or by building fire trails through the unburned brush prevent its further spreading.

"Long distance 'copies' fail to fully portray the grandeur or dangers of forest fires witnessed or fought at night, and abler pencils than ours, present upon the spot, are necessary to do justice to so awe-inspiring a scene.

"As a crew of men move camp, their blankets, tools and foodstuffs upon their backs, from one scene of drying-cut conflagration to another still burning uncontrolled, can the reader imagine the confidence required to follow the leader, who is always a ranger, as he leads the way up or down the steepest kind of hillsides, through the thickest kind of jungle, the fire chasing, crowding, urging them on, jealous of the breathing spell the hard climb makes necessary?

"How his call of 'Follow me, boys, I know this timber well!' or 'Down below is water, boys!' inspires the man with renewed courage and strength to continue the toilsome climb or descent.

"Finally a spot suitable for camp is reached near a mountain spring. We drop our burdens and rest a little. If it happens to be near meal time, the inner man must at once be attended to or the outer man is of no use; then we sally forth to execute the well laid plan of the leader.

"Crossing over the divide, the sharp eyes of the ranger traced and found the spot from which an unextinguished camp-fire had eaten its way up a little ravine, spread to both hillsides, then over the entire divide to an estimated acreage of about sixteen sections of valuable cedar, fir, pine and tamarack timber.

"So one does not wonder at the Forestry Department straining every nerve to check so destructive an enemy to fine lumber as forest fires are.

"The humorous and enlivening vein of forest fire fighting was enjoyed by witnessing tenderfeet falling into creeks while skinning a log; by sharp mountaineer eyes finding the trails of all sorts of wild animals, such as bear, cougar, deer and bobcat; how, being fire-driven from one section to another they had crossed the 'burned over,' sometimes with enormous bounds, their paws, not being leathershod, feeling the hot ashes; how Mr. and Mrs. Bruin, uncomfortably overheated, had dug a hole in a mountain spring, wallowed in the water and soft mud to cool off, shaken himself or herself upon the bank and left a long trail of yellow-mudded paws on fallen timber.

"Oh, for a gun or two to follow the trail of Mr. or Mrs. Bruin! But our task was not that of bagging wild animals, and, though we got occasional glimpses of bear—our mouths watering for a juicy bear steak—we were there for the appetite-giving exercise of climbing or descending enormously high hills to reach the fires, and then fight them, during the day, with chances for the night crew calling for help as well.

"That no man was lost, crippled or killed by falling timber, or burned to death, the men owe to the cool, level-headed leadership of the forest rangers.

"The prayed-for rain at last came. It was welcomed, for it saved

to the country no doubt scores of sections of valuable timber, and not a man in our crew but heartily welcomed it for that reason." August Wolf, in "Wood Craft."

Reading Facilities in the Camps.

Some eight or ten years ago Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, then a student at Queen's University, found it necessary to visit the lumber towns and camps in northern California. This visit opened his eyes to a new field for educational and religious effort. He says that thousands of intelligent men were forced by their occupation to live many months at a time far removed from the influences of civilization. The total absence of any elevating influence had made these camps hot-beds of vice and degradation. The revelations made such a deep impression on his mind that he decided to devote his life to the work of improving the moral condition of Canadian frontier laborers.

After a few experiments in Ontario lumber camps had proved the feasibility of camp education, the work was organized under the name of the Reading Camp Association. In time the Provincial Governments were persuaded to assist in the work, and now travelling libraries are circulated among the camps by the Departments of Education of Ontario and Manitoba. Lumber companies have built reading camps for the benefit of their men. Moreover, as a result of the efforts put forth for the benefit of the shantymen, the laws governing the sanitary arrangements of the camps are more rigidly enforced than formerly and every company is compelled to build a hospital in connection with its camp. The compulsory attendance of a doctor at least once a month to each gang has also been instituted.

Every year the association sends out instructors to the lumbering, mining, fishing and railway construction camps in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The instructors are university students or graduates. They swing axe, pick and crowbar during the day and teach their classes at night. This summer about 25 instructors will be sent out to the different camps throughout the Dominion.

How the Big Trees are Felled.

When one of the huge trees in the Northwestern forests is to be felled the boss of the timber gang looks over the ground in the vicinity and finds the best place for the fall. If there is a marshy spot near the tree, so much the better, as it will strike the mud and water with less danger of splitting or being broken.

If the ground is hard and stony the men gather branches of different sizes and make an artificial bed. The branches are piled at intervals of ten to fifteen feet apart to a height of three or four feet above ground. Any small trees which might throw the falling tree out of the course marked for it are cut down.

When the direction of falling is decided upon and the tree's "bed is made up," the expert axemen get to work, one pair on each side. Sometimes a whole day is required to cut a "gash" in the side of a fir tree fifteen feet in diameter, but the axe men cut away steadily, usually following lines which have been marked around the trunk, showing the length of the cut, also the width of the notch which is allowed.

When the axemen have cut through from four to five feet of the fifteen-foot tree, it is ready for the saw gang. The big cross-cut saw, twelve or fifteen feet in length, is brought up, and its teeth covered with a coating of oil. They vary from half an inch to one and a half inches in length, and every tooth has been sharpened to an edge which is as keen as a file can make it.

This is one of the hardest tasks of the lumberman's work—sawing through the tree trunk. It must be done in a straight line, for if the saw should run "crooked" it may buckle and break, and in that case a new fissure must be cut.

The time to pull out the saw is generally indicated when it has gone through the heart of the trunk and is half way to the other side. The enormous pressure of the trunk causes it to sag a little into the hole made by the axes. A cranking sound is heard, and this means the beginning of the end. The saw is pulled out and two men begin cutting away on each side of the fissure.

In an hour or two after the chips have commenced falling enough has been cut away to start the forest giant, and it comes down with a crash, which may be heard a mile away through the still woods. The piles of limbs are crushed to the earth and pieces fly in every direction. The top branches frequently dig a hole several feet deep.

A Michigan lumberjack who was a common laborer in the woods of the upper peninsula ten years ago, saved his money, and recently found himself possessed of enough to indulge in a dream of long ago. He has bought a town and will name it after himself. The point of this story is not that he made a wise investment, but that a lumberjack saved money.

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS
INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT
FULLY GUARANTEED

Extracts from letters received which speak volumes—Original letters can be seen by any customer or firm using Mill Saws.

"The Saw is giving the greatest satisfaction—Everyone who sees it run thinks it is a dandy and so little trouble to care for it."

"I must let you know I tried your saw; it works fine and I am awfully well satisfied with it; cannot recommend it too highly."

Above were both Famous Burns' Inserted Tooth Saws.

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Camp Supplies

When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

H. P. Eckardt & Co.

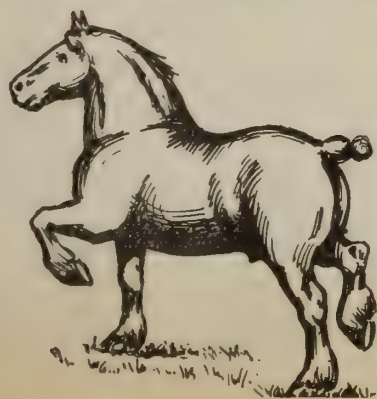
Wholesale Grocers

Cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ont.

Lumber Horses and Work Horses
our Specialty



A trial order solicited.

Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto

Herbert Smith, Manager

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY**, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

5 CARS OF GOOD COFFIN ELM FOR EXPORT. Apply Box 765, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Wanted

HEMLOCK LUMBER, LATH, PINE AND spruce flooring. **CHELEW LUMBER CO.**, 74 Van Horne St., Toronto. 13

Wanted

ANY NUMBER UP TO 25 CARS 1" CULL Soft Elm. **The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., LIMITED**, Hamilton, Ont. 13

Wanted

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FOUR OR five cars of 1½" Beech, good mill run. **MANUFACTURERS LUMBER CO.**, Stratford, Ont. 12

Wanted

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH, 500,000 FT. 4/4 No. 1 common and better. State amount you have and lowest f.o.b. mill price. R-39, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

Wanted at Once

TWO MILLION FEET SPRUCE LOGS TO be sawn up according to specifications into timber and boards. Address **CANADA LUMBERMAN**, B34 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. 12

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, Coffin Stock
1½", 2" and 3" Soft Elm, Mill Run
Hard Maple Axle Stock.
1" Basswood, Log Run, Dead Culls out
Box 786 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

Wanted

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OF Black Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood, and other lumber which I will inspect at mill and pay cash for. Send full particulars as to quantities, how long on sticks and prices to Box 710, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber

3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 11

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE THE FOLLOWING stock of the present Winter and Spring's cut:—

350,000 ft. 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out,
100,000 ft. 1" Soft Elm, common and better.
80,000 ft. 1½" Soft Elm.

Also the following dry stock for immediate shipment:—

4 cars 1" Birch, No. 1 common.
4 cars 1" Birch, first and seconds.
3 cars 2" Birch, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.
3 cars 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.

13 LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply **HODGE & WALLEY**, Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

1 car 4/4 Log Run Soft Elm dry.
2 cars 5/4 Log Run Basswood dry.
5 cars 6/4 Common and Better Birch dry.
Address Box 268, North Bay. 15

For Sale

ROCK ELM IN DIMENSION SIZES, 1½" and 1¾" x 2½" and from 18" to 60" long. Selected, seasoned bundled, near Toronto. Apply to **W. J. GORDON**, Box 295, Windsor, Ont. 13

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY.**, Huntsville, Ont. 11

Wanted

LUMBER TO DRESS MATCH OR RESAW in transit, best mill in Canada for this kind of work, two R R sidings through mill, prompt and careful attention. A few cars of 4/4 dry spruce for sale in the rough or dressed. **TAIT CARSS LUMBER CO.**, Orillia. 15

For Sale

3 cars 2 x 4. No. 2 Hemlock
2 cars inch No. 2 Hemlock
For quick sale will accept \$9.75 per thousand. Freight rate to Toronto 8½. Address Box 171, Woodstock, Ont. 12

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm
Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address **WILSON LUMBER CO.**, Toronto. 11

For Sale

150M ft. 1 x 4 and up 12 to 16 ft. M.C. Red Pine.
260M ft. 1" Log Run Birch.
1,000 Cedar Ties.
1,200 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 40 ft.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 11

4,500 PCS 3 x 6, 18' No. 1 LONG LEAF YELLOW Pine Pole Stock, thoroughly bone dry, for immediate shipment from stock and two week's delivery.

6,000 ft. 4/4 flitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
6,000 ft. 5/4 flitch sawn N C Cedar Boat Boards.
Thoroughly bone dry, high-grade stock, ready for immediate shipment. **AMERICAN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO.**, Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

For Sale

12 x 12 Hemlock Timber

40,000 ft.	B. M.	12 x 12—12 ft. long.
20,000 "	"	12 x 12—16 "
60,000 "	"	12 x 12—18 "
350,000 "	"	12 x 12—20 "
30,000 "	"	12 x 12—22 "
50,000 "	"	12 x 12—24 "

Apply Box 754.

CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Sale

ONE 18 TON, NARROW GAUGE, SHAY Locomotive, in good running order. **THE BLIND RIVER TRANSPORTATION CO., LIMITED**, Blind River, Ont. 12

For Sale Cheap

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. Suitable for double piling lumber. Standard Gauge. **THE CAVDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED**, Lakfield, Ont. 13

For Sale

THE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS**, Brantford, Ont. 11

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade it taken quickly. Apply to **TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY**, Chatham, N.B. 11

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

16 x 20 square bed Engine
14 x 20 square bed Engine
11 x 10 centre crank Engine
3 block 40" Reliance Carriage
3 block 46" Hamilton Carriage
3 block 36" Mowrey Carriage
Correy & Baker Steam Setter
8 x 12 Cunningham Steam Feed
Champion Edger, 4 saws
No 1 Waterous Ratchet Set Works
Drag Saw, with heavy wood frame
Some Band Saw Tools
NEW Stationary and Locomotive Boilers, all sizes in stock.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
11 BRANTFORD, CANADA

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
3 new double edgers, 2-16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20' semiportable fire box boiler
1 44" x 18' semiportable fire box boiler
1 42" x 16' 8" semiportable fire box boiler
1 66" x 14' 7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 54" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50" x 14' horizontal return tube boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12" x 30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 8" x 24" L.H. Wheelock automatic
1 12" x 15" C.C. horizontal slide valve
1 11½" x 14" L.H. horizontal slide valve
1 10½" x 16" R.H. horizontal slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10" x 12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler
1 7" x 12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
2 7" x 10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoists with boilers
1 5¼" x 7" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler

A copy of our complete machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 11

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO sell Lumber, Hardwood Flooring, Sash, Doors, etc. Write giving qualifications and references to Box 788 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER Buyer and Inspector. Box 764, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Wanted

BY MAN 45 WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE buying and inspecting hardwood lumber for all markets, also a good salesman. Box 771, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

COMPETENT RIGHT HAND BAND SAW- yer, having excellent references and experience seeks position. Apply Box 779, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

WANTED BY UNIVERSITY STUDENT position for June July and August. Had five years experience with lumber manufacturers as stenographer, bookkeeper, shipper, estimator, etc. First-class references. Box 740, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER OR BOOK keeper, by young man who has had 5 years experience in lumberman's office. Can furnish good references. Box No. 717 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION AS LUMBER YARD FOREMAN in a retail yard—A good grader for pine lumber and a good measurer, used to getting out bills for contractors. Had 12 years' experience and can give good references. Box 774, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER with manufacturing concern by man with thorough and practical experience in lumber accounting. Also familiar with railroad accounting under commerce commission regulations. Now employed. Box 725 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

A GOOD SAWMILL AND SITE ON LAKE Huron with over 1,000 acres of timber land; will be sold cheap to quick purchaser. Apply at once to **N. H. PETERSON**, Bruce Mines Ont. 13

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—HEMLOCK LUMBER TO handle on commission, in Western Ontario, good connection. Box 763, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

Logs Wanted

PRICE AND PARTICULARS OF ONE TO two million feet of Hemlock or Pine logs. Delivered in booms Georgian Bay. Address Box 738 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

For Sale

ABOUT 40 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER chiefly Hemlock, some Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm. About 40 miles from Toronto and 4 miles from station. Address Box 15 Aurora, Ont. 13

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CROWN GRANT Timber Limits. Must be well located and good timber. Either British Columbia or Pacific Coast. **JOHN C. SPRY**, Dealer in Timber Lands, 1230 Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago, Ill. 11

For Sale

ONE STEAM "ALLIGATOR" AT CHA- pleau, Ont. Beam 8 ft., length 34 ft., hull of white oak, Clyde boiler, built in 1907 and is as good as new. For further particulars apply to **Drawer B**, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 12

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL ROTARY
type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers;
engine, 125 h.p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 52
Chapleau, Ont.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED
to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell
House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m.,
the following Timber Limits situate in Block A,
Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 License No. 580 of 1908-09, south half
Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth
677, License No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14,
Range 3, Block A, 21 1/4 square miles; Berth 678,
License No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria,
River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 679, License
No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16,
Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 680,
License No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range
3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 681, License
No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block
A, 18 square miles; Berth 682, License No. 586 of
1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25
square miles; Berth 683 License No. 587 of 1908-09,
north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles;
Berth 686, License No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot
17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.
Total 183 1/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of
access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their
location. They comprise some of the best pine and
pulp wood areas in the Province.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be
paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in
equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months
thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch),
and to Code & Burrill, Solicitors, Carleton Cham-
bers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

Forest Resources of South America.

The forests of South America
are principally tropical, but in the
Andes Mountains and the southern
end of the continent are found for-
ests of a temperate and sub-arctic
character resembling somewhat
those of the United States and Can-
ada.

The tropical forests are totally
different from our north woods.
There are no solid stands of single
species or even of a few mixed
species. Instead, hundreds of
kinds of trees grow thoroughly
mixed and scattered through the
whole forest. This is one of sev-
eral reasons that makes logging in
tropical forests so expensive and
often unprofitable.

Rubber hunters have explored
nearly the whole tropical forest in
search of that necessary article of
commerce, but aside from that
South American forests have only
been cut into for a few miles back
from the coast and the principal
ports and rivers. Even in this area
only the species at present most
valuable for commerce have been
thus far cut, for example, cedar,
mahogany, rosewood, lignum-vitae,
fustic, and ironwood. Railroads,
where they exist, charge such ex-
orbitant freight rate that they have
not much encouraged exploitation
of the forests. In addition to this,
the sparsity of population and lack
of labor have also retarded devel-
opment of the forests.

Most of the woods growing in
these tropical forests are very
heavy, hard, and rich in color.
Greenheart is so hard that it nicks
the axes of the choppers and will
last for over one hundred years in
water. It should be noted here

that the style of axe used in the
tropics is quite different from our
common north woods axe and has
a very narrow bit. The American
broad-bitted axes would be very
ineffective on such hard woods.

Growth is so luxuriant and rapid
that ruins or abandoned farms are
promptly covered with a dense
young growth of trees and vines
that in a few years obscure the
marks of civilization. The great
forest of the Amazon basin is 1,-
100 miles long east and west, by
750 miles north and south. It
covers nearly a million square
miles in Brazil. But as it lacks
construction timbers it can not be
looked to for relief from the ap-
proaching scarcity in that kind of
wood.

This Amazon forest presents the
usual features of tropical growths,
a tangle of vines weaving the great
trees together and obscuring the
sky, and leaves hanging from the
branches like ropes, while under-
neath is a snarl of shrubs and
creeping plants in which are hid-
den many species of fibrous plants
and cacti with their sharp stings
and thorns.

The tropical American woods are
particularly adapted to withstand
the ravages of insects and climate.
In Paraguay, timbers of lapacho
and quebracho, which were used by
the Jesuits in constructing their
missions, are still well preserved in
the ruins. In contrast to this, our
own North American woods, which
are so extensively imported for con-
struction in South America, rapid-
ly decay and are eaten by insects.

The transportation difficulties in
the mountainous countries are so
great that the cities of the west
coast depend wholly upon imports,
chiefly from United States, for
their lumber. Their own mountain
forests, which are reported to be
very extensive and valuable, are in-
accessible.

In Colombia, all articles to or
from the interior must be trans-
ported a portion of the way at
least on pack animals, and pack-
ages are limited in weight to 150
pounds and in length to ten feet.

Lumber is not so extensively
used in construction of homes as
with us. Brick, stone, mud and
tile are extensively used, also bam-
boo, palm, etc.

In Colombia at least the Austra-
lian eucalyptus has proven a vig-
orous grower, just as it has done in
California. The American consul
at Bogota reports that this tree
years without cultivation.

Wood Preservatives.

More than 56,000,000 gallons of
creosote and nearly 19,000,000
pounds of zinc chloride were used
in preserving timber in the United
States last year. Small quantities
of crude oil, corrosive sublimate,
and other chemicals were also used.

These figures are based upon re-
ports to the United States Forest
Service of 44 firms which operated
64 timber treating plants. Assum-
ing that on an average one gallon

of creosote, or one-third of a
pound of zinc chlorid, will protect
a cubic foot of timber from decay,
more than 100,000,000 cubic feet
of cross-ties, piling, poles, mine,
and other timbers were given a
treatment that will greatly increase
their life and usefulness.

Never since timber treating be-
gan on a commercial scale in the
United States has the domestic
supply of creosote been equal to
the needs of the industry. With
the rapid development of wood pre-
servation in recent years, the in-
sufficiency of the home production
of creosote has become more mark-
ed. In 1908 69 per cent. of the
creosote used was imported. Near-
ly three-fourths of the imported
creosote comes from England and
Germany.

Creosote is distilled from coal-
tar, a by-product in the manufac-
ture of illuminating gas and coke
from bituminous coal. Were all
the tar produced which the coal
annually coked in the United
States is capable of yielding, it
would distill as much creosote as
reaches merchantable size in 25
is now used by the wood preservers.
Unfortunately, American operators
do not even get the fullest use of
the limited quantity of coal-tar
made in this country, for it does
not pay the operators to distill coal-
tar for creosote alone; so, unless
they can find a market for the as-
sociated products, it is not separ-
ated. Germany has gone far ahead
of the United States in the develop-
ment of coal-tar products, and her
exports of them to this country
are steadily increasing.

The zinc chlorid used in wood
preservation is all obtained from
domestic sources according to the
reports. Most of it is produced by
a few large chemical companies.

Cross-ties are particularly liable
to decay, since they are used un-
der conditions which are favorable
to the growth of the wood-destroy-
ing fungi. Consequently the rail-
roads have always taken a leading
part in timber preservation. Twelve
of the 44 firms which are operating
timber-treating plants are railroad
companies. The railroads also have
many ties treated by commercial
timber-treating plants.

Australian Timber for Fruit Boxes.

It is interesting to note how one
trade creates another. The expor-
tation of Australian fruits in boxes
has led to the discovery that some
Australian timbers can be economi-
cally used in the manufacture of
fruit boxes, for which pine has
hitherto been almost universally
used. It is found that blackbutt,
stringy bark, and messmate from
the Australian woods can be used,
and a Victorian exporter now uses
only fruit boxes made from euca-
lyptus, which are so strong that a
man may walk on them without
doing them any injury. Boxes
made of these woods instead of
pine, are now being used for pack-
ing Victorian apples, and it is stat-

ed that there is a saving of 5d.
per case by using Victorian timber.
Apropos of this we are informed
that the Minister of Lands in
Queensland has granted a contract
to a Westralian firm to cut grass
trees in Queensland for an English
syndicate who propose to erect fac-
tories in the various States for the
manufacture of fuel alcohol, var-
nish, etc.

Manager F. J. LeClerc, of the
Grand Rapids Cooperage Com-
pany, says that the supply of oak
stave timber is becoming exhaust-
ed and the barrel makers are ex-
perimenting with cypress, gum and
other woods in the hope of finding
a satisfactory substitute for oak,
or a method by which other woods
may be made suitable. For flour
and cracker barrels maple and beech
are used for the staves and elm for
the hoops, with the raw material
still in ample supply.

FOR SALE

43 Steel Flat cars in perfect con-
dition suitable for Lumber or Dry
Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity
5 to 7 tons, will sell cheap to a
quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails
from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co. Owen Sound, Ont.

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, com-
pletely overhauled, ready for shipment:
1 Horizontal Slide Valve Engine 6 in. x 10 in.
1 Vertical Slide Valve Engine 4 in. x 6 in.
1 Portable Engine 7 1/2 in. x 11 in.



RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore

58 Front St. W., TORONTO



Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

A decided improvement is reported in the demand for white pine. Enquiries from United States points have increased noticeably. Prices have stiffened a little as a result. For 1½-inch No. 1 mill prices are firm at about \$50, which means from \$53 to \$55 in Toronto. 1x6 and 1x12 white pine are scarce across the border. One manufacturer reports having sold 1x6 within the last week at an advance of \$4 over the prices of last October and 1x12 at \$2 more than last January's price. 1x5 to 8 is about stationary. 1x4 is about \$1.50 higher than in the early spring. 1x10 is also reported as becoming scarce. Eight quarter and 1¼ and 1½ shop lumber are growing scarce. Enquiries are numerous for birch, black ash and soft elm. The demand for spruce, judging from the enquiries, appears to be pretty brisk on the other side. The retail trade in Ontario is good. In fact, in spite of the otherwise general dullness it has been unusually good all spring. Last month's retail trade in Ontario was the best reported for a long time. It is expected now that there will be a steady growth of business and improvement in prices. Hemlock is still depressed and is selling at \$12 to \$12.50 at the mills in Michigan and Wisconsin, which keeps it in poor demand in Ontario. Lath are looking promising so far as the American market is concerned. The cessation of manufacturing at Ottawa has had very little effect upon prices. The reason for this is that operations were being curtailed at many points as it was.

Western Canada.

The lumber and shingle markets have not changed much during the past fortnight. A good business is still being done in shingles and in the better grades of lumber. The lower grades, however, are still too low to allow of any profit. In Vancouver, the local trade is exceptionally active. Lumber is selling at a basic price of \$11. Since the arrival of the spring supply of logs the price has declined by \$2 and \$2.50, the good grades being now obtainable at as low as \$8. The demand, however, still remains good, in fact greater than it was a month or two ago, but the increased supply has caused the slump. At Seattle, the market for spruce lumber has been improving during the past month, although the improvement has been too slight to warrant any increase in prices. There is not much activity in lumber chartering for the off-shore and coastwise business. Ship owners, however, are showing more inclination to get busy and an improvement is expected.

Eastern Canada.

The driving season on the St. John river has been one of the most successful on record. Everything except about 3,000,000 feet of spruce has come out into the main river. The old trouble at Van Buren, however, is holding the logs up and preventing manufacturers and lower river companies from obtaining their supplies. It is hoped that this matter will be soon settled once and for all by the international committee which is now working upon it. The price of lower grade cedar shingles has been reduced at St. John. "2nd clears" were cut from \$2.20 to \$2.10 and "Ex-No. 1's" were reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per thousand. These figures relate entirely to the local St. John trade, and are the result of jobbers obtaining their supplies elsewhere than in the city. The situation in regard to the export of cedar shingles to the United States is characterized by doubt. Extensive buyers are holding off in evident distrust. "Extras" and "Clears" are unchanged at St. John, but have a decidedly easier tendency. In Boston there is a dull market for these lines, which is natural enough at this time of year. During the hot weather these lines, as a rule, decline by from 15 to 25 cents per thousand. Quotations

on dutiable "extras" at present are from \$2.90 to \$3, and on dutiable "clears" from \$2.40 to \$2.50 per thousand f.o.b. schooner St. John. English spruce deals are dull and unchanged, shipments having been very light for the month past. Prices are unchanged at about \$14.50 per thousand superficial feet for specifications containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and up. Spruce lumber at Boston is quoted at a base price of \$24. Spruce is in fair call and prices are steady. Random is in moderate demand only. Prices, while generally firm, have been cut a little at times by dealers. For 2x3 and 2x4 the general price asked is \$22, but these figures have been shaded in some instances. At New York, spruce is more active than for some time past.

Great Britain.

Trade is reported to be gradually improving with a decidedly more comfortable feeling as to the outcome of the year's business. At London, however, the improvement in the spot market, which was apparent recently, has been slightly less noticeable, but fresh arrivals are going rapidly into consumption. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 4 and 6x12 to 20-inch prime unsorted Oregon brought 1s. 6½d., and 1s. 6d., the 3-inch going at an average of 1d. less, and the sawn birch plank, unnamed port, went to one buyer at an average of 9d. At Swansea there is a decidedly better tone in the timber trade, with the demand continuing to improve and prices showing some advances. Stocks in the yards are low, spruce deals being particularly scarce. At Liverpool there is still no noticeable change in conditions, though hopefulness is prevalent. The spruce trade has shown absolutely no change, although prices for cargoes "to arrive" on c.i.f. terms for future delivery are better for ports round the coast than they are at Liverpool. At Liverpool, importers are asking higher prices because of the rise in freights. It is reported that 35s. has been done from Miramichi to west coast Britain. The spruce deal import season has commenced at Manchester and there appears to be a good demand for all sizes. It is not, however, so good as was expected. Prices are firm and will probably remain so for a couple of months. The import season for Liverpool will be somewhat later this season. A few Halifax parcels are still arriving by liners. Prices are very firm with the exception perhaps of 2½x7, which are not in much demand at Liverpool. They are ruling at about the same prices as 3x7. All sizes of scantlings are in good demand, especially 3x5 and 3x6-inch, and cargoes containing a good percentage of these sizes will be welcome. In general, however, the demand is only meagre. The demand for 3 x 4½-inch scantlings is good. The demand for birch planks is improving with values steady and showing an upward tendency. Prices of pine deals are steady with only a moderate demand. It is possible that they might ease off a little with fresh arrivals. Prices at Manchester show little change and the demand is quiet. Spruce deals and scantlings are in good demand but the buying is only steady.

United States.

Northern pine prices at Chicago, especially those of the upper grades, are holding up fairly well, although the demand is light and enquiries are few. Country yards are buying very little pine, but the factories are seeking the cheaper grades at lower prices. There is considerable improvement in the pole business at Chicago, and posts are also in good demand with prices firm. The better grades of hardwoods, particularly birch and quarter sawed white and red oak, are experiencing a fair volume of trade. Lower grades are weaker in price in almost all cases. Maple is in good demand for flooring. Little change is noted in Chicago

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

in the fir market during the last fortnight as the surplus of yellow pine is still to be worked off. Western pine is still in good demand at Chicago. Good prices have been obtained for a considerable quantity of No. 2 shop. The curtailment in the output of yellow pine is resulting in improvement in the Chicago market. Red cedar shingles are sagging again. White cedars are quiet. The extensive building operations, however, make it probable that demand and prices will soon improve. Lath are steady with a fair demand. Cooperage shows no change. At Buffalo, white pine is in fair demand with increased sales. Good lumber is scarce and the low grades are moving slowly. Prices are firm. Hardwoods are showing more activity. Plain and quartered oak is in good demand with firm prices for the better grades. Chestnut and birch are in good demand for good length of firsts and seconds. Maple flooring is active. Reports of business at New York are a little more encouraging than a month ago. Upper grade northern pine remains firm.

Market Correspondence

New Brunswick Drives Successful.

St. John, N.B., June 8.—Since last writing the major portion of the stream-driving season on the St. John river has come and gone. So far as driving the logs from the brooks and streams (which are branches of the St. John) is concerned the stream-driving operations have been more than ordinarily successful. With the exception of some three millions of feet of spruce, which quantity is hung up on the Little Black, the drives are practically out into the main river, or so near it that it might be considered so. The quantity mentioned is owned by the St. John Lumber Company. The logs were far back and a freshet of more than ordinary height would have been required to bring them out.

The old question of stopping the logs in order to sort them at Van Buren has again arisen. A local mill owner, who returned from Van Buren a few days ago, stated that there were 20,000,000 feet of logs waiting there to be sorted. This circumstance will prove a great stumbling block in the way of expeditious driving and, should the water fall off rapidly, no doubt a large portion of these will be in great danger of being hung in the main river, as well as many of those which will be stopped from day to day. After passing Van Buren the logs must be driven about two hundred miles before they reach the Fredericton booms. During the dry time of summer many portions of this stretch of river, especially between Woodstock and Grand Falls, are so low that to drive logs past them is impossible. Hence the anxiety of down-river manufacturers to hurry their logs forward with all possible speed while there is sufficient water to float them, and hence their strong antagonism to having the logs delayed for any reason. To sum up, the history of the industry on the St. John shows that, without delays of any sort, conditions must be favorable in every way before there can be a clear drive. The stopping of the logs for sorting purposes adds materially, in some cases vitally, to an undertaking which is already beset with many difficulties and in which expedition is imperative.

A feature of the week has been the reduction in the price of low grade cedar shingles to the local wholesale trade. From \$2.20 the price of 2nd Clears was reduced to \$2.10, and the price of "Ex. No. 1's" was reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per thousand. The conditions governing this trade are entirely local in their nature. The reduction has been found necessary because local jobbers in many cases refused to place their orders under the higher schedule of prices, which went into effect early in the spring, preferring to bring their shingles from outside points rather than buy them from the local mill-owners.

Much has been written during the last week in regard to forest fires throughout the province, the provincial newspapers having devoted considerable space to this subject. As a matter of fact, the stories are rather overdrawn. While there have been fires of considerable dimensions in different parts of the province, their magnitude has by no means reached that point where it is sufficient to cause alarm. While the forest fire is always a menace to the owner of timber, and while the danger augments very rapidly under the proper conditions, the alarm at present seems to be chiefly confined to the newspapers.

The trade in cedar shingles for export to the United States seems to be marked by considerable hesitation. It would appear as if the large buyers had a considerable distrust of the situation. While there has been little, if any, change in local prices of "Extras" and "Clears," it would not be surprising if during the next week or two prices in these lines might be shaded somewhat. Reports from the Boston markets tell of a growing lethargy. Such a condition is quite usual during the height of the hot weather and it is also quite ordinary for prices in these lines to weaken from 15 to 25 cents per thousand. At present writing an enquirer would be quoted on dutiable "Extras" from \$2.90 to \$3 per thousand, f.o.b. St. John (schooner).

The trade in spruce deals for export to the English market shows a monotonous lack of change. Shipments from this port have been fairly light during the past month and much that has gone forward has been

to fill orders booked early in the year. So far, the advance, which it was hoped by local dealers and manufacturers would materialize during the early summer or late spring, has not materialized, and as far as can be learned, prices in general are much the same as those which have been quoted from time to time in previous correspondence. The local value of "English" spruce, in a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, balance elevens and up, would be in the vicinity of \$14.50 per thousand superficial feet.

Ottawa Mills Resuming.

Ottawa, June 11.—The sawmills of the Ottawa valley have just resumed operations after some three weeks' idleness as a result of high water. During this time production dropped to the extent of two million feet per day. All the big mills were idle, and, with the exception of some sawing in Fraser & Company's mill at Deschenes, and W. C. Edwards Company's mill at Ottawa, manufacture was at a standstill. Among those most seriously affected are J. R. Booth, Hawkesbury Lumber Company, W. C. Edwards Company (Rockland), and Shepard & Morse. Mr. C. Jackson Booth gives the opinion that, as a result of the water trouble and the fortnight lost at the opening of the season, the output of lumber in the Ottawa valley this season will be reduced by 25 per cent. Apart altogether from high water, operations are being curtailed at some points. The Pembroke Lumber Company are running only one shift, while it ran day and night last year.

Since early in May there has been no shipping of lumber by barge, a very serious affair for the exporters. They are obliged to miss connections with steamers and undergo heavy expense. The tugboats of the Ottawa Transportation Company were tied up all winter at Ottawa. Lumber for them lay on the wharves. In some cases this lumber had to be left to protect the wharf, and besides, if a pile were broken the balance might be swept away by water.

In the last Ottawa correspondence reference was made to estimates of lumbermen who figured that floods would cost the trade in the Ottawa valley half a million dollars. It appears now that the loss will be far greater. In addition to the setback to shipping and manufacturing, allowance must be made for damages to 20,000,000 feet of sawn lumber which lies flooded in piling grounds. This lumber being chiefly deal, good sidings, etc., will be damaged to the extent of from three to five dollars per thousand. It was decidedly the worst time for any interruption to occur in shipping. Holders of lumber are severely affected through not being able to realize as soon as they expected on shipments to be delivered. The capital invested in the manufacturing plants, logs in the river, etc., all of which lay idle, is approximately \$50,000,000. Some lumbermen believe that the loss will approximate a million dollars.

The serious consequence of this spring's deluge brought the Government to announce that seven large conservation dams would be constructed on the upper Ottawa river in order to prevent a recurrence of the situation. This was still not satisfactory to the lumbermen, and a deputation headed by Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, appealed to Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, to rush work on these improvements. The Minister's promise that something would be done was readily given. One contract has been let, but construction cannot begin until the water recedes.

Pending the return of normal conditions in manufacture, lumber prices in Ottawa did not change. Manufacturers report plenty of inquiries for good lumber. Mill culis and box lumber are not so easily disposed of, but holders of stock expect a revival of sales when the tariff across the border is settled. The dollar duty that is being considered would have a considerable effect on this low stock, which commands from \$16 to \$20 per thousand. The best shingle is hardly possible to get, especially since the cessation in manufacture. The chief handlers of lath say there is no surplus in that line. The demand for lumber locally is almost as brisk as in 1900 and 1903, following the disastrous fires in Hull and Ottawa. Building permits in Ottawa alone during May amounted to \$800,000, and for the two preceding months combined were half a million dollars. The increase is 100 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1908. In addition to this, work has commenced on a million-dollar hotel and half a million dollar station by the Grand Trunk in Ottawa. The main material in these will be stone and brick, but a great quantity of lumber will be consumed in the interior.

Now and then lumbermen sell logs to each other, but that trade is waning. In fact most manufacturers produce their own logs, and when a sale is made there it is usually to get rid of certain lots of logs which have broken away in a boom accident or something similar. On this account and owing to the great difficulty to have any established standard of sawlogs, there is no regular quotation for them in the trade. Lumbermen engaged in grinding pulp give preference to spruce logs, and they command from \$12 to \$14 per thousand. But even then local conditions affect rates.

Activity in railway construction has increased the consumption of ties. The market is strong, the ruling price is from 45 to 50 cents for the six-inch cedar, tamarac and hemlock ties. These are more in demand than the seven-inch sort, as they fit in for repair work on nearly all the railways.

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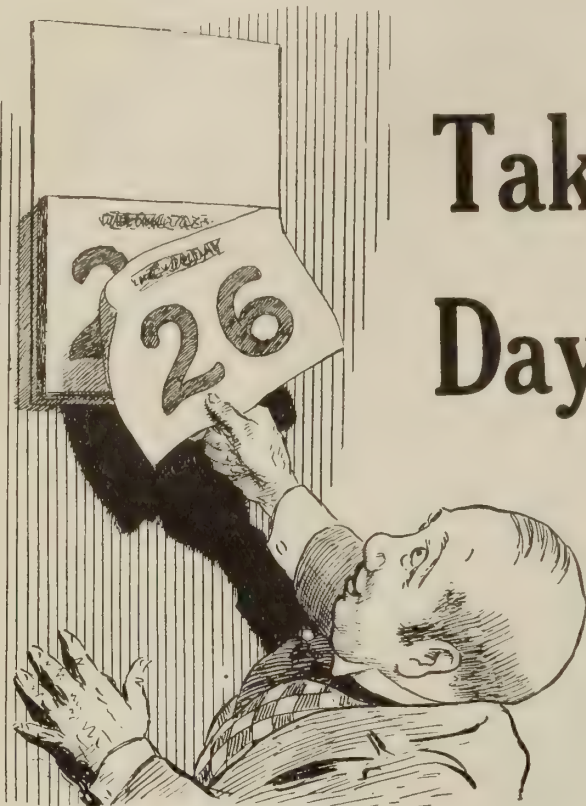
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EDGINGS

Ontario

J. G. Stormes will erect a carriage factory at Shedden, Ont.

F. H. Lawlor, of Ekoba, Ont., will erect a sawmill at Thessalon, Ont.

The East City Furniture Company, of Peterboro, will enlarge its plant this year.

Shepard & Morse's sawmill, Ottawa, Ont., has resumed operations at full capacity.

J. A. Minchiner is organizing a company to build a furniture factory at Strathroy, Ont.

R. J. Watson, formerly of Burke's Falls, Ont., is building a sash and door factory at Revelstoke, B.C.

The Bancroft Manufacturing Company, Limited, will start a woodworking establishment at Bancroft, Ont.

Geo. Pedlar, of the Williams Organ Company, Chicago, proposes to build an organ factory at Sarnia, Ont.

The Golden Lake Lumber Company have purchased the Western Commission Company's (Toronto) sawmill at Barry's Bay.

Duncan Prentice, proprietor of a sawmill at Minden, Ont., was struck by a board caught in the circular saw and instantly killed.

The Dunbar Lumber Company, Limited, Elk Lake, Ont., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber.

The Chatham, Ont., Wagon Company contemplates doubling the capacity of its factory, which at present is 4,000 waggons and sleighs per year.

The Berlin Table Manufacturing Company, Berlin, Ont., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated. W. and H. T. May, and J. Burm, Berlin, are among the incorporators.

The Mozart Piano Company, Toronto has been granted a charter with a capital of \$10,000. H. C. L. Heidman and C. L. Carruthers, Toronto, are among the incorporators.

The Gordon Pulp & Paper Company will resume construction work on its new pulp mill at Dryden, Ont. The building will be of brick, 600 feet long, on a solid concrete foundation.

The Sarnia Nipissing Lumber Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. D. W. Logie, D. S. Burnett and C. W. Belton, of Sarnia, are members.

A young man named Vinnet was instantly killed while working in the sawmill of the Keewatin Lumber Company, Keewatin, Ont. His clothing was caught in a shaft and he was badly mutilated.

The Hurdman Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated under Dominion charter, has been licensed to transact business in Ontario. George C. Hurdman, of Ottawa, is the company's attorney.

The by-law in Orillia to grant the E. Long Manufacturing Company a site and fixed assessment was carried by a large majority. The firm will spend at least \$25,000 in the erection of their new factory.

J. Landreville & Sons, coopers, 131 Tecumseh street, Toronto, sustained a loss of \$8,000 by fire. The damage was mostly to stock and machinery, and is covered by insurance. The barrels, barrel staves, and oils were an easy prey to the flames.

The large basket factory of Merritt Bros., Woodburn, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was in the factory a stock of about 70,000 baskets, and these also were destroyed, the total loss being between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, incorporated under Pennsylvania laws, have been granted a license by the Ontario Government to manufacture rotary cutter-heads and other tools and machinery, with a capital not larger than \$30,000. J. Bell Dalzell, of Galt, is attorney.

The Algoma Lumber and Chemical Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 to manufacture lumber and wooden articles; also charcoal and wood alcohol. Among the incorporators are A. G. Ross and M. L. Gordon, barristers, Toronto.

While engaged with several others breaking a jam of logs at the C. P. R. bridge at Mattawa, Ont., a man named Lavalle was drowned. A second member of the gang succeeded in getting on a log, and after being carried rapidly down the river for half a mile, was rescued by some fellow-employees, who had escaped by clinging to a pier.

It is reported that Chicago capitalists have offered in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000 for the property of the Imperial Paper Mills Company, at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., with a view of straightening out the company's affairs. A number of unsecured creditors have, however, put in strong objection to the Minister of Mines and Colonization, Hon. Frank Cochrane, who has charge of the Province's timber policy. They ask the Minister to decline to renew the company's license for pulp wood lots unless satisfied that a reasonable measure of justice has been accorded them. The Minister is investigating the complaint.

The Macleod Pulp Company, Limited, of Milton, Ont., are manufacturing ten tons of board per day, which will be shipped to the English market. The pulp mills of the company, which have been running for about 15 years, and were acquired by the present company some 18 months ago, have a largely increased production, and during the present year the output will be increased to 100 tons per day. Mr. R. B. Livermore, formerly with the J. & J. Rogers Company, of Ausable Forks, N.Y., has been engaged as superintendent. A new steam plant is being installed, and later on in the year new driers and other machinery will be added. New water wheels and pulp grinders are also being installed.

Eastern Provinces

J. Eveleigh & Company, trunk manufacturers, Montreal, will build a new factory in Montreal at a cost of \$70,000.

W. W. Scott, Montreal, is organizing a company with a capital of \$20,000 to manufacture interior woodwork and furnishings.

Jas. Dempster, of Halifax, N.S., well known in connection with the manufacture of woodwork supplies in that city, died recently.

The Swedish Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, Nordin, N.B., capital \$750,000, has been incorporated to take over the Rosebank Lumber Company and carry on a general lumber and sawing business.

Tenders are being received until June 19 by H. A. Turner, Riverside, N.B., for the sale of all trees twelve inches in diameter, 18 inches from the ground, suitable for lumber, now standing on two lots of land, one in Caledonia and one in Hopewell.

The large lumber business and mill of the Edward Sinclair Lumber Company, at Bridgetown, Miramichi, N.B., has again changed hands, the former owners, William and E. H. Sinclair, having repurchased it from John McKane. Operations will be resumed at once.

Robert Hannon, of St. Stephen, N.B., was accidentally drowned in Chip-nutneticook lake, near Vanceboro, on June 2. He had been employed for a number of years as foreman for F. H. Todd & Sons, and while on board a small steamer which was towing a raft of logs, he accidentally fell overboard and before assistance could reach him was drawn under the logs and drowned. He leaves a widow and two sons—Robert and George.

British Columbia

J. McKinnon has started a woodworking business in Wapella, Sask.

C. H. Dickie, of Duncans, B. C., will erect a sawmill on Quamichan Lake.

The Selkirk, Man., Match Company's factory at Selkirk, Man., is nearly completed.

The Albera Western Lumber Company, Limited, Vermilion, Alta., has secured a charter.

The Manning-Sutherland Lumber Company, Limited, Camrose, Alta., has been incorporated.

The Carlin sawmill, near Kamloops, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$75,000.

The Traub Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited, Edmonton, Alta., has been incorporated.

Wortman & Ward, manufacturers of washing machines, will probably build a factory at Estevan, Sask.

The Emerson Lumber Company's new saw and shingle mill at Eburne, B.C., will shortly be in operation.

E. D. Rorison & Son are building a saw and shingle mill near Eburne, B.C., at a cost of \$100,000.

It is understood that the J. S. Emerson mill to the east of the Wallace, B.C., shipyards, has been purchased by a syndicate.

The Carrigan mill, on Salmon river, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000. Bush fires were the origin of the conflagration.

The International Lumber Company, Winnipeg, has been chartered to build and operate saw and shingle mills, sash, door and blind factories, etc.

There is said to be a good opening for a sash and door factory at Camrose, Alta. The secretary of the Board of Trade will supply information.

A large lumber and shingle mill is to be erected near the water front on Esquimalt Harbor. The names of the promoters have not been divulged.

The Winnipeg Excelsior Mills is a new company just formed for the manufacture of excelsior or wood fibre for packing. It will erect a plant with a capacity of six tons per day. F. J. Wellwood is manager.

The Thompson Lumber Company, Limited, Selkirk, Man., has been incorporated to build and operate sawmills, shingle mills, planing mills, etc. J. J. Jackson and Bedford Thompson, of Winnipeg, are among the incorporators.

The news that Vancouver harbor is to have a floating drydock is being hailed with much satisfaction by owners and masters of vessels. The necessary order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa. The dock, it is said, will be built to accommodate vessels 600 feet in length, and will have a lifting capacity of 11,000 tons.

The first logs of the season came down the Saskatchewan river to Edmonton, Alta., early in June, and the boom of the Edmonton Lumber Company was soon filled. The lumbermen expect to have about 20,000,000 feet of a cut this year, about half of which will go to John Walter. These logs will all come down during June.

Chas. H. Bottrill, engineer in charge of a donkey engine at Camp No. 3, of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, at Reid Island, B.C., was killed instantly while at work. He was working the donkey engine in pulling logs out of the water and was struck by a post, his head being crushed beyond recognition. Deceased was a member of the British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers.

One of the biggest pulp wood deals in a number of years is reported from Vancouver, B.C., some \$250,000 cash being handed over to the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company, the vendors, to Thomas Meredith, of New Westminster, and R. W. Gibson, of Victoria. Forty-one sections of the timber are located on Owekno lake, at the head of Rivers inlet, and twenty-nine on Princess Royal Island. These latter are about 75 miles from Prince Rupert. On the 41 sections it is estimated that there are 787,000,000 feet of timber, 400,000,000 feet being fir, while on the Princess Royal tract the amount is 540,000,000 feet. This fir is the farthest north belt of the province, and is of particularly good value. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect a mill within a year. The price at which the sale was made is about \$5.75 per acre. Once railway construction is completed, the purchase will prove of great value.

The following companies connected with the saw and planing mill industry have been incorporated under British Columbia laws during the past month: Nanoose Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; Rivers Inlet Lumber Company, \$1,000,000; Nahmint River Lumber Company, \$250,000; North Kootenay Land & Timber Company, \$750,000; Howe Sound & Northern Boom Company, \$50,000 (to purchase booming rights on east branch of Squamish river from David C. Irwin); North-West & British Columbia Timber Company, \$150,000; Pacific Woods Company, \$100,000; Pitt River Lumber Company, \$50,000; Johnson Shaw Lumber Company, \$6,000; Wolverton & Company, \$100,000; Bar Harbor Lumber & Brokerage Company, \$10,000; Crescent Lumber Company, \$100,000; Bay City Sash & Door Factory, capital \$15,100, shares \$100 each; Crescent Lumber Company, Limited, capital of \$100,000, shares, \$100 each; the International Investment Company, Limited, capital \$1,500,000, shares \$100 each; B. C. Sash & Door Company, Limited, capital \$50,000, shares of \$100 each.

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Several cars of 5-4 Common and Better; ready for quick shipment from outside points.

Price will be made attractive.

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In either Red or White Oak we offer large block of 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

Quick Shipment of Course, That's the McIlvain Way.

Large car 4-4 Bone Dry No. 1 Common.

Yellow Pine

In yard for immediate delivery.

Large stock of 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2.

Also stock of 5-8 No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common.

This is dry, soft yellow stock and will be priced attractively.

Maple

200,000 feet of 4-4 Dry Maple, log run.

Ask us for price at mill.

Shingles

500,000 7 x 24 No. 1 Heart Ribbed.

500,090 6 x 20.

Can make immediate shipment direct from mill.

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Large car 4-4 No. 1 Common.

Large car 4-4 Reject.

Large car 4-4 No. 2 Common.

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Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

452. Boxes.—A firm in Durban, South Africa, desires to get in communication with Canadian exporters of wooden boxes.

552. Paper.—A South African firm ask for quotations for paper 10,000 to 15,000 sheets.

555. Wood dowels.—A firm of general woodenware importers are in the market to purchase supplies of wood dowels from Canadian manufacturers and desire full details as to size and lowest possible prices for shipments to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

586. Wrapping paper.—A large South African firm wishes to have quotations from exporters of wrapping paper.

592. Window frames.—A Lancashire firm asks for sizes and prices of window frames from Canadian manufacturers.

593. Pine scantlings.—A Liverpool firm desires to obtain prices of pine scantlings from Canadian shippers of same.

594. Spruce scantlings.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of spruce scantlings from Canadian exporters.

595. Spruce deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of spruce deals from Canadian exporters of same.

596. Birch squares.—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of birch squares.

598. Oak spokes.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of oak spokes finished dressed 1½-inch up to 4-inch rising by ⅛-inch, from Canadian manufacturers.

604. Wood pulp.—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of wood pulp from Canadian exporters of same.

627. Lumber.—A South African firm of general merchants asks for catalogues, etc., from exporters of lumber.

628. Doors and windows.—A South African firm of general merchants asks for catalogues, etc., from exporters of doors and windows.

653. Woodenware.—A South African firm of merchants asks for catalogues, price lists, etc., from exporters of woodware.

699. Woodenware.—A firm in Birmingham, Eng., desires to get into communication with good concerns desiring to ship veneer, maple blocks for mangle rolls, and other woodenware to Great Britain.

723. Agency abroad.—A north of England firm is desirous of obtaining agencies for Canadian lumber exporters.

735. Wooden goods and timber.—A London firm would like to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers of wooden goods, such as picture and looking-glass frames, household utensils, tools, etc., who wish to develop export trade. They also desire to hear from timber exporters.

676. Elm.—A London firm wishes to buy supplies of Canadian elm in one-inch boards planed on one side, 16 feet x 14 inches and 14 feet x 24 inches.

697. Maple floorings and strips.—A Leicester and Hull firm of timber importers are buyers of maple floorings suitable for roller-skating rinks; also of rough maples strips of prime quality, 1¼ x 1½ x 3, and wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

Australias Imports of Wood.

From preliminary returns which may be taken as approximately correct, Australia imported timber in 1908 to the value of £1,890,835 and exported timber (chiefly hard woods) to the value of £1,043,482; New Zealand supplied about £400,000 worth of kauri and white pine; America over £500,000 of Oregon (Douglas fir), hickory, spruce, staves, etc., from the Baltic came £300,00 worth of red and white pine; and from Japan and Manchuria, £35,000 worth of logs not sawn and spars in the rough.

The value of the timber imported by the different Australian states is given as follows:—

New South Wales	£702,942
Victoria	695,871
Queensland	9,667
South Australia	387,998
Western Australia	60,981
Tasmania	33,376

Total£1,890,835

The much heralded Code of Trade Ethics, which was discussed and passed in the form of resolutions at a convention of lumbermen in the United States, does not seem to be working out in practice. Western manufacturers of shingles report that the slight drop in the market has resulted in a considerable increase in the cancellation of orders.

1894 - 1909

I have much pleasure in stating that I have been using your "Camel Brand" Hair Belting for the last six years as it gives me the best satisfaction and I shall continue to give it the preference as long as the quality remains as good as formerly.

J. R. BOOTH

Ottawa, March, 1900.

We Get Repeat Orders All the Time

Write
for
Prices



Cheaper
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Leather

See Trade Mark is on the Belt

Sole Manufacturers

F. Reddaway & Co.

56 St. Francois-Xavier, MONTREAL

1896 - 1909

We have been using a 10 inch "Camel Brand" Belt which has given us excellent satisfaction. It holds a good grip on the pulleys, and has not stretched as is usual with rubber and leather belts and was never taken up.

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Jan. 1898

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$250,000 (£50,000)

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Canada

Export Lumber and Standing Timber

BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder



for Saws, Knives, &c.

Does the entire grinding of the shop instead of standing idle 5½ days out of 6.

Most up-to-date machine on the market.

Prices and full particulars on application to

A. J. LINDSAY, 55 Gould Street, Toronto

Lumber and Sawmill Insurance

By using the facilities of this office the COST of insurance on your LUMBER and MILL property will be materially reduced without impairing the quality of your present indemnity. Careful discrimination in the selection of risks, thorough and systematic inspection, the usual security and the additional strength growing out of our specialization in widely scattered risks enable this office to offer lumbermen maximum protection at minimum rates.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
licensed under the Dominion Government.

General Agent, E. D. HARDY

42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

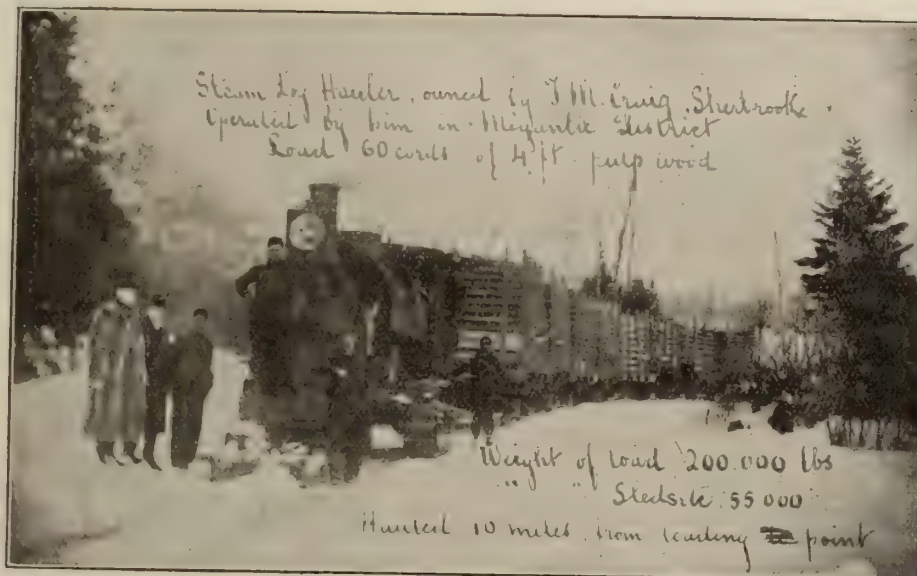
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Not too early for enterprising lumber operators to begin planning for one for next year.
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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

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LATH and SHINGLES
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"What is the difference between character and reputation, pa?"

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"THAT'S OUR MOTTO"

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No. 2 Quebec Spruce

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N.B. White Cedar Shingles

WILL CONVINCING YOU

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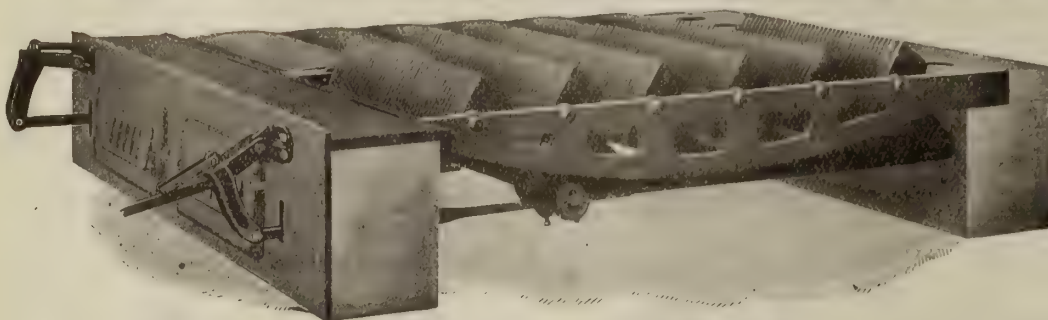
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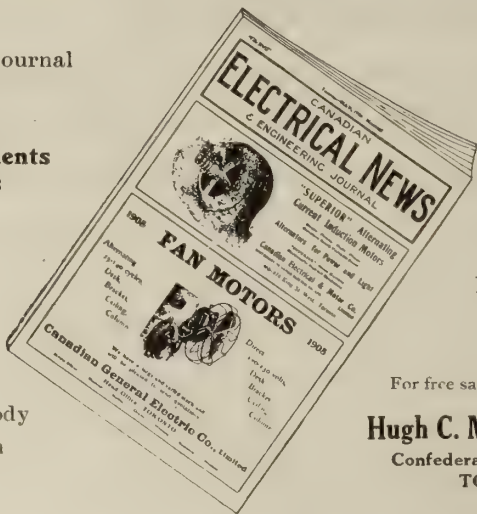
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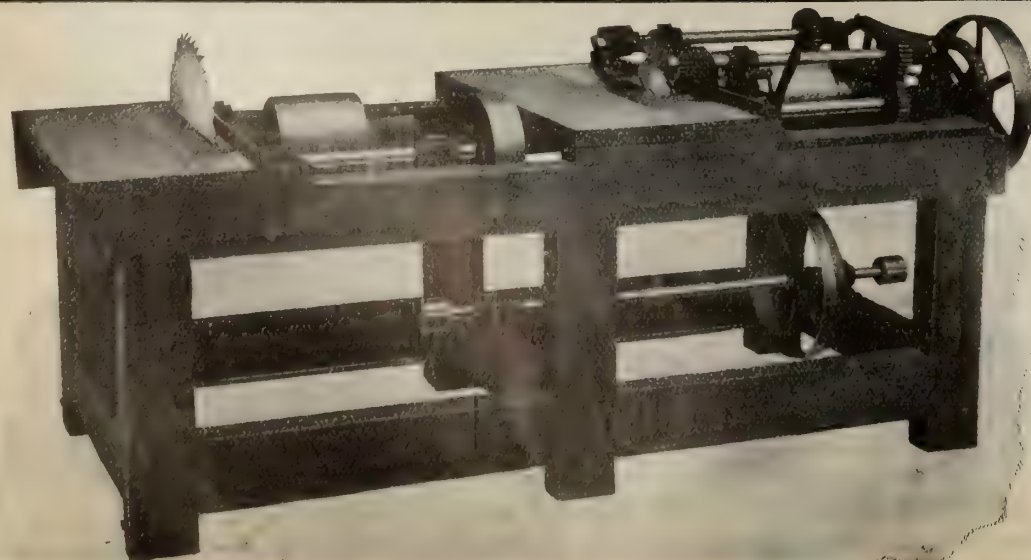
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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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Make your labor more productive by using one of our Eclipse Lath Machines.

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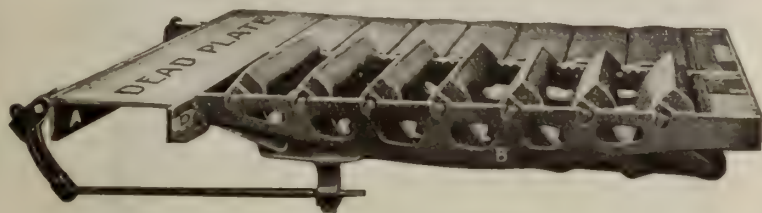
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will make you money

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"The Cyclone" is made so that it will evaporate more water per pound of coal than any other device. It is made on the principles of **Common Sense** and **Simplicity** and accordingly has given to manufacturers the most **Durable** and **Economical** grate on the market.

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The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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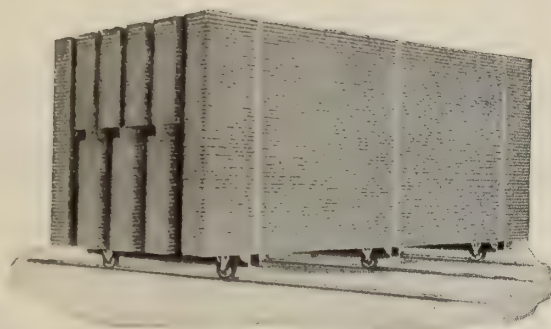
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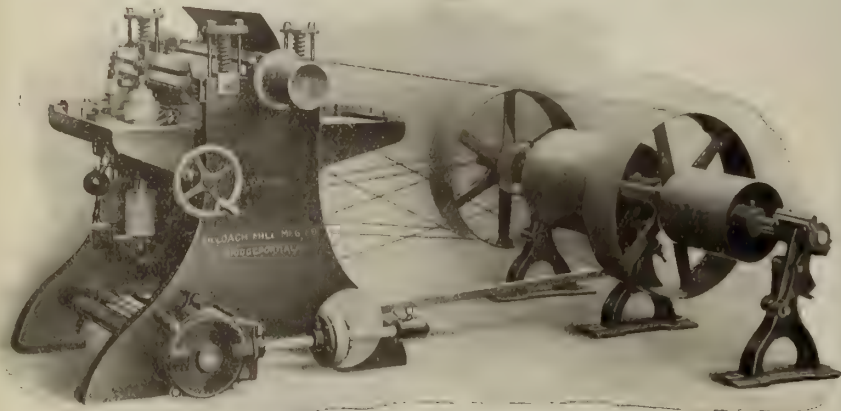
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It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
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Sole Manufacturers of the
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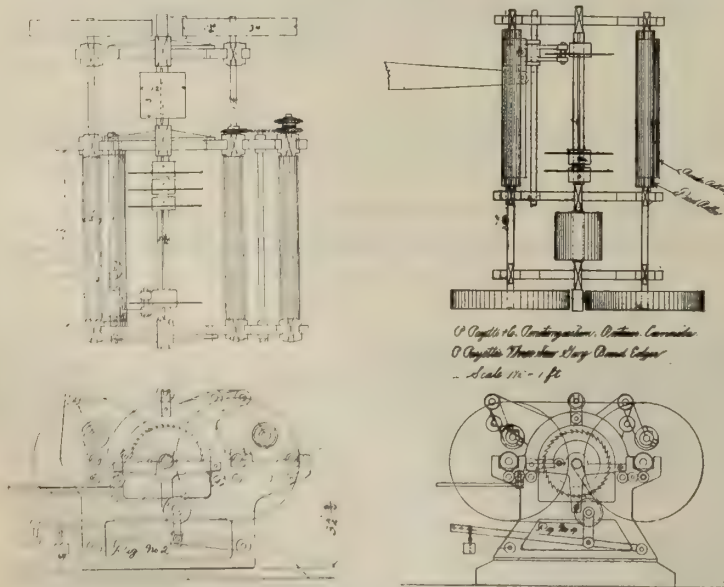
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Just think of it!

A 10% increase in your output without any addition to your expenses!
And in many cases this is a conservative estimate.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

will make your boilers from 25 to 50% more efficient than they are now, giving you all the steam you require every hour in the day, regardless of the weather.

It also burns green, wet or frozen sawdust, producing as good results with this class of fuel as a draft grate gives with dry wood.

It is equally valuable for burning wet or green slabs, etc.

It saves labor in firing.

It is so extremely durable that in the end it is far cheaper than any draft grate.

Adapted for either ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and for any number of boilers, from one up,—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed—The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

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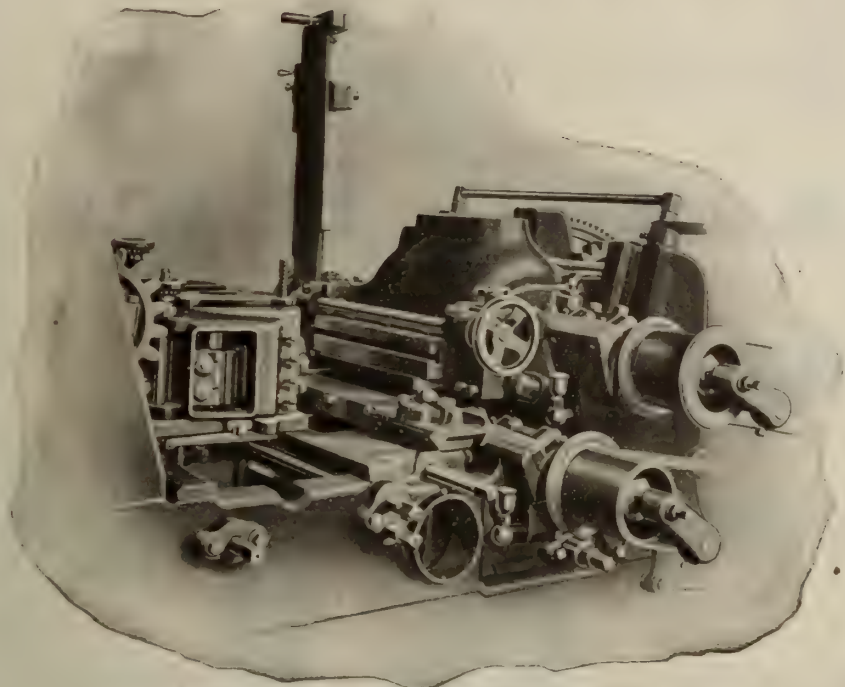
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Woods Planer and Matcher
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They do what it is impossible to do in any other way—true the knives to a perfect cutting circle **while running**.

They enable each knife to do its duty; all knives cut exactly alike. The finish is vastly improved and the output increased.

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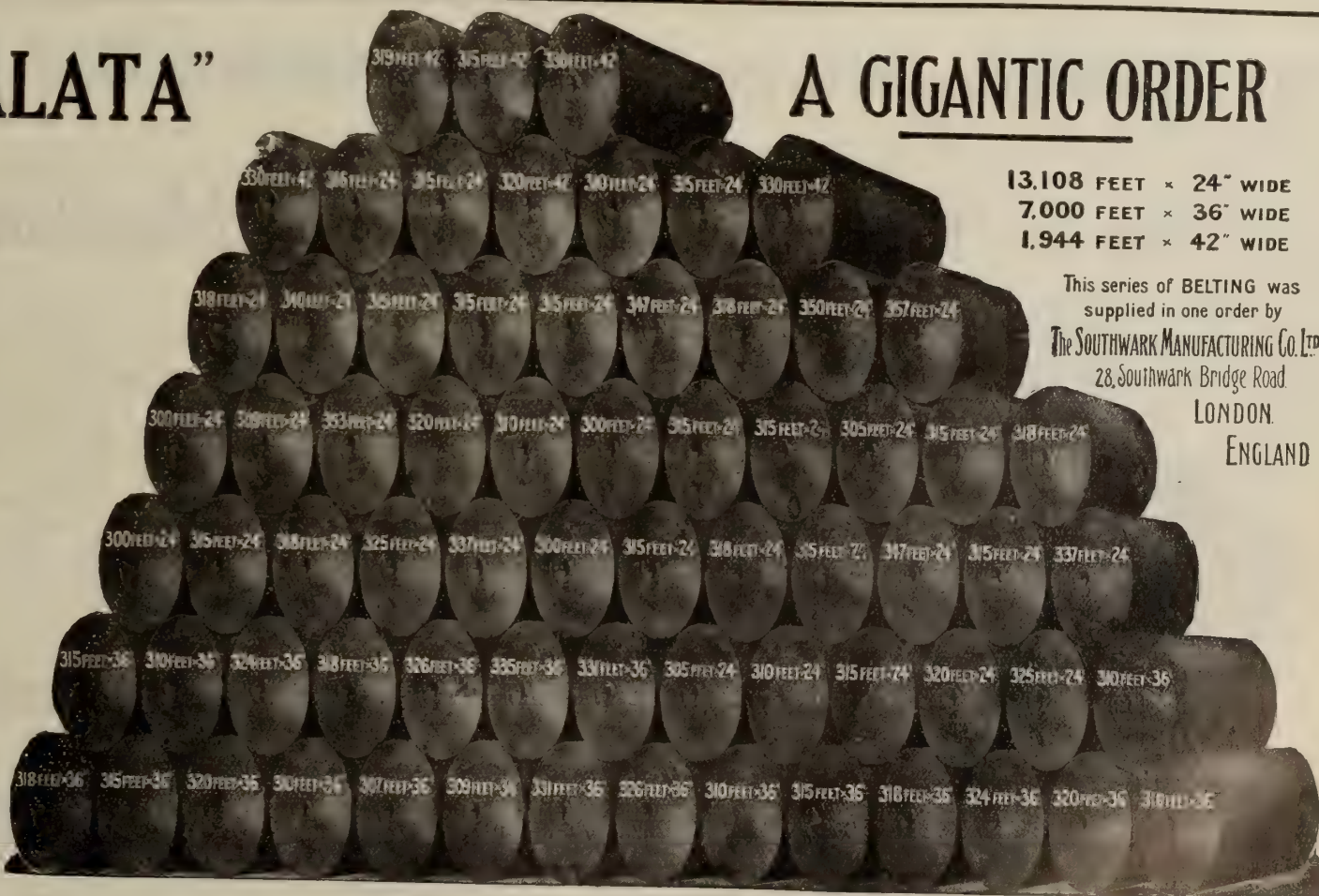
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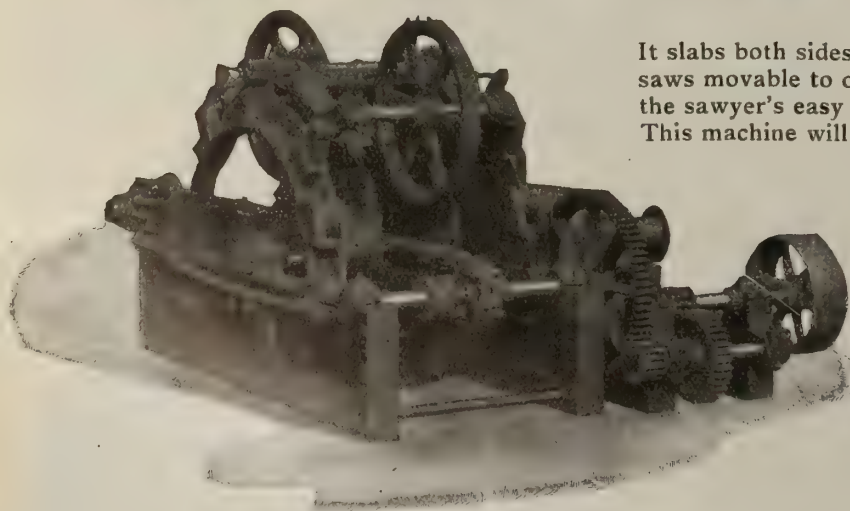
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It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

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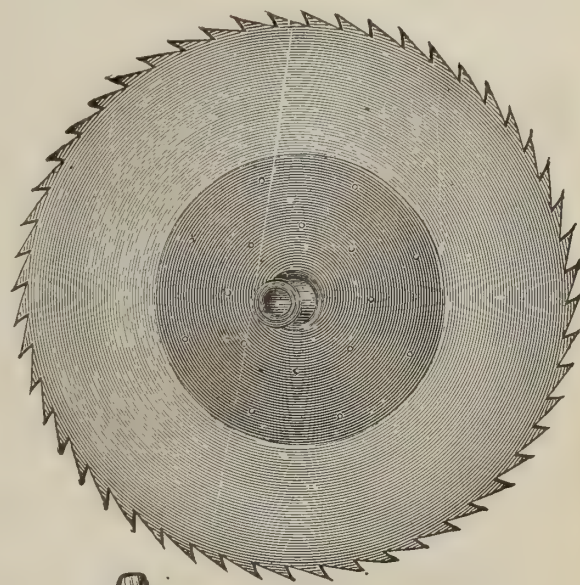
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Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

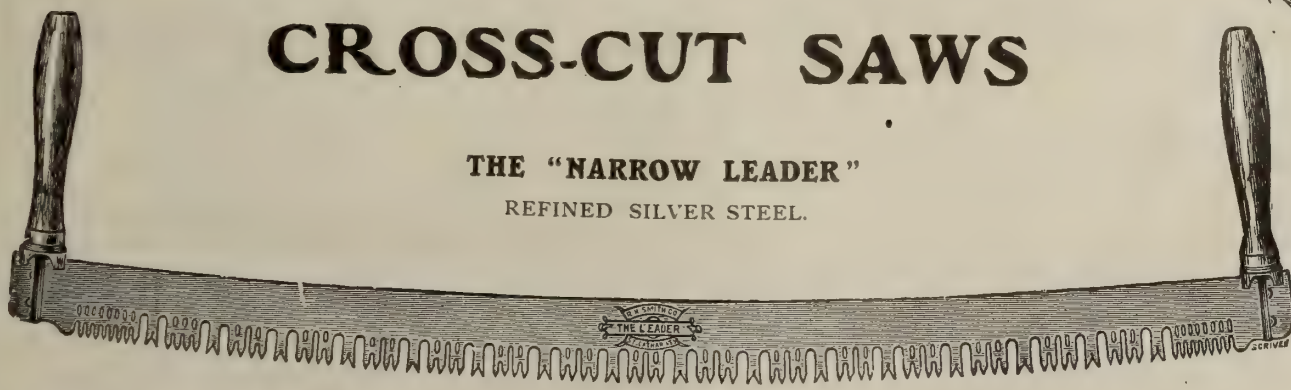
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



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THE "NARROW LEADER"

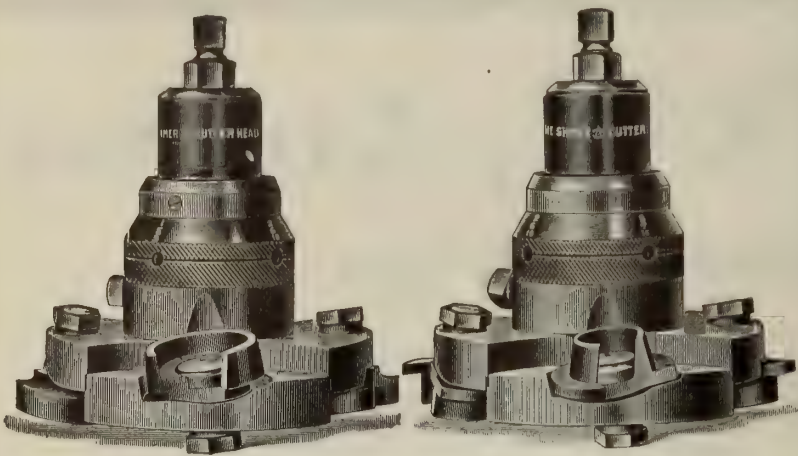
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The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

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For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap, Jointing, Double
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It has been demonstrated many times that monies invested in a small outfit of the Shimer Cutter Heads will save their cost within a few weeks use.

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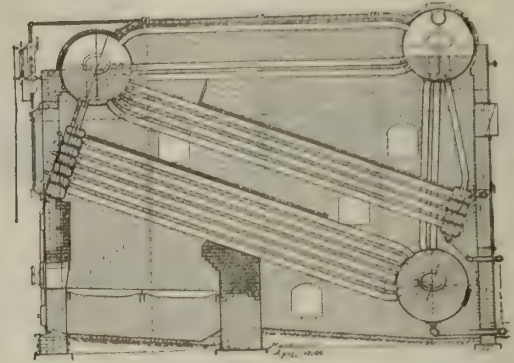
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We will send them on trial 30 days to any responsible manufacturer. This gives opportunity to try the best and most complete tools for planing mill work. Address

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Free Expansion of Tubes—Perfect Water
Circulation—Dry or Superheated Steam—
Half the usual number of handholes.

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any kind of Machinery, see us and we will show it to you right in Vancouver.

We cater especially to the logging and saw-mill industries, carrying the largest stock of new and second-hand machinery in Vancouver.

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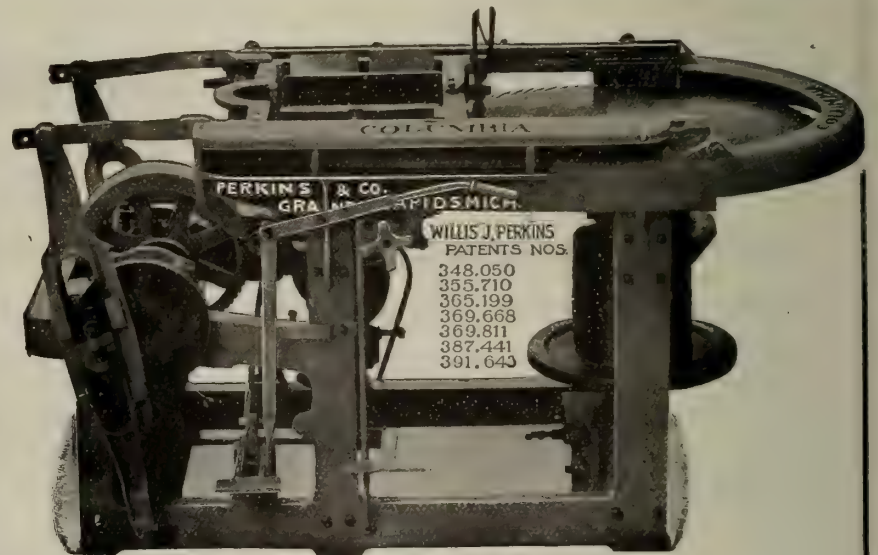
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by installing this machine and cut down the cost of manufacture. If

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will make more and better shingles, from the same stock, in less time, than any other machine, doesn't it add to your profits?

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The New Waterous Band Mills

8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., Sizes—Single and Double Cutting

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Upper guide of patented safety saw centre swing design adjustable vertically and horizontally. Is fitted with quick opening device; is water coated and non-breakable.

Upper guide arm raised and lowered by power mechanism.

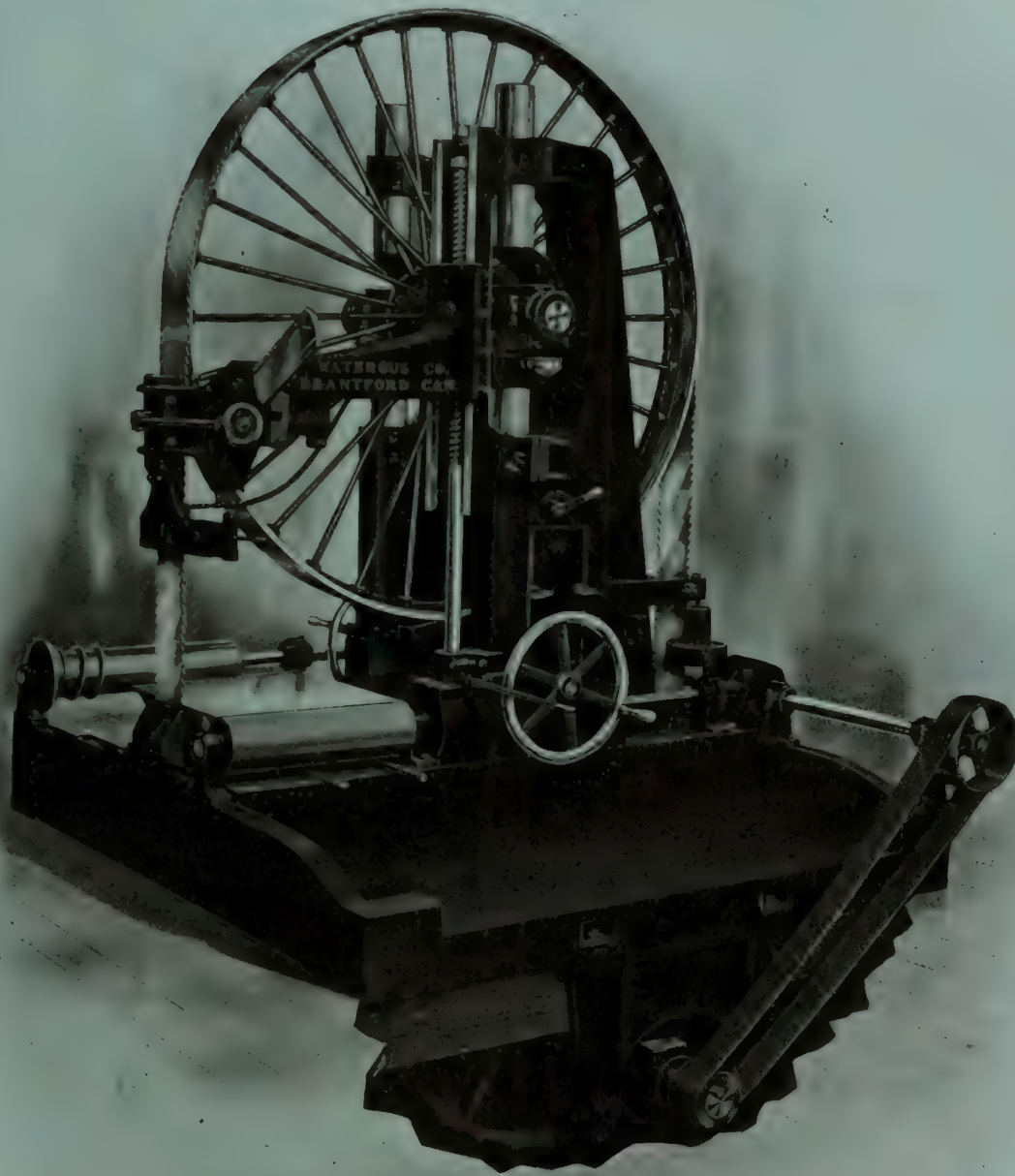
Lower saw guide designed on saw principle as upper to swing above centre of saw. Is quick opening and under control of tail sawyer.

The product of our 50 years experience in saw-mill business.

Columns solid, rigid, giving wide range of adjustment to upper wheels.

Upper wheel raised and lowered by jack screws and gearing.

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CUT of 8"—DOUBLE CUTTING.

Tilting Device Improved and Simplified.

Cross Lining Adjustments also Supplied.

Frame very Heavy and Extends Completely Around Mill.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BULLETIN DESCRIBING THESE MACHINES

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Prompt Shipments

FROM A LARGE STOCK

Veneered Doors

manufactured in all cabinet woods. :: :: :: ::

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:: compact and durable ::

Our prices are close and goods please the most particular. :: :: :: ::

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We can please you and help you to build a big trade

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THAT'S
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H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

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AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS
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J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co.; Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.

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HULL, QUE.



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Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

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are rapid cutters made by

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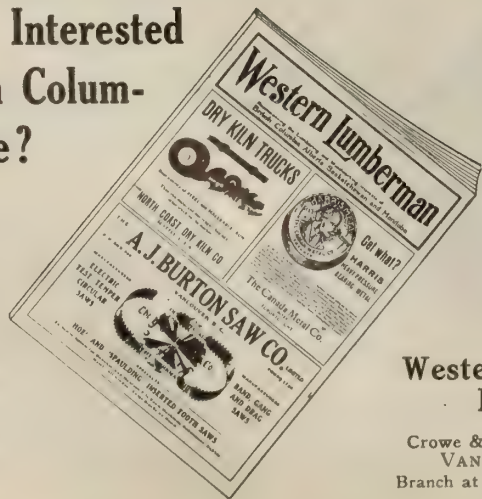
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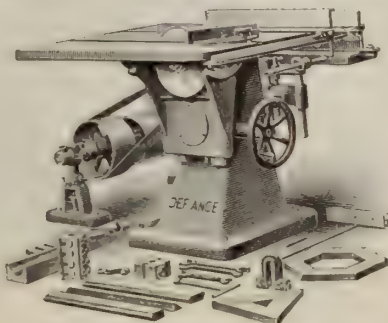
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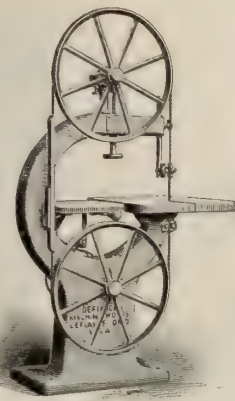
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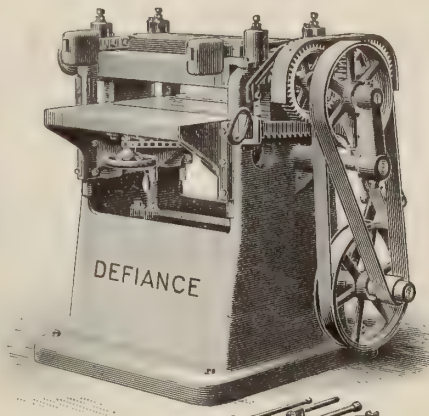
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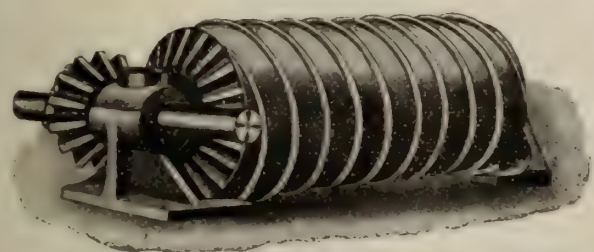
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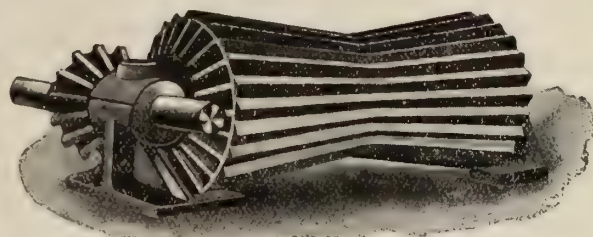


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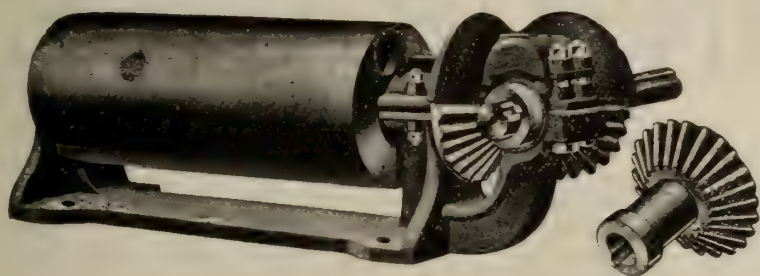


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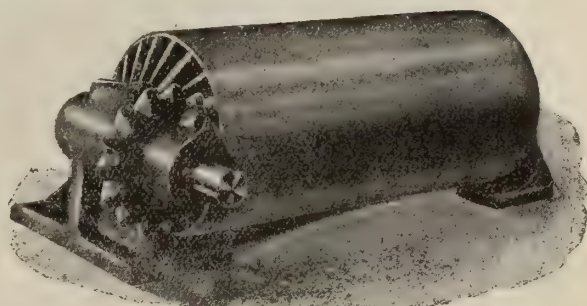
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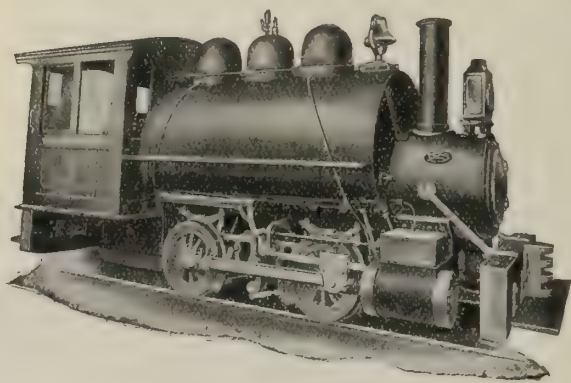
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 29

Toronto, July 1, 1909

No. 13

Fire Problem Needs Greater Study

The extreme dryness which prevailed throughout Canada for three or four weeks during the last of May and the beginning of June brought with it the expected series of forest fires. Fortunately, just when the fires in most districts were on the verge of becoming serious, the long hoped for rain arrived and removed the danger. The occurrence of these fires at this season of the year is becoming so regular that they can be predicted with almost absolute certainty, when the weather is dry. The conservation of the natural resources of the country is coming to occupy a foremost place among public questions, and the preservation of the forests is perhaps the most important of all the problems of conservation.

It has frequently been said by those who are in close touch with actual conditions that, among the factors which lead to the depletion of the forests, all are far surpassed in destructiveness, by fire. The prevention of forest fires should be the first question to be studied by a national conservation convention, and no time should be lost by the Dominion Government in adopting effective measures and devoting ample sums of money to the purpose. Fire prevention methods and fire-fighting apparatus alone will not solve the problem. Public education must also be carried on in a systematic manner and stringent laws must be enforced to prevent the setting out of fires in dangerous places and the abandonment of unextinguished fires. It should be made a criminal offence to endanger the forests by fires, and those who are convicted of such crime should be dealt with rigorously. Unless the Government takes up this question seriously and decides to leave nothing undone which will assist in the prevention of forest fires they will fail in their duty, and these fires will recur annually, resulting, as in the past, in immense losses to the country.

The fires which recently occurred in the interior of New Brunswick should be a sufficient warning. At first they appeared to be of little moment. It was thought that they would be easily extinguished and reports were published to the effect that they were only of small proportions, but as the days went by and no rain came, they obtained proportions which recalled the great Miramichi fire. It was feared for a time that this historic conflagration would be equalled, if not exceeded. Fortunately, however, the rain came in time and the danger was averted. Good luck may not favor us so much another time. Serious losses have been reported from many other parts of Canada during the same period, but in most cases the rain saved the situation. Other serious fires are certain to occur during the summer and fall, as they have in former years. The Canadian Government is expected soon to call a convention for the consideration of the question of conservation, and lumbermen will have good reason for complaint if this question of forest fires is not made the first upon the programme.

Quebec's Policy Widely Approved

The announcement of Premier Gouin that the Quebec Government will forbid the export of pulpwood from the province of Quebec, has been received with satisfaction by lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers generally. Opinions are divided as to some details of the actual effect the restriction will have, but there is a general agreement that the move is a wise one and is absolutely necessary for the purpose of conserving the supply of Quebec pulpwood and inducing paper manufacturers to erect mills in Quebec. The course taken by the Quebec Government will bring that province into line with Ontario, which has reaped immeasurable advantage from its policy of forbidding the export of unmanufactured logs. The situation, from the commercial point of view, was well explained in a speech made in the House of Commons by Mr. E. N. Lewis, M.P., in March, 1908. Mr. Lewis had introduced a motion to the effect that it was the duty of the Government to place an export duty on pulpwood, which would be sufficient to induce its manufacture into paper in Canada and thus save to the labor of Canada six millions of dollars now lost.

In speaking of his motion Mr. Lewis said: "Millions upon millions of spruce logs, and hundreds and thousands of cords of pulpwood go yearly from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to feed the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern, Middle and Western States. What does Canada get for this? The Government, not \$1 a cord. The chopper, the loader, the teamster, the peeler, not much more. The railways a low rate on coarse freight. The whole result is \$6, or \$7 per cord left in Canada—I give a maximum figure; \$6 is absolute. Why, sir, they don't even allow us to carry the pulpwood in Canadian vessels. I have here a list of fourteen steamships carrying pulpwood last season from Quebec ports to Wisconsin ports, 12 of which are United States vessels and two Norwegian.

"Now, I repeat again—\$6, or \$7, left in Canada for every cord of pulpwood leaving it. Watch how the value grows afterwards. Every cord of wood ground to pulp has a value of \$20. Every cord of wood made into fibre has a value of \$30 to \$32. Every cord of wood made into paper has a value of \$40 to \$45 and up. My resolution asks this Government to take such action as will save to the labor men of Canada the \$6,000,000 lost annually. I firmly believe that \$20,000,000 would be nearer the mark. The United States shuts out our finished product, paper, but takes our crude product, pulpwood, makes it into paper and undersells us in Europe with their surplus dump.

"If the facts were properly placed before the farmer who has pulpwood for sale, he would see that he would be helped by an export duty more than anyone else. The sale would be just as great and more people would live in his neighborhood to use his other products and make his farm more valuable. If an export duty were to be put in force, sufficient mills could be removed to or built in Canada in eighteen months to supply the world.

"The pulp and paper industry gives more healthy and steady day and night employment to a larger number of men and women at higher wages all the year round than any other industry in Canada.

"We have no desire to prevent our American cousins having newspapers to read, but let them get our forests in the shape of the manufactured article. What happened when the Liberal Government of On-

tario restricted the export of sawlogs? Sawmills started humming in all directions, factories followed, the United States sawmill men came over here, and we were glad to have them. We will welcome the paper manufacturer also."

At present the stumpage rate in Quebec is 65 cents a cord with a rebate of 25 cents per cord for wood which is made into pulp or paper within the province. It is frequently stated, however, that this charge of 65 cents is not very often collected, and that the regulation is more honored in the breach than in the observance. The new law, when passed, will do away with this charge and prohibit the export of pulpwood. The situation of the farmer is one which has caused some difference of opinion in connection with this matter. He is accustomed to selling his pulp at a good profit, and the competition of the United States mills for his product has done much to keep up the prices. It is claimed by those who have opposed the restriction of the export of pulpwood, that the farmer will lose the benefit of the American demand and that being confined to the Canadian market, he will be at the mercy of the Canadian manufacturers of paper. At first sight this seems possible, but a concrete example will serve to show it in a different light. In the town of Grand-Mere, Quebec, there is a population of 5,000. There is also a paper mill there, and before the establishment of the mill the town was a struggling village with a few inhabitants only. At Batiscan, there are

some 300 people who are largely engaged in the export of pulpwood. Batiscan is one of the chief shipping centres of the International Paper Company. At one time this village was a larger place than Grand-Mere. The Laurentide Paper Company employs about 1,200 men at Grand-Mere, and has practically built this thriving town simply on "paper."

It is expected that what has occurred at Grand-Mere will be brought about also at many other points in Quebec if the Government follows the course which it has announced. Much interest will be taken in the matter until it has been brought definitely to a conclusion, and not the least of this interest will be centred about the course which will be taken by the United States Government in regard to the duty upon paper and pulp shipped into that country. It is conceivable that the United States may seek to overcome the Canadian objections to a free export of pulpwood by insisting on a high import duty on pulp and paper. This policy, however, would be founded upon a false assumption. Canada possesses the raw material for paper, whereas in the United States it is rapidly disappearing. From a strategic point of view Canada can afford to forbid the export of this raw material inasmuch as it will certainly mean that new factories will be established in the country and that the United States will accept the inevitable and reduce the import duty on manufactured pulp and paper.

The Other Side of the Wholesaler and Retailer Question

One reads a great deal in the lumber press about the complaints of retailers who declare that wholesalers are too fond of selling direct to the consumer. It is a matter upon which opinions differ, whether any successful wholesalers make a practice of selling in this manner. Retailers, however, frequently suspect it and sometimes find instances which incline them to believe that there is a good deal in the charge. During the last year or two wholesalers perhaps have looked round for sales in every direction so as to keep their heads above water, but in prosperous times few of them will care to be bothered about such a class of trade. Another side to the matter is the manner in which retailers patronize the wholesalers. In this, there is room for a good deal of improvement and it may happen that many a retailer, if he will look closely into his business methods, will find that he is not following out lines which will encourage a good understanding between himself and those from whom he obtains his supplies.

A wholesaler, well known in Toronto, was discussing this matter recently and outlined some of his experiences when he was engaged in the manufacturing end of the business. He was conducting a mill in a certain locality and a retailer in his neighborhood went far out of his way to antagonize him. The manufacturer came into the district after the retailer had been well installed in it for some time. The retailer was of the suspicious kind and disposed to look for trouble and for blue ruin wherever he could. He thought he found it in this case when the manufacturer entered the territory. He persuaded himself that the manufacturer was going to sell direct and to cut prices, and that he (the retailer) was certain to suffer heavily. After coming to this conclusion, he acted upon it. To put it in ordinary language, he "got sore" at once. The manufacturer, however, was inclined to give those with whom he did

business a fair deal whenever he could. He found out the prices which the retailer was charging and whenever a farmer or other customer came to the mill for lumber he quoted prices which were higher than those of the retailer. He found, however, that the consumers kept on coming to him in ever increasing numbers. For a time he was puzzled, but the reason was not far to seek. The retailer, having once become sore, allowed his disposition to interfere with his business. Farmers would come to him asking prices, and having found them would say that they would look around and probably come back again. The retailer would look offended at once, and say, "Oh, why don't you go straight to the mill?" The result was that the farmers did go straight to the mill and got in the habit of going there.

This mill had enough business of its own to attend to and did not encourage the consumers, but was unable to keep them away. The retailer had taken his stand in the beginning, however, and was of just that stubborn class who will not see their mistakes. He went along in the same way and soon found all his trade going over to the mill. Then he went about complaining of the manufacturer selling direct to the consumer, and made some people believe he had a real grievance, whereas the truth of the matter was that he was never cut out for the retail lumber business.

There are a lot of men in every kind of business who have no right to be there. Dealing in lumber, fortunately, seems to have a tendency to educate a man to his position quicker than most other businesses, and as a result there are not many of this class in the lumber business. There are some of them, however, and their fault finding is more of a detriment to the trade than any breach of trade ethics of which they complain.

First Hearing of the St. John River Log Driving Case

Relative to the announcement made concerning the meeting of the Canadian-American Board of Commissioners for the purpose of deciding the question of logging privileges on the St. John river in New Brunswick, and defining privileges, etc., of American and Canadian loggers thereon, the counsel for the Canadian members, Hon. H. A. McKeown, gave out the following statement of the scope of the commission agreed upon at its first meeting as to the points at issue.

It was the opinion of all, he said, that the most liberal interpretation should be given to the reading of the Ashburton treaty. The commission would probably take into consideration evidence as to whether or not the works of the St. John Lumber Company at Van Buren, Me., in themselves constituted an obstruction of the river under the treaty.

The commission would also probably consider if these works should be allowed, whether or not the whole expense of sorting the logs there should be borne by the company and whether they should keep officials to see to the proper division of the logs.

In reference to this he said the company held up all the logs until they had sorted out their own, and this meant delaying from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet destined for New Brunswick mills farther down the river. Also, he added, some New Brunswick logs were kept and sawed in American mills, though paid for later.

The commission, Mr. McKeown said, would probably be asked to consider the effect of the diversion of the waters of Chamberlain lake at the head of the St. John river into the Allegash river in Maine. It would

also probably be asked to determine whether by formation of reservoirs or dams on a very large scale, for storing of water at the head of the St. John river, a sufficient volume of water for driving purposes could not be made at all times available.

The United States representatives are Messrs. Peter C. Keegan, of Van Buren, Me., and George A. Murchie, of Calais, Me., with O. F. Fellows, of Bangor, Me., as counsel.

The principal question at issue concerns the rights of the large mill owners along the river in building booms to hold their logs and prevent them from going down the waterway. This, the lumbermen hold, is in direct violation of the Ashburton treaty of 1818.

Every spring great quantities of logs are floated down stream to the mills by both Canadian and American lumbermen, and the presence of the booms is said to seriously impede the progress of the huge rafts of logs.

The commission held its first meeting at Van Buren, Me., on June 17, Chairman Barnhill presiding.

Attorney Fellows, the American counsel, filed a copy of the treaty of 1842, also maps defining the boundary of the St. John river.

The first witness called was Elias E. Jones, of St. Francis, Me., owner of a mill at the mouth of the St. Francis. He stated there were thirteen mills along the St. John river from St. Francis to Grand Falls, owned by different parties, including the Smalls, doing local business. He stated that 8,500,000 feet were stranded along the shores of the St. John river above Fort Kent from the Allegash, 10,000,000 from Fort Kent to Van Buren, 22,800,000 from Van Buren to Fredericton a week ago, and said there were shear booms all along the river from the Allegash to Fredericton, that the shear booms at Fredericton and those at Van Buren were similar, except those at Fredericton were four logs in width, while those at Van Buren were single. He stated he saw no difference between the gaps at Fredericton and those at Van Buren, and that he had never

seen any better. The delay was a serious matter for the owners of the logs, but he believed that many of the logs, especially those between Grand Falls and Fredericton, would eventually be gotten to the mill. These logs numbered about 22,000,000 feet. The 18,000,000 feet above the falls presented a different problem, and the greater part would be left.

Mr. Jones was cross-examined by A. J. Gregory, one of the Canadian counsel. He said that there is shear boom opposite his mill, placed there by a contractor for the Madawaska Log Driving Company.

He went down the St. John river in a batteau recently, starting at St. Francis and going as far as Fredericton. The logs he had mentioned at the forenoon session as stranded along the river were not in the water but high and dry on the shores and on islands below Grand Falls, some being as high as six feet above the high water mark. At the sorting works of the St. John Lumber Company at Van Buren there was a very small quantity of lumber and a large crew of men was sorting it. The witness said that the greater portion of Chouinard's and Kilburn's drives were held up at the Big Rapids for want of sufficient crew to drive them, there being but twenty men and boys.

Mr. Neal McLean, of St. Francis, Me., a mill owner of that place and also one of the directors of the Madawaska Log Driving Company, stated that he took all his lumber on the American side. He believed 130,000,000 feet in all was cut above St. Francis, of which not one-fourth was cut on the Canadian side. He said that at the Big Rapids a week previously there was a large amount of lumber held up and that only a crew of twenty-one men and boys were driving there. He went down the St. John river a week before and estimated that there was 20,000,000 between the mouth of the St. Francis river and Martin's Island, outside of 5,000,000 in the sorting works of the St. John Lumber Company. These 20,000,000 were not floating logs, but lying on shores and on islands. He said that there are shear booms all along the river on both sides and as many below Grand Falls as above.

United States Forest Production for the Past Fiscal Year

Statistics relative to the production of forest products are annually collected and published by the United States Bureau of the Census, in co-operation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and an advance statement of the cut of lumber, lath and shingles in 1908 has been made public in response to the urgent demand for information concerning these products.

The figures indicate a falling off in production from 1907 of 17.3 per cent. occurred in 1908, or from 40,256,154 thousand feet, board measure, to 33,289,369 thousand feet, board measure, and this despite the fact that the canvass for the latter year was even closer than for the former—the cut of 31,231 mills having been included, as against 28,850 mills. While practically every section of the country shared in the decrease, it was most marked in the centres of heaviest production — the Pacific coast and certain parts of the yellow pine belt.

Yellow pine, Douglas fir, white pine, hemlock, oak and spruce, in the order named, were the species cut in largest quantity, though the clearly defined trend during recent years to a relatively increased production of other and less abundant woods continued.

The shingle production in 1908 was 12,106,483,000, as against 11,442,196,000 in 1907. Among the States Washington led with 60.2 per cent. of the total in the later year, Michigan, Louisiana, Maine and California following with 7.5 per cent., 5.5 per cent., 3.9 per cent. and 3.8 per cent., respectively.

The cut of lath, like lumber, showed a decrease from that of the preceding year, being 2,986,684,000, as against 3,663,602,000.

The "American Lumberman," dealing with the figures, says:

The grand summary of the lumber product of the country for 1908 will not surprise anyone who has kept in touch with the condition of the lumber market and the course of prices for the last twenty months. In fact, a reduction in product of 17.3 per cent. compared with 1907 is less than might have been expected; though it is probable that if a greater number of mills had not been reported for 1908 than in 1907, the output shown would have been a billion feet less.

The Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service, which are collaborating in the collection of these statistics, are evidently growing in the respect and confidence of the lumber industry, for while the output re-

ported is 17.3 per cent. less for 1908 than for 1907, the number of mills reported increased 2,381, or 8 per cent. Most of these mills are of the smallest class, but their product in the aggregate might reasonably be estimated at 1,000,000,000 feet; so that if there were any certain way of securing absolute figures of the lumber product of the country, it probably would be found that all previous reports had been under the mark.

Looking through the figures by States, some interesting facts develop. In some cases it is possible that there has been an actual reduction in the number of sawmills; those which have burned have not been rebuilt, and undoubtedly many of the smaller mills, under the stress of business adversity, closed down and were dismantled. Yet it may be permitted us to doubt if in many cases there has been a reduction in the actual number of sawmills. Oregon, for example, shows a reduction of 50 mills as compared with 1907. It is likely that the discrepancy is due to some operators who, having no product, failed to report. The same is probably true in most cases where a reduction is shown.

In volume of output some interesting facts are developed, especially as to the rank of the various States. Washington retains its place at the head of the column, but Louisiana gives place to Mississippi, whose product last year surpassed that of Louisiana by 140,000,000 feet, and also that of Texas as well. Louisiana was third, but Texas, which was third in 1907, dropped to the sixth place, falling below both Wisconsin and Arkansas. Michigan continued seventh, but Pennsylvania dropped from the eighth to the tenth place, being surpassed by both Minnesota and Oregon; the latter rose from the tenth to the eighth position. North Carolina, which was eleventh in 1907, fell below both Virginia and Alabama. The latter jumped from the fifteenth place to the twelfth, passing California, West Virginia and North Carolina. Maine retained its old rank, though with a heavily diminished product. Kentucky dropped from seventeenth to the twenty-first place, but Georgia improved its relative standing, as also did New York and Florida. Missouri showed the effects of its location and also of its waning timber supply.

Idaho advanced from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-fourth place, and is one of the few States which showed an absolute increase in product. The only States that increased their output were Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Colorado, and they to only a slight extent.

Lumber Congress Adopts Code of Ethics

Several Amendments made and the New Code Unanimously Adopted—
Attendance of many Delegates indicates Great Importance of the Subject

The second annual convention of the American Lumber Trades Congress, which was held at Chicago on June 7th and 8th, had an unexpectedly large number of delegates present, representing the manufacturing, wholesale and retail elements of the lumber trade. The most important matter of business was the consideration of the code of trade ethics which was compiled at the first meeting of the congress in 1908. During the year this code had been considered and acted upon at the annual meetings of most of the lumber associations of the United States and Canada and many suggestions for further revisions had been made as a result of this consideration. The code was considered clause by clause and a number of important amendments were made. Finally in its amended form it was adopted unanimously. The code, as amended, is as follows:

Order Methods.

1. (a) All orders taken by personal solicitation should be in writing and should be signed or acknowledged by both the buyer and the seller or by the authorized agent of both.

(b) All oral or telephone orders or conversations relative to such orders should be promptly acknowledged or confirmed in writing; otherwise there will be no evidence to hold either party.

(c) With mail or telegraph orders the original order received from a buyer should be considered the contract, and all settlements should be made upon the basis of the same, unless the buyer permits the seller to make certain changes, which may be requested in acknowledging the order. If shipment is made before the buyer grants such permission, or is able to instruct the mills, settlement should be made on the basis of the buyer's original order or such amendments as may have been made.

(d) Any changes or additions should be agreed to by both buyer and seller.

Order Specifications.

2. All orders should be complete and explicit and should specify the grades, terms and conditions of sale.

3. The latest grade names adopted by the different lumber associations should always be used in writing up each and every order or contract. Where the latest grade names are not used, or improper abbreviations are used, or any omissions cause a misunderstanding resulting in loss, it should be held that the party first writing up the order should be responsible and should sustain any loss incurred by reason of such errors or omissions.

Order Acknowledgment.

4. An order or contract should be considered binding when same has been duly signed by both buyer and seller or legally authorized agents of either party, or has been acknowledged by the same. (The man who is the exclusive recognized salaried salesman for a wholesaler or manufacturer, should be considered their "authorized" agent, and a salaried employee holding a position of responsibility should be considered the authorized agent of the buyer.) Such acknowledgment should be sent to buyer immediately upon receipt of order and in due course of mail. Failure to send such acknowledgment should release the buyer from his order obligations.

5. No commission man, unless specially authorized, should be regarded as having the authority to bind any seller on orders taken by him, and all such orders should not be regarded as binding upon the sellers until the same have been acknowledged by them as duly accepted.

6. The terms of sale as noted on original order or acceptance of same should be considered as much a part of the contract as the price at which the stock is purchased.

Should any shipment upon which cash has been advanced or discount has been taken, on arrival at destination, not be acceptable, for legitimate reasons, to buyers, or satisfactory adjustment cannot be made as to the acceptance of the stock, buyer should have the right to demand return of such money as he has paid, before allowing the shipment to be moved or disposed of elsewhere.

Delay by Carriers.

7. The seller should not be held responsible for delays incident to transportation beyond his control, unless otherwise specifically agreed.

Definite Time for Shipment.

When definite time for shipment is specified, failure to ship within said time should permit the buyer to cancel the order by wire.

9. Where definite date for shipment is not specified on order, the buyer should not be entitled to cancel such order inside of thirty days from the date of the order without the consent of the seller. Whenever shipments are not made within thirty days, the seller should forthwith

notify the buyer, giving reasons for failure to ship. Buyer should then have the privilege of forthwith cancelling by wire. Should he fail to so cancel, the seller should have an additional thirty days in which to ship. In the event of the seller's failure to so ship within the additional thirty days, the buyer should have the privilege of buying on the open market, and if the price shall have advanced, the seller should reimburse the buyer to the extent of such advance. Otherwise the order should remain in effect until cancelled.

10. No order should be cancelled after the same is loaded on the cars; provided, however, that it has been filled in accordance with the contract between buyer and seller, except as to date of shipment. A copy of bill of lading or equivalent evidence showing date of shipment should be forwarded with invoice.

Special and Worked Stock.

11. The seller should be protected in all cases where special stock has been manufactured or worked to apply on the order, providing the buyer is forthwith notified what such charge or loss will be on the part of the seller, if not allowed to ship out such portions as may have been worked to apply on the order, with the further understanding that shipment can be made with three days' grace, but the buyer should not be bound to accept the shipment if it cannot be loaded within the three days, regardless of the circumstances which may prevent the seller from so doing, except under car shortage conditions, when ten days' grace should apply.

Credit Rating.

12. Unless the buyer is rated and in good standing as shown by the well known lumber credit agencies, no order should be binding upon a seller until such credit and good standing shall have been satisfactorily proved to the seller. Such investigation should be completed within a reasonable time.

Transit and Storage Shipments.

13. Transit and storage shipments should be subject to the rules applying to direct shipments, except as otherwise stated and agreed to at the time of giving and accepting the order. Invoices for transit cars should bear the date of diversion. Where a specific car load is ordered, no other car should be substituted without consent of the buyer. It should be the duty of the seller to advise the buyer at the time the order for the transit car is accepted as to whether the shipment is actually in transit or in storage at some intermediate point between original shipping point and ultimate destination, and to give the purchaser all the information in his possession regarding the present location and movement of the shipment in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Arbitration.

14. Except when inspection is provided for by association inspection bureaus, claims on grades, also differences regarding contracts, should be settled by arbitration on request of the parties interested.

Whenever a case for arbitration arises, one referee should be appointed by the president of the retailers' association in whose territory the claimant resides, and a second referee should be appointed by the manufacturers' or wholesalers' association covering the district in which the shipment originated. Said referees, as appointed, should have the option to appoint a third referee, and all referees should be appointed with due consideration to convenience and expense. The expense of such arbitration should be paid pro rata, as the fault may appear.

Arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute.

A written statement of the findings in each case should be made by the referees, and their findings should be final and copies should be sent to the secretaries of each of the organizations through which the referees were appointed.

15. In the matter of cost of inspection made by association inspection bureaus on lumber, the grade or measurement of which has been complained of, if reinspection shows the grade of the total amount of the item complained of to be within five per cent. of the grade invoiced, the expense should be borne by complainant; if otherwise, by the shipper. The shipper must credit buyer with the amount of degrade found by inspection, irrespective of per cent. determined, between the grade sold and the grade shipped, at an equitable price.

16. It should be the duty of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take an active interest in the marketing of their products through regular channels only.

17. It is the sense of the congress that the widest possible trade

publicity be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible, unethical and unscrupulous manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers.

18. It is the sense of the congress that this code of ethics should apply to all forest products handled by lumbermen.

Lumber Ranks Second in Manitoba Industries.

The Winnipeg "Tribune" in a recent article states that next to industries growing out of the grain trade, lumber industries rank highest in the Province of Manitoba and as nearly all the dealers are settled in Winnipeg these interests play an important part in the growth and development of the city. Winnipeg although away from the actual home of the lumber industry is yet the centre for the West, and the products of the forests both east and west find their way thither.

With the amazing demand for new houses in all parts of the West, the furnishing of material is a paramount industry. After the crop comes the demand for a better home, and Winnipeg shares in the natural development of both.

Winnipeg counts her lumber firms by the score and at the present time there are upwards of sixty. When one stops to think that over 2,000 new houses are erected in Winnipeg in a year one can readily understand the immense demand for lumber, and it can easily be seen that despite the big mills now operating, difficulty is experienced in meeting all the demands. The average building bill for a frame house is 30,000 feet, so that 60,000,000 feet are required to build the dwellings erected in Winnipeg in a year, to say nothing of the vast quantities used in the erection of factories, warehouses, stores and other large buildings.

The local companies have increased their facilities to meet the demands put upon them, and there is not one to-day that has not more than doubled its capacity of three or four years ago, or else has a new plant. The lumber trade in Winnipeg, while it is one of the most important, is only in its infancy, and if the dealers now hope to keep pace with the growth of the city they will again have to double and even treble their plans.

Ontario Counties Discuss Reforestry.

A meeting was held recently at Cobourg, Ont., under the auspices of the United Counties Council of Northumberland and Durham, to discuss the reforestation of the 15,000 acres of sand lands between Burketon and Rice Lake. There was a large attendance and the opinion was generally accepted that something should be done at once to check the spread of the sand area. Several local speakers testified to the fact that the area once grew splendid pine trees and would doubtless do so again if given a chance. They also related how, since the wood had been cut off, the "blow" sand had been covering up fences, fields and roads, and driving farmers from their lands. It was said the evils and dangers of the conditions on the ridges could not be exaggerated. Prof. Zavitz, of Guelph, told what had been done in holding the sand by planting trees.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, president of the Canadian Forestry Association, explained how municipalities might undertake this work, provided permissive legislation were secured, and what its financial aspects were. Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, gave at length examples of the planting of such waste land areas and the profits that had accrued. Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, dealt with the need for agitation and organization. Some of the local speakers thought the municipality should own the land, others that the Provincial Government should purchase, but generally it was felt it should be worked out through co-operation. Resolutions were passed urging action, appointing a committee of council to go to work and arranging for a series of meetings through the counties next autumn and winter.

F. M. Eagleson, O.L.S., of the firm of Abrey & Company, Toronto, is now surveying timber limits south of Eagle lake and in the country lying between Whitefish Bay and the C.P.R., also on Dryberry, Deer and Sturgeon lakes. E. D. Bolton, O.L.S., of Toronto, is south of the C.P.R., east of Ignace along the Gull river, to the height of land between the waters running north and south. E. Seager is on the Winnipeg river and lakes tributary thereto, north of the Transcontinental and the C.P.R. A number of the large limits on Lake of the Woods, surveyed some time ago, are being sub-divided into smaller berths to meet the demand, and they will also be placed on the market this fall.

A Kenora, Ont., despatch says that the Department of Lands, Mines and Forests of the Ontario Government has now several engineers in the field surveying timber limits in that district, with the intention of placing the timber on the market early next fall, not later than the first of September, and probably earlier, so that purchasers will be able to operate during the coming season. The instructions issued to the explorers and surveyors state that the territory is to be cut into berths suitable to meet the requirements of tie men as well as sawlog men. This is to meet the demand of former permit holders. In no case will the limits be as large as they have been heretofore.

Annual Convention of the N.H.L.A.

Inspection Rules unanimously Adopted—Secretary's Report indicates encouraging progress—President Agler Re-elected

The twelfth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was held at Detroit on June 10th and 11th, and was largely attended. President O. O. Agler, of Chicago, occupied the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Philip Breitmeier, and a reply was made by Mr. John M. Woods, of Boston, Mass.

President Agler in his opening address submitted a review of the events affecting the welfare of the association which had occurred during the past year. The year had not been a prosperous period for those engaged in the lumber trade. It was very doubtful if any other line of business had been more adversely affected by the depression of the past eighteen months. He was pleased, therefore, to note that the association was as strong as it had been a year ago, and probably so far as its organization went, was even stronger. The membership had increased from 634 to 656, a net gain of 22. The only organized opposition encountered by the association during the year had come from the local hardwood association of New York City. This, however, had met with dismal failure. President Agler extended his congratulations to the inspection department upon the volume and efficiency of the work performed by it during the year. Inspection was the keystone of the arch of the organization. Substantial progress had been made in efficiency and in uniform application of existing rules of inspection in widely separated markets.

The secretary, Mr. Frank F. Fish, of Chicago, submitted his report, which showed that since the previous convention a total of 51,167,661 feet had been inspected by salaried inspectors, which, added to the 49,120 feet covered by fee inspectors, give a total of 100,287,661 feet inspected. He said that he believed the coming year was certain to show greater gains in the number of members, as the association now enjoyed the confidence of leading buyers in all markets, and international inspection was recognized as the base for grading hardwood lumber by a large majority of both of the branches of the trade. The report of the committee on the inspection rules was presented by Mr. J. M. Pritchard, of Indianapolis, and was carried unanimously. The report merely made a few corrections in the rules, which were adopted at the meeting at Milwaukee and were put into effect in August, 1908. These rules had been in almost universal use since that time and in the main had been satisfactory. A number of other matters in the way of routine were attended to, including the presentation of reports by the committee on forestry; committee on transportation, and the committee on waterways. The matter of weights and the adjustment of claims against railway companies was brought up by Mr. F. S. Underhill, who introduced a motion to the effect that the association should endorse the weights as adopted and used by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association with the following exceptions: Northern basswood, dry, 2,400; northern soft gray elm, dry, 3,000; northern hard maple, dry, 4,000; northern red oak, dry, 3,800. A lengthy discussion took place upon this subject and it was finally submitted to a committee consisting of Messrs. Ballou, Underhill and Diggins.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Vice-President, F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.; 2nd Vice-President, F. S. Underhill, Philadelphia; 3rd Vice-President, O. E. Yeager, Buffalo, N.Y.; Directors for three years—J. M. Card, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.; C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.; W. E. Hoshall, Eola and New Orleans, La.; J. L. Alcock, Baltimore, Md.; Geo. E. Hibbard, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Jenks, Cleveland, O.; For two years—C. F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Alex. Lendrum, Kansas City, Mo.; For one year—Chas. B. Dudley, Memphis, Tenn., and A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis, Minn. It was unanimously decided that the next convention should be held at Louisville.

During the convention a number of entertainment features were given, which included special automobile trips to various points of interest, trolley rides about the city, boat trips upon the Detroit river, lunches, and a splendid banquet at the Cadillac hotel. The ladies were also entertained at a theatre party at the Detroit Opera House.

Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus Lumber Company, reports that British Columbia mills are enjoying much better trade than those of Washington or Oregon, where retailers are waiting for development in the tariff revision question. The foreign trade is very weak and several export mills at Portland, Gray's Harbor and Puget Sound have closed down. A number of the smaller mills in Oregon and Washington have clubbed together for foreign trade because their market in the Eastern States has been practically closed. They are selling at very low prices. Mr. Palmer expects improvement in foreign trade immediately on the settlement of the tariff question. His plant at Chemainus is working at its full capacity, 200,000 feet a day, and the mill is shipping 160,000 feet. Practically all of this is going to the Northwest.

Plant of the Lindsay Lumber Mills

One of Ontario's Most Modern and Well Equipped Mills—Mr. John Carew's Activity and Business Ability Responsible for its Success—Description of the New Equipment

It is characteristic of Canadians that they are not loud or boastful. In many parts of this country men have built up large enterprises from small beginnings and no brass band has sounded their accomplishments. Canadians as a class achieve success through close attention to business and through perseverance along lines that are certain to produce the results desired. The lumber industry has helped many men to "make good," and very few lumbermen are heard to boast vaingloriously about

in a small shingle mill, almost on the site of his own fine sawmill, he filled every position that he now has to offer. Whether in the woods, on the river, or in the various capacities in which men work in mills and yards, the proprietor of the Lindsay Lumber Mills understands from personal experience the work that a man is called upon to perform and what he should accomplish. Twenty years ago Mr. Carew decided to launch into business for himself and, with only a few hundred dollars'



The Lindsay Lumber Mills, Lindsay, Ont., John Carew Proprietor.

their achievements. An example of the type of men who bear their successes modestly is Mr. John Carew, of Lindsay, Ontario, whose mills a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" had the pleasure of visiting recently. Everyone in Lindsay has a good word for "Honest John" as he is called.

Mr. Carew is a self-made man, and he certainly knows the lumber industry "from the ground up." He is a native of Victoria County, in which he is now the largest employer of labor. Starting as an apprentice

capital, started a small sawmill with a staff of six men. The sawmill he is now operating is his third, the second having been destroyed by fire on June 8th of last year, and the present fine mill put into operation on September 17th, having been built during the summer on the site of its predecessor.

Mr. Carew's property is very extensive. His timber supply is procured from his own limits in Victoria, Haliburton and Peterboro Counties, while in Lindsay the property he owns and uses in connection with



Office of the Lindsay Lumber Mills, Lindsay, Ont.



Carew's Planing Mill and Door Factory.

his operations extends for three-quarters of a mile along the west side of the Scugog river. Besides the sawmill and the large yards, there is on the property a fine planing mill and door factory. This latter building was formerly operated by other parties, but was acquired by Mr. Carew about three years ago, and he now handles his product through the various stages from tree to the finest interior finish. Mr. Carew employs an average of 150 men, but during the active season in the woods the force is considerably larger. The timber is transported to the mills by water, the towing being done by two tugs, "Beaver" and "Arthur," one of which is owned by Mr. Carew and the other by the Kawartha Lakes Navigation Company, of which he is president. The timber on Mr. Carew's limits is mostly hemlock, spruce, basswood, pine and cedar, the annual output of lumber being about six million feet board measure. The mills also turn out about eight million shingles, 125,000 railway ties, and large quantities of cedar posts. For many years Mr. Carew found a market in the United States, but latterly his output has been taken mostly in Ontario.

Both sawmill and factory are exceedingly well equipped. The size of the mill is 50 x 112 feet, with a solid brick boiler house 42 x 70 feet. The power in the mill consists of three large Goldie & McCulloch boilers, giving a capacity of 400 horse power. One large engine and two small ones run the sawmill, and there is an electric light plant in the mill and



John Carew, Proprietor of the Lindsay Lumber Mills.

yards. The mill is equipped with a large Waterous double-cutting band saw of the most improved type, two Perkins shingle machines and a lath mill. The foundations for the machinery are of cement.

After buying the factory as above mentioned, Mr. Carew spent nearly \$25,000 in equipping it with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of sashes, doors, frames, interior finish, box shooks, mouldings, and hardwood flooring (bored and end-matched). The building is of brick, stone and cement, and is equipped with a modern blower system which conveys the refuse from every machine to the furnace. The main factory building is 50 x 110 feet and there is a wing 36 x 80 feet. Three large dry kilns are constantly in use, and the factory is operated by a steam plant of 100 horse-power capacity.

Mr. Carew has always followed the injunction "early to bed, and early to rise." He ascribes his success in no small measure to the fact that he has given the closest possible attention personally to the sawmilling operations, being "on the job" from early morning. His mill is always operated for the full season, as he makes a practice of running from the middle of April to the end of November. The property is connected with both the G.T.R. and C.P.R., the shipping facilities being of the best. Mr. Carew is now assisted in the management by his son, Frank, an active and industrious young business man who is said to be "a chip of the old block."

Like most successful business men, Mr. Carew has been called upon to interest himself in outside affairs, and he has been in demand as a director for various commercial enterprises. Besides holding the con-

trolling interest in the Kawartha Lakes Navigation Company, of which he is president, Mr. Carew is a director of the Madison Williams Manufacturing Company, a director of the Horn Bros. Woollen Company, and vice-president of the Dominion Wheel Company, all of Lindsay. He is also vice-president of the Canada Sand Lime Brick Company, of West Toronto, a director of the Algoma Lumber & Chemical Company, Limited, and president of the Bobcaygeon Lumber Company, in which he is largely interested. The Lindsay Board of Trade claims a share of his attention and he is a past president of that body. As a member of the Board of Education and as one of the board of governors of the Ross Memorial Hospital, he has done good service to his town. He was selected last season as president of the Lindsay Rugby team, an organization which put in the field a winning team. A very active spirit is Mr. John Carew. "I wish we had a dozen such men in Lindsay," is the way one citizen expressed local sentiment.

Maine Log Scaling Commission's Report.

The Maine State Legislature in 1907 appointed a commission of three, with the Forest Commissioner an ex-officio fourth member, to investigate the methods of scaling logs and lumber and to report to the next Legislature. On this commission William J. Lanigan, of Waterville; Fred A. Gilbert and Hosea B. Buck, of Bangor, and Edgar E. Ring, Forest Commissioner, of Orono, were appointed by Governor Cobb. It is a commission of practical business men from wood-using industries. After holding hearings in the different lumbering districts of Maine, the following conclusions have been reported in substance:

"The method of measuring manufactured lumber seems satisfactory and no change is recommended. The lack of uniformity in methods of scaling logs leads to great confusion and general dissatisfaction on the different rivers in Maine. The log rules in use, especially the New Hampshire and the Maine or Holland rules, give fair results only for short logs. The board foot is not the proper unit for log measure since it is relevant only in case of lumber manufacture, but entirely irrelevant in pulp, staves, veneer, and other industries. The cubic foot should be the unit of measure, and each manufacturer should calculate the product he could manufacture in board feet, pounds of pulp, number of staves and square feet of veneer, and fix the price accordingly. The contract logger figuring in cubic feet would then be paid according to the weight he handles, whether the logs are large or small. In contracting by the thousand board feet, as is now done, he handles a larger weight of small logs per thousand than of large logs. The commission recommends the substitution of a cubic foot caliper rule as the legal rule for Maine, arguing that besides applying to all industries involved it would aid economical logging and full utilization of material."

If the Maine Legislature adopts the rule recommended, the lumbermen and foresters say the State will be setting a standard rule that may be followed with profit by all the other States.

Canadian Wood in South Africa.

Imports of wood from Canada into South Africa amounted in value, according to the report of the Customs statistical bureau, to the following:

	1906	1907	1908
Wood and timber, unmanufactured, other than teak	£20,494	£21,460	£16,299
Wood and timber, other (planed and grooved) ..	7,903	9,000	4,940
Wood and timber, manufactured (houses, frames and parts thereof)	8,310	4,460	2,034
Wood and timber, manufactured (boxes empty) ..	532	122	275
Match making material	4,268	3,458	4,068
Staves	180	248	5
All other kinds, n.o.d., other than furniture ..	2,347	591	817
Total	£44,034	£39,339	£28,438

The King Lumber Company, of Cranbrook, B.C., whose timber limits cover 3,800 acres, containing upwards of 600,000,000 feet of timber, are now operating two sawmills, and one of the largest planing mills on the coast. The staff of 250 men is under the personal management of M. B. King. At Yahk, 41 miles west of Cranbrook, are located the company's largest sawmills, in the centre of their timber holdings. At this place they operate their own railroad, which runs to the international boundary. About 125 men are employed at this plant under the direction of Mr. Saddler. No. 2 mill is two miles west of Cranbrook. Whatever lumber is not shipped from this mill to the prairies is brought to the Cranbrook planing mill to be finished. The dry kiln has three miles of steam pipes, and has a capacity of 40,000 feet a day.

The work of surveying the timber reserves of Nova Scotia, which has been undertaken by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, under the direction of Hon. Wm. T. Pipes, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia, will take two summers to complete. Dr. Fernow and his assistants will commence the work at once. The work will be done by counties and a forest map of the province will be prepared.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TRADE

Unsatisfactory Trade Conditions Still Prevail.

Vancouver, June 22.—Prices of lumber in British Columbia are still very unsatisfactory, particularly in the lower grades, and this in spite of the fact that mills are busy, and building operations are heavy. Manufacturers are working at cross purposes so far as prices are concerned and the result is that a great deal of rough lumber is sacrificed by those who are in need of money. A case is known where 1,000,000 feet were sacrificed at \$5 a thousand, and several million feet of lumber have been sold at \$9 to \$10 per thousand. These figures are below the actual cost, however, and cannot be considered as affording any means of estimating the prevailing prices. A large part of the lumber is being sent to the prairies and is selling for \$14, which permits of a small profit at the present prices of logs.

The uncertainty of the tariff situation has resulted in quite a falling off in business and the closing down of a number of mills. So far as one can judge from outside appearances and the effects on the market, many of the mills of the United States are curtailing their output. Had this not been the case it was expected that the dull condition of trade on the other side would have resulted in a great quantity of rough lumber being sent into Canada to be slaughtered.

Shingles showed little change during June. They are selling at \$1.85 to \$1.90 in British Columbia, which permits of a profit. The product is going almost exclusively to the prairie provinces. In the United States the shingle situation is reported to be very bad and Canadians are not trying to make sales there.

The standing timber business is experiencing quite a lull. Since doubt regarding the tariff outcome became general, enquiries from United States investors have been much less frequent.

Logs are being put in the water so rapidly that a glut in the market is more than likely. The situation is being aggravated by the shipment of United States logs into Canada, which increases the competition. The cost of getting out fir logs so far as labor and provisions are concerned is said to be much less in the Puget Sound than in British Columbia. Cedar logs in very small numbers have been disposed of in the United States.

In December last it was stated frequently that there was enough logs and lumber in stock in the Kootenays and on the British Columbia coast to last for several months. During the five months of 1909 the log cut on the coast alone has been 173,916,219 feet, which is about one-eighth of the cut of the whole province. This is a large increase as compared with the same five months of 1908. The comparison for the two years by months is as follows:

	1908	1909
January	28,791,559	16,179,114
February	19,514,071	19,793,851
March	17,515,121	35,073,693
April	24,369,700	52,869,561
May	30,385,779	50,000,000
	120,576,230	173,916,219
		120,576,230
Increase of 1909 over 1908		53,339,989

An increased demand for lumber from the prairies has distinctly improved the situation in the Kootenays, according to Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Mills Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Anstie reports that stocks have been reduced between fifty and sixty million feet since last January. Ninety per cent. of the sawmills in the interior are now in operation.

A recent despatch from Seattle indicates a revival of buying in the lumber industry. The statement is made that specifications for lumber orders aggregating more than twelve million feet have been received by local dealers from car manufacturers in Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. This, if true, will involve the transfer westward of nearly half a million of Eastern money, which would help materially to relieve the tension now prevailing in Washington lumber circles.

A Spokane despatch says: "Never in past years have lumber prices reached a lower average. Lumber can be bought from \$5 to \$7 cheaper now than at any time in years. The overstocked market and slack times have resulted in curtailment of mill development from 25 to 40 per cent. in large mills, and in many instances cutting in the woods has been stopped and logs secured from outsiders, the companies declining to sacrifice their own lumber."

A Puget Sound correspondent states that the bottom of the shingle market over there has fallen out. In spite of the fact that there is no profit on shingles at the prices quoted on the coast, 90 per cent. of the mills are operating, though a number of them are not running full capacity.

Mr. W. I. Paterson's Experiences Abroad.

Mr. W. I. Paterson, of the Paterson Lumber Company, who has just returned from a trip to Europe has spent much of his time abroad in the investigation of the matter of utilizing mill refuse. During his travels Mr. Paterson visited Germany, Sweden and Great Britain. He found that in the old country there was no waste whatever in the mills, as the sawdust was used for fuel. The small ends of lumber were used for pulp and small wares. Nothing was thrown away.

Mr. Paterson visited many of the larger factories in Scotland, England and Germany where gas engines are used, and told the manufacturers of the invention by Mr. Thomas, of Vancouver, of a method whereby mill refuse and sawdust can be used for the production of gas. He was not greeted with much credulity on this point and was told that in practically all cases where this had been tried it had been found to be impractical on account of the unwieldy size of the burner which was necessary and the unsatisfactory nature of the engines. Mr. Paterson, however, is enthusiastically interested in the Thomas invention and intends to investigate the subject thoroughly.

The matter of shipping Douglas fir to England was also investigated by Mr. Paterson, and he found that it was an impossibility to compete with the wood products of Germany and Sweden where re-forestry had been so well developed that the British Isles took most of their lumber from them. A large pile of Oregon pine which he saw had been offered for sale, he was told by the dealer, at much less than it had cost him to lay it down, yet no sale had resulted, although the pine was for ship planking, of which there had been a great scarcity for some time.

In connection with Mr. Paterson's experience it is interesting to note that some people still have hopes of selling ship timber in England. Matthew Macdougall, of Vancouver, has opened up a new line of export from British Columbia to the United Kingdom in lumber for decking vessels. It will be sent via the Tehuantepec route to the firm of Alexander Macdougall & Company, Glasgow, in the form of large timbers shipped in sailing vessels. The experiment will be watched with interest, for the proximity of supplies in Russia and the Baltic timber countries has precluded British Columbia from attempting to compete with this class of lumber hitherto.

Tehuantepec Traffic Increasing.

Trade between British Columbia and Europe has been developing rapidly for some months past by way of the Tehuantepec route across the isthmus of Panama. Shippers who made use of this route from the first reaped good profits over those who continued using the old routes. Now that the advantages have become generally known, a large volume of trade will doubtless be sent by the new route. Mr. E. H. Munday, general manager of the Tehuantepec Railroad visited Vancouver recently, his main object being to make arrangements for the handling of this rapidly increasing traffic. Mr. Munday stated in an interview that the Harrison and Leyland steamship lines will immediately make provision for improvements in their service across the Atlantic. Since April 3 nearly a dozen steamers from Liverpool and London, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other European points have landed cargoes at Puerto, Mexico, which have been carried across the isthmus by the railway and trans-shipped at Salina Cruz into Canadian-Mexican vessels, the Lonsdale and the Georgia, and the Jobson line vessels, Ella and Erna. A proof of the growth of trade by the new route is afforded by the arrival in port recently of the Georgia with 1,300 tons of European freight for Vancouver merchants.

Oregon and Washington Association Forms Traffic Bureau.

The Oregon-Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association have created a department to be known as the traffic bureau, in connection with the association work. The object of this bureau will be to take up all matters relating to transportation. The initial work undertaken will be along the line of collection of claims for the members. A charge of 7½ per cent. on the amount collected will be imposed to help in defraying the expenses of this department. At first it is not expected that the collection returns will be adequate to support the traffic bureau, and proper provisions have been made to take care of the balance of the attendant expense.

Several of the largest mills in Oregon have recently employed a claim expert to go over their expense bills, which had been filed away, taking it for granted that there was no refund due on account of freight paid, or the claims were considered uncollectable. Much to the surprise of these mills, an expert has succeeded in refunding to them quite a handsome sum in each case. The result of this investigating showed the necessity of a bureau where all freight bills could be carefully scrutinized by an expert before they are placed in the dead files, where prior objection to a refund had been made by the railroad.

It is the intention as soon as the claim department is well under

way to take up and investigate the matter of railroad weights and endeavor to co-operate with the millmen and railway companies in securing accurate and reliable weights on shipments.

Timber Licenses Bring Large Revenues.

A. E. Smith, U. S. consul at Victoria, B.C., in a recent report to his Government, says: "One of the most noteworthy events of the recent session of the Legislature of British Columbia was the announcement of the Finance Minister that at the close of the fiscal year 1908 the assets of the province were \$5,979,055, against an expenditure of \$4,541,278, showing a surplus, the first in its history, of \$1,437,777; also, that during the year \$686,000 had been paid for redemption of bonds of the province, not due, and \$168,927 paid into sinking funds. As a consequence, large amounts were voted for construction of bridges, public buildings, roads and trails, etc., throughout the province. It may be stated that much of the increase in the revenue was due to the sale of timber licenses and royalties to American capitalists, and perhaps one of the most important results of the meeting of the Legislature was the announcement by the Premier that next year the Government will pass a law making the timber licenses of the province (in which Americans have invested millions) perpetual, under certain restrictions, instead of expiring in 21 years, as at present. This is very important, as it means a large increase in the value of all timber licenses issued. There is no doubt of the passage of such a law when introduced by the Government."

The Kootenay River on the Rampage.

During the month of June numerous reports were received of the serious losses resulting from high water in the Kootenays. A unique sight never witnessed in Kootenay before was the floating of millions of feet of logs down the Kootenay river, due to the breaking of several booms above Gateway, B.C., where the winter's cutting of timber was sorted. Some, of course, will be recovered, but the saving will be small compared to the loss. Kootenay lake is covered with logs washed down from all parts of the country. The Patrick Lumber Company, on the Slocan river, lost some thousands of logs, but the greatest sufferer was the Bonners Ferry Lumber Company, from whose booms some three million feet of logs escaped. Over 20,000,000 feet of stray timber passed Bonner's Ferry in one week; 3,000,000 feet got away at Libby in one night, and six million feet swung loose at Wardner, B.C., in one night. The timber passing Bonner's Ferry averaged a million feet an hour for fifteen hours.

Warm rains and hot sun have caused floods in the rivers in the neighborhood of Cranbrook, B.C. The St. Mary's river rose very rapidly recently and fears were entertained for the safety of the large number of logs taken out of the Skookumchuck by the C.P.R., if the Kootenay continued to rise. Pugh & Livingstone and the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company were also reported to have large numbers of logs in danger. On the Elk river many logs have been lost, as it was impossible to hold them with the booms, owing to the high water and the strong current. The Forster Lumber Company, the Fernie Lumber Company, and the Elk River Lumber Company were the chief losers. The Moyie river also rose rapidly, and one of the East Kootenay Lumber Company's dams was reported to have given away, without damage, however, to their property at Ryan. The King Lumber Company's mill at Yahk was forced to close down on account of high water.

A Contemporary's Inaccuracy.

Everything is grist that goes to some mills. In the language of journalism, this would read as follows: "Everything of interest makes good copy, even if not authentic." This is well exemplified by the use made by the "American Lumberman" of a newspaper report regarding the arrival of the Japanese fleet at Vancouver. The report stated that because the Japanese workers in the sawmills took a holiday for the event, most of the mills were obliged to shut down. The inference was that the mills were largely manned by Japanese. The "American Lumberman" uses this story as an argument against any lowering of the tariff on lumber and gives it prominence at the head of its first editorial column. As a matter of fact, few mills were affected. At these mills the Japs asked for a holiday and it was granted.

Timber Land too Valuable for Agriculture.

When President Stone, of the Vancouver Board of Trade, took his seat officially, he made a strong plea for the agriculture of the provinces. The "News Advertiser," of Vancouver, in referring to this speech, states that the province must make agricultural development a comparatively slow process, as large portions of the public lands are more valuable for timber purposes. Millions of acres in the coast district and around the waterways in the interior are covered with dense forests of timber and forbid more than a small amount of agricultural development being achieved during the present generation. Nor from any economic point of view could the destruction of these forests be justified in order to make agricultural development possible. While a portion of these tracts will

be gradually cleared of the timber, and brought under cultivation, any wholesale denudation of the forest with that object in view would be wasteful destruction of a natural wealth, the value of which is steadily increasing with the disappearance of the forests in other countries, and the growing demand for timber all over the world. One of the most important duties devolving upon the Government is that connected with the management of the forests, so that they may continue to be a regular source of revenue and provide the raw material for one of the most important provincial industries.

Personal Mention.

Mr. W. E. Simpson, president of the North American Timber Company, of St. Paul, Minn., visited Vancouver recently. The North American Timber Company owns some 250 timber limits in British Columbia, and is on the lookout for more.

Mr. G. Saunders, sales manager for the Columbia Lumber Company, at Golden, B.C., visited Vancouver recently. The Columbia Lumber Company own over 900 acres of timber limits, the largest area in the province controlled by one corporation, and the mill is the largest plant in the interior.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, Ont., called at the Vancouver offices of the "Canada Lumberman" on June 15th. Mr. Hawkins' trip to the West was a business one, and extended as far as Victoria. He intends to return later in the season and spend several weeks in the West.

Mr. P. G. Sills, manager of the Western Lumber Company, with offices in the Molson's Bank building, Vancouver, nearly eclipsed his best record for the amount of eastern business handled last month. He shipped 46 cars, and would have exceeded this figure if the stock had been available. This firm carry an advertisement in the "Canada Lumberman," which no doubt accounts for the many orders coming their way.

Interesting B. C. Short Lengths

The steamer Queen City, back from one of her up-coast trips, has brought word to Vancouver that there is great activity among the logging camps all along the British Columbia coast, every one of them working at its full capacity.

Several of the Vancouver Hoo-Hoo will attend the Concatenation to be held at Edmonton (where extensive onion beds are to be found) on the evening of June 30th. A number of eligible but inexperienced young kittens will be let loose in the greenery, and much sport is expected.

Mr. A. K. Godfrey, of Winnipeg, president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, recently surprised the British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers by claiming that they were selling their lumber direct to farmers on the prairies. He declared that tenders for bids on an extensive order submitted by an alleged farmer near Moose Jaw had elicited replies from no less than 26 coast mills. Mr. Godfrey added that this was one of the many cases of alleged unfair dealing his association had in its possession.

A new freight rate for lumber has been agreed upon by members of the Transpacific Tariff Bureau, consisting of the principal steamship lines operating regularly from the North Pacific to the Orient. The rate is lowered somewhat, and large and small shipments are placed on a more equal footing. For shipping lumber from the North Pacific to Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japanese ports, the new rate is reduced from \$9 to \$7 per thousand on lumber up to 40 feet in length. On lumber between 40 and 50 feet the rate is \$8, and over 50, \$9. It is stated that a rate as low as \$7 was frequently granted for shipments larger than 400,000 feet. This was a handicap to the smaller shipper. Under the new rate it is believed all shippers will be able to compete on an equal footing.

The Yale Columbia Lumber Company, of Nelson, B.C., has about seven million feet of logs in its drive on the Kettle river which at last report was not far from the company's mill at Cascade. The Danville Lumber Company's cut for the season is estimated at about three million feet. Both of these companies have made their cut this season on the west fork of the river, while on the north fork, Robinson & Lequime have cut and now have in Smelter lake, above the Granby smelter at their mill there, over five million feet of timber. This latter company has a five-year contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway for all the tie timber they can take out, which this season so far will amount to about seventy-five thousand ties. The company will, at the end of the month, put another crew in the bush for the purpose of cutting more ties during the summer months.

During the fiscal year 1907-8 the Colony of the Bahamas imported 1,142,124 feet of lumber, valued at £6,564. The imports of shingles amounted in number to 1,193,650, valued at £1,218.

English and Canadian Sawmill Methods

What a Visitor to the Old Country Will Note—Handling Appliances are Primitive—Machinery of Forty Years Ago—Small Mills are Multiplying Since Introduction of Electric Motor

BY W. J. BLACKMUR

The difference between English and Canadian sawmills is at once apparent to a Canadian visitor in England. He feels that he is in a land where sawing is yet in its infancy, until he begins to realize that other conditions and qualities alter the aspect of the case. He will perhaps visit the Surrey Commercial Docks, one of the sights of London, and yet unknown to 90 per cent. of Londoners. There he will find an enormous quantity of timber, the greater part from the north of Europe. He will see mile after mile of sawn timber, squarely and smoothly sawn, and all piled up carefully. The greater part is what is commonly known as yellow deal or red fir, a wood that is easy to saw and to plane. Here and there will be a pile of Canadian spruce or pine. It would appear from the size of the timber that it will require very little sawing, until it is understood in what way it is to be used.

In the Surrey Commercial Docks, logs are conspicuous by their absence. A few of hard wood may be found in a shed set aside for them, and a number lie in one of the ponds to keep them from cracking. Throughout the docks, the timber is principally sawn stuff, from $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ to 3×11 inches, with the exception of Oregon and Canadian pine, the former running very wide and very long. The London mills have been built especially to resaw this timber for the requirements of local customers. On the north side of the Thames are docks containing the logs. However, the number of logs is not so large as one would suppose, considering the manufacturing requirements of a great city like London. The timber coming to England consists of soft woods, principally grown in eastern and northern Europe.

Primitive Machinery for Handling.

In the Surrey Docks, although the number of pieces entering run into millions, there is no machinery for handling the stuff. In the docks of the Millwall Dock Company, one of the competitors of the Surrey Dock Company for the timber trade, there is an arrangement called a transporter for carrying the timber from one side of the dock to the other, but to a Canadian it would seem a cumbersome method of handling. It is simply a series of live rolls set high on a staying, with various landing places to allow egress or ingress to the rolls. It will be seen, therefore, that the companies that have the handling of the greater part of the timber which enters London do not make any special arrangement for handling it in an efficient and speedy manner.

This being the only provision where all the timber is handled, it can scarcely be expected that the London mills will be completely equipped to handle smaller quantities. In some mills that cut logs there is a traveller or crane, to take the timber from the yard to the machine, but there is not a mill yet heard of in London that has a steam nigger. Indeed, the handling of the logs is so different to the Canadian method that the steam nigger would be out of place. The logs are not rolled on to the carriage, but are picked up by crane or block and fall, and are gently placed in position, and this is done so leisurely that it would seem that there was an eternity of time in which to cut the log. The work is not done with the expedition of the Canadian workman, who nearly always is trying to beat his previous best record.

The smaller sawn wood is carried on men's backs or shoulders. A few mills have rails and trucks, but these are mills which are run to make special products, not purposely for sawing. The sawn wood thus carried may be a $24' 3'' \times 11''$ or $12' 3'' \times 9''$, but as the load is about 200 pounds and the men are specially trained in carrying these deals it would seem that they have created a monopoly which nothing can alter. The great saving that could be made by having rails and trucks would seem apparent to any man with business capacity. Imagine a gang of men carrying these deals over one-third of a mile from the yard to the mill every working hour of the day. One would suppose that if it was only from a humanitarian point of view, the firm would order a set of trucks and lay down a system of rails to carry their wood into the mill.

It may be that this point of view is not presented to them at all in the periodicals they read, or it may be that they are so contented with the mill which was a good paying one when their fathers were alive, that they do not trouble about making any innovations which would mean the outlay of money. Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that a Canadian cannot fail to be struck with the great waste of human labor in handling the timber, and the apparent lack of knowledge, and of mechanical appliances, possessed by the average Britisher. There should be a big trade for the timber truck manufacturers if they could only present the matter in the right way to sawmill owners in England.

As has been pointed out, the mills are mostly engaged in resawing. The greater part of the wood to be resawn is $3'' \times 11''$ Canadian pine,

$3'' \times 9''$ spruce, and a great deal of fir, into flatting for carcasing and mouldings, and the mills are fitted with machinery according to the class of wood they have to saw.

The Spruce Sawing Mills.

In the south of London, close to the docks, may be found a great number of mills which are engaged in sawing spruce for the trade. These mills are equipped with deal frame reciprocating machines of varying values for sawing purposes. This may seem a strange statement, yet it is a true one, for there are machines at work which were at work forty years ago, and with one-fourth the sawing capacity of others which have been erected within the last ten years. It is not strange that English sawmill engineers wonder when the sawmillers are going to scrap their old iron. Some of the new saw frames do excellent work but the old ones, although they do exact work, take an enormous amount of power for the work effected. The mills, however, in many cases are used to cut to the requirements of the customers. That is, the owner is a timber merchant as well as a sawmiller, and the income of the firm does not depend on the sawing. A few saw benches may be seen in the mill, but these are employed in cross cutting for thin work, and for cutting very thick stuff. The major part of the sawing is done by the frame saws, these cutting the boards to exact sizes and very smoothly, considering the cross-grained stuff they, at times, have to saw.

The trade mills around the docks depend largely upon circular saw work for their income. A number of suburban timber merchants who have to deliver wood to various customers after it has been sawn (perhaps the stuff may want one cut in it), will send the load to the mill, where it will be sawn in a few moments and repacked upon the van. Some of the mills which depend on this work for their support have not even arranged their machinery to the best advantage, and the load has to be carried in and out of the mill, and a large amount of unnecessary time is spent in carrying the timber to and from the saw.

These trade mills in some cases have extensive piling grounds, and are equipped with a number of reciprocating sawing machines. Their work consists of resawing spruce and pine plank which they take over the ship's sides and pile in their grounds until the timber merchant who owns this timber sells it to a customer, who has to have it sawn at this mill or to pay mill charges. This is an advantage to the timber merchant, to his customer and to the saw miller, who, by having a good stock of timber stored in his piling ground, can depend on a good run of sawing. These mills are equipped principally for thin sawing, a number having thin reciprocating saws and ground off circular saws. The latter is a variation of the swage saw but instead of the ground side being in a straight line it is scooped out to produce a long thin edge.

Cabinet Making Conditions.

In the east end of London the mills are arranged expressly to meet the requirements of the cabinet trade. They form a class entirely by themselves. The larger ones have a vertical log frame for cutting logs, principally birch, mahogany and walnut. They also do a great deal of good work with the ground saw, cutting up wide planks of mahogany and other hardwood from 12 to 18 inches wide. Only a few have a reciprocating saw for deals, these cutting third and fourth quality pine for the carcassing of the cabinet-making work.

A great number of the mills are very small concerns and are placed in unlikely places, especially since the introduction of the electric motor. Some are in cellars and private houses. Indeed, in the east end of London no place seems to be sacred to the small saw miller. Many of the mills are so sublet that there may be as many as thirty to forty different machines in one place, and rented by the same number of tenants. Of late years Jewish aliens have ousted the British cabinet-makers in this industry. The mills also are being run by them more or less satisfactorily. These mills contain band saws for small work and shaper work. The others are fret saws, circulars, planers and lathes. The turners in the east end of London have produced one of the worst paid trades in the woodworking industries, by adopting the system of each being his own master.

The Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., have published an attractive booklet descriptive of "Simonds inserted tooth saws." This is their latest publication in the booklet line, and is a credit to the company. The saws referred to are interestingly illustrated and the descriptions accompanying the illustrations give a great deal of valuable information to saw users.

Senator Aldrich Strikes Back at Quebec.

Senator Aldrich has submitted in the United States Senate an amendment to the tariff provision relating to pulpwood. The proviso is as follows, the words in parenthesis having been inserted by the Finance Committee since the proviso was originally reported:

"And provided further, that in case any such country, dependency, province, or subdivision thereof shall forbid directly or indirectly the exportation (to the United States) of any wood pulp, logs or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp (and the President shall be of the opinion that such prohibition unduly discriminates against the United States, and shall issue a proclamation to that effect thereupon and thereafter) an additional duty equal to the rates of duty imposed by this paragraph upon wood pulp shall be imposed on any wood pulp imported from such country or dependency."

Trade Improving in East and West.

Mr. Fred S. Morse, treasurer of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., reports that the company's shingle mill at Bathurst is running along nicely and that this spring they put on an addition which increases the output by 50 per cent. Since they started, a year ago, they have kept their product sold right up to the saw, and they ran practically all winter. The demand in the States, Mr. Morse says, is very sluggish, not alone on shingles but on all kinds of lumber. They hardly think that it will be very much better for the next month or two, but anticipate that there will be some better showing of trade in the fall.

An Edmonton correspondent reports upon trade conditions as follows: "Practically no changes are shown in the western market conditions during the past week. With the stiffening of the Eastern pine markets, making the advance of all stock 50c. per M., one can foresee a similar feeling among the mills and manufacturers of the West. That there will be a realization of this is a hope many of the retailers of the prairie provinces would like to see realized. That there will soon come a return of a period of even basis of prices, though it be on a higher level, is, I believe, the wish of every retailer as well as manufacturer."

"The public press makes note of all these conditions and changes, whether up or down, and exercises an effect that is felt in almost every town and village where merchandizing is carried on. It is a peculiar condition, when you come to think it over, but the seller of lumber, the sales of which usually run to larger figures than most other business transactions in the average town, will note that the larger percentage of purchasers generally have some recent "press" comment at their tongue's end, which they can construe to meet their practical needs in bringing before the seller some reason why he is asking too much for the particular purchase he is about to make."

Miscellaneous News from Various Points

Eight mills in Aberdeen, Wash., are closed and 35,000 men are thrown out of work owing to a strike in the mill yards.

The first cigar-shaped log raft to leave Oregon this season passed out of the Columbia river recently for San Francisco, in tow of the steamer G. W. Fessenden. The raft contained one million feet.

On June 14th Captain McPhaiden, shipmaster of the port of Vancouver, died in his 81st year. He had been a resident of British Columbia for 35 years, and was appointed shipping master in 1896.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, twenty portable saw or planing mills were imported into Canada, which were valued at \$18,759. There were saws imported to the value of \$73,058.

A fire back of Calais, N.B., chiefly on timber land belonging to the Hon. G. M. Hanson, burned over 1,600 acres in Baring, 3,000 in Calais and 1,000 in Robinston, and is reported entering the township of Charlotte.

The Hoo-Hoo house at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, made an excellent beginning, by being the scene of the wedding of Mr. Sydney D. Lagniel Smith, sales manager of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., and Miss Birdie C. Ashtrom, of Seattle.

Announcement is made by President McLean, of the University of Idaho, at Moscow, that a four years' course in practical forestry has been arranged. In addition there will be conducted during three months of each winter a rangers' school. The university has just closed negotiations for 640 acres of timbered land on Lake Coeur d'Alene, near Harrison, Idaho.

The wholesale Canadian lumber house of Bartram & Saxe, Bible House, Astor Place, New York, has been merged with Bartram Bros., Limited, large manufacturers and wholesalers of Ottawa, Can. and will hereafter be conducted under that style. Edward T. Saxe will be president of Bartram Bros., Limited, as well as the resident manager for the

firm in the New York market, with headquarters in the Bible House. W. P. Bartram will make his headquarters at the manufacturing and shipping end at Ottawa.

Large quantities of lumber and many sawmills have been destroyed by forest fires in Bonaventure County, Quebec. The fire was started by a settler, burning rubbish. Among the mills destroyed are those owned by Messrs. Starrack, of New Richmond; Delva, of Irishtown; Barty Briere, of St. Godfroy, and Cure Duret, of Paspébiac. The heaviest losses of lumber were sustained by James Day, William Henry, Tracadie Lumber Company and Elzear Bourdages. The firm of Leclair & Daigle lost heavily, the exact amount not being yet known. The Tracadie lumber mill were also destroyed, while the Edwards and MacLaren lumber companies lost a certain amount of lumber. One of the fires in the Nominigou district covered an area 20 miles in extent. Some of the settlers' homes have been burned and others are in grave danger. It is the most disastrous fire that has even visited this district.

United States exports of wood to Canada for the eleven months ending with November, 1906, 1907 and 1908 were as follows:

	1906	1907	1908
Manufactures of wood	\$1,402,378	\$ 1,387	\$1,186,986
Lumber	2,838,140	5,641,105	2,729,933

The lumber and shingle manufacturers, as well as all other public bodies, are strongly memorializing the Government at Ottawa against taxing insurance companies doing business in British Columbia who are not operating under a British Columbia charter. Foreign companies have been reducing the rate of insurance in this province, and manufacturers want them protected, instead of taxed.

It is understood that a national convention for the purpose of considering the preservation of Canada's natural resources will shortly be called by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The gathering will likely be held this fall in Montreal. The Canadian Forestry Association expects to hold a summer meeting in Regina, Sask., and the next annual convention will take place in Fredericton, N.B., in March, 1910.

Conditions Encouraging at Winnipeg.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, Winnipeg, under date of June 22, write as follows:

"With reference to current trade conditions in Winnipeg, there is a very large amount of building being done at present, and the demand for lumber is quite heavy. While the price is not as yet exactly satisfactory, still, we think that should the present demand keep up for any length of time, prices will be bound to stiffen, and we do not anticipate that there will be any trouble in getting full list price for our entire output."

"Conditions throughout the country have been somewhat slow during the past six weeks, but with the excellent crop prospects we find that during the past week or ten days the demand has increased considerably, and that the country retail yards are now beginning to dispose of a large amount of lumber. While the most of them have pretty fair stocks on hand any sort of a demand will speedily break them up, and we anticipate a very much improved market from this out. There is a very considerable amount of elevator building being done, which, along with the increased business during the past fortnight, has improved the conditions a great deal."

"We may say that at the present time we are doing practically a normal business for the season of the year."

Canadian Shingles are the Best.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and the shingle manufacturers of British Columbia will therefore be interested in the following from the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman": "Shingle manufacturers of the Pacific Northwest are reported to be already feeling the benefits of the movement for the improvement in the manufacture of shingles. Canadian shingles have admittedly been of better quality than those manufactured on this side of the line. One reason for this has been that the cost of timber was so very much lower there, and the manner in which it is secured from the government is so much more advantageous for the manufacturer, that the cost of putting a good shingle on the market has been low enough to give the British Columbia mill men a profit even after paying the shingle duty into this country. The movement for the improvement of our own shingles has, however, gained such momentum that buyers are now content to take American shingles, especially since they can get them for less money than they have been paying the manufacturers across the line."

H. C. Nicholls has sold his interest in 100,000 acres of timber in the Cariboo country to J. M. Kellie, of Revelstoke.

Charles F. Heidrick, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, president of the Pittsburg, Summerville & Clarion Railway, has bought 9,000 acres of timber, 7,000 being on North Valdez Island and 2,000 on the Fraser river, about 75 miles east of Vancouver and adjoining the main line of the C.P.R. He paid \$110,000. The vendors were George Martin, the McLaughlin Lumber Company, D. J. O'Brien and the Gulf Lumber Company, all of Vancouver.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

The Evolution of the Lumber Camp.

Counted by the present day standard, logging camps — the woods homes of the hardy fellows of the forests—have been a matter of evolution. The original logging camp, as one understands the term to-day, was established among the pine woods of Maine. One, or sometimes two, log-high enclosures represented the first-above-ground section of this type of camp. From each side spruce poles were projected in the form of rafters to a meeting with each other sixteen to twenty feet in the air. Cross poles were laid across these rafters and fastened by means of strips of bark. On top of this network were placed spruce or hemlock boughs, with their tops turned downward, which formed an effective shield against snow and a passable one against rain. A large opening was left in both gables, the doors being low and wide, and of sufficient size to admit the hauling in of logs which were used for a great fire that invariably burned in the centre of the camp house. These logs were drawn into the structure by a pair of woods horses and banked up into a veritable bonfire, the smoke escaping through a convenient opening left in the centre of the roof. In the coals resulting from this great log fire were baked the beans, pork and bread. Here the coffee was boiled, and camp eating partook entirely of a very crude picnic affair. The bill of fare was not extensive, but the food, while coarse, was wholesome.

Lengthwise, on either side of the big camp structure, were the bunks, which were equally primitive to the other accessories of camp life. Poles supported from off the ground the spruce boughs that constituted the mattress. This "field bed," as it was called, extended the entire length of both sides of the structure. At the top of the boughs, blankets were sewed together of a length sufficient to reach and cover the spruce boughs. This was the undersheet of the early Maine woodsmen. The upper sheet was an exact counterpart. The pillows—well, for pillows—it was the woodsman's dunnage bag—his "turkey"—a pair of boots, an old saddle or whatever else he could roll up to support his head. The enviable sleeping place in this field bed was near the centre of the row, since it was opposite the fire. The unlucky drew the end of the line, in which position he was often left without any covering, and where he was nearer the realm of Jack Frost outside. The men slept spoon-fashion, and when one turned over the entire line had to do likewise. This in verity was the primitive camp. In not dissimilar structures were housed the horses employed in the logging.

From this crude beginning began the erection of logging camps, in which it was deemed expedient to raise the log portion of the structure to a sufficient height to accommodate a man standing, and it was also found necessary to make smaller and more numerous structures. The bunk house was created, crude fireplaces were put in, which afterwards gave place to the great cast iron stoves which were fed with long lengths of cordwood. Separate cook houses with crude dining-rooms, with kitchen at one end of the building, were built, but the horses had a log barn. The field bed in the camp house gave place to rows of bunks two or three tiers high, in which two men only slept together, and in which straw mattresses took the place of spruce boughs, but blankets, without sheets or pillows, prevailed until within a very few years.

The log shanty gave place, where lumber was available, to camp buildings being made of two thicknesses of cull boards set on end, nailed together, with roof overhead, and, as the camp shanty structure improved, a layer of tar paper was placed between these two thicknesses, which kept out the biting blasts of winter. By this time a few windows were cut into camp houses, to afford feeble light to the inmates.

To-day the modern set of camp buildings are more comfortable than the average hotel in a country town. They are kept clean and sanitary. The lumberjack even has clothes washed at frequent intervals, and sleeps between sheets, and while the covering is a seven-pound army blanket, this also is kept clean. He also has pillows to rest his head on. Oftentimes, in place of the crude wooden bunks, two or three-deck iron beds, set about in regular lines in the camp house, are used. These structures are warm and comfortable. The food has immeasurably been improved and it has reached a point where modern logging operators cannot keep their help on the job unless they have not only the well-cooked substantial of life, but also many of the delicacies as well. Fresh meat and vegetables are to-day employed to feed the labor in nearly every modern logging operation. Many operators build portable camps, mounted on logging trucks, or semi-portable houses, which can be taken down and moved farther into the depths of the forest.

Lumber camp life in the old days represented long months outside the pale of civilization, hard work, strenuous life, coarse fare and much profanity. To-day the husky woodsman has about all the luxuries of life that can be obtained in the best country village in the land. He does not have unreasonable hours of labor; he has the best of food, often cooked by an expert, whose pay envelope contains one hundred dollars a

month; he sleeps in good and clean beds, and his life is not as serious an affair as is generally considered.

This picture of modern camp life may perhaps reflect the conditions prevailing in the North more particularly than it does in the generality of the South country, but camp life is improving everywhere. The old life of filth, fire-water and fighting has given way to wholesome cleanliness, intelligence and decency.

Lumbering Methods in New Zealand.

Lumbering operations in New Zealand are far different from those in vogue in this country. The New Zealand logger speaks of the "cat, pan and jack." The first stands for the catamaran, which is something similar to the humdurgin used in America. The pan is something peculiar to New Zealand; it is generally a piece of boiler plate about 4x5 feet. The front corners are turned up, and it is used in the way of a sled under the front end of a log, and saves sniping it. On rough ground the log does not always stay in the pan. The jack is called the glory of the New Zealand bushman. Who invented it is unknown. It is claimed to be the best logging tool in the world. The first loggers in New Zealand were sailors who came there for spars. The rope and tackle were used in logging in the early days before animals were invented. The native Maoris dragged out heavy timbers by their own exertions. The bullocks came in later, and even to-day it is a question argued frequently as to which is the better, bullocks or steam. It is considered, however, that the bullock will gradually be displaced by the donkey engine. In that country the donkey is called a steam hauler. The first one went to New Zealand about fifteen years ago. The number in use is constantly increasing. There are a number of different log haulers in use, more or less of the same type, with one, two, and three rates of speed for hauling in the logs, with steel cables running from a quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter, logs weighing fifteen tons are handled with ease. Logs are handled within a radius of twenty chains, though occasionally the radius is increased to sixty chains. An average day's work with one hauler and crew runs from 10,000 to 20,000 feet.

It makes one smile to read that the cost of trams is a heavy tax, often running from twelve cents to twenty-five cents per hundred feet; this is for the building. New Zealand is a rough, broken country, and laying out tramways requires considerable skill and experience. On the heavy grades a centre rail is laid, upon which a "clipper break" is used for stopping a load at any time on any grade. The axe and saw are used for felling. Sometimes six men work on one saw.

The timber industry in New Zealand is in very bad condition, alleged to be on account of the heavy shipments of lumber from the coast, manufactured, it is claimed, by cheap labor in British Columbia and carried in subsidized ships. The subsidy exists to the extent of \$50,000 a year; and is on the Alley Line, running between British Columbia and New Zealand. Of this amount of subsidy Canada and New Zealand pay an equal amount. It is alleged that the freight on lumber from British Columbia to New Zealand is only about six dollars per thousand. Several million feet of Douglas fir have arrived and it is claimed to have caused the local mills to shut down.

New Zealand is a country where the labor question is a national issue and the laboring man is a potent factor. It is claimed by the leaders that American lumber is produced by the cheapest labor, working ten hours a day, using modern machinery and with extensive areas of forest. This makes competition in New Zealand very serious. It would appear from the above facts that every country has its drawbacks.

Several Ontario and Quebec lumbermen were grievously disappointed over the eleventh-hour postponement of the sale of Indian lands timber limits, which was to have taken place at North Bay on Wednesday, June 16. They had journeyed to North Bay and made preparations to bid on the 163 lots in the townships of Pedley, Commanda and Beaucage, comprising a total of about 80 square miles, but upon arrival were informed that the Indian Department had ordered the sale to be cancelled. They were therefore out of pocket the price of their transportation and expenses, to say nothing of prospective profits upon intended investments. No explanation was given by the agent at North Bay.

An Eastern college graduate applied for work in a Michigan lumber camp. He was told to get busy on one end of a cross-saw, the other end being in charge of an old and experienced lumberman. At first all went well, but at the end of the second day the young man's strength began to wane. Suddenly the old man stopped the saw and spat.

"Sonny," he said, not unkindly, "I don't mind yer ridin' on this saw, but if it's jest the same to you I wish you'd keep yer feet off the ground."

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

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INSERTED TOOTH }
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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
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Extracts from letters received which speak volumes—Original letters can be seen by any customer or firm using Mill Saws.

"The Saw is giving the greatest satisfaction—Everyone who sees it run thinks it is a dandy and so little trouble to care for it."

"I must let you know I tried your saw; it works fine and I am awfully well satisfied with it; cannot recommend it too highly."

Above were both Famous Burns' Inserted Tooth Saws.

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RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

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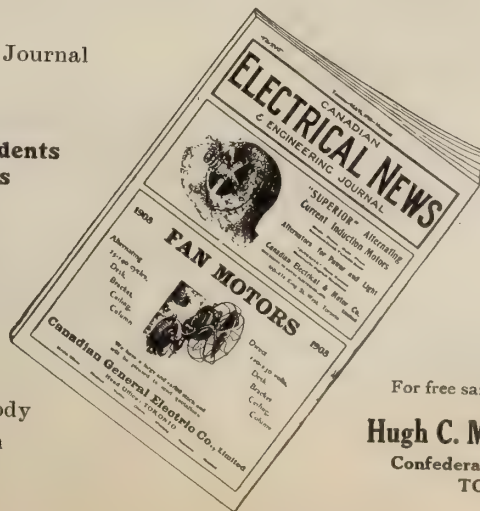
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TORONTO

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED — TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY,** 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

5 CARS OF GOOD COFFIN ELM FOR EXPORT. Apply Box 765, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 14

Wanted

HEMLOCK LUMBER, LATH, PINE AND spruce flooring. **CHELEW LUMBER CO.,** 74 Van Horne St., Toronto. 13

Wanted

ANY NUMBER UP TO 25 CARS 1" CULL Soft Elm. **The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO.,** LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 13

Wanted

BASSWOOD AND BIRCH, 500,000 FT. 4/4 No. 1 common and better. State amount you have and lowest f.o.b. mill price. R.-39, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, Coffin Stock
1 1/2", 2" and 3" Soft Elm, Mill Run
Hard Maple Axle Stock.
1" Basswood, Log Run, Dead Culls out
Box 786 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft, Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber

3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 1

WE ARE OPEN TO PURCHASE THE FOLLOWING stock of the present Winter and Spring's cut:—

350,000 ft. 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.
100,000 ft. 1" Soft Elm, common and better.
80,000 ft. 1 1/2" Soft Elm.

Also the following dry stock for immediate shipment:—

4 cars 1" Birch, No. 1 common.
4 cars 1" Birch, first and seconds.
3 cars 2" Birch, No. 1 common and No. 2 common.
3 cars 1" Basswood, log run dead culls out.

13 LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply **HODGE & WALLEY,** Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

ROCK ELM IN DIMENSION SIZES, 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" and from 18" to 60" long. Selected, seasoned, bundled, near Toronto. Apply to **W. J. GORDON,** Box 295, Windsor, Ont. 13

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO.,** Huntsville, Ont. 11

FOR SALE—FRESH TELEPHONE POLES. Long lengths. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 14

For Sale

QUANTITY OF 4/4 HARD MAPLE, CUT a plumb inch and sawn a year ago. Box 798 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

For Sale

12 CAR LOADS OF GOOD DRY 1 1/2" MAPLE Squares, from 12" up to 36" in length. For further particulars inquire Box 799, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

For Sale

ABOUT 50,000 FEET B. M. RED PINE, mostly clear. Cut to order 12 to 16 feet long. Apply Box 523, New Liskeard, Ont. 13

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

LUMBER TO DRESS, MATCH OR RESAW in transit, best mill in Canada for this kind of work, two R R sidings through mill, prompt and careful attention. A few cars of 4/4 dry spruce for sale in the rough or dressed. **TAIT CARSS LUMBER CO.,** Orillia. 15

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm
Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address **WILSON LUMBER CO.,** Toronto. 11

For Sale

150M ft. 1 x 4 and up 12 to 16 ft. M.C. Red Pine.
260M ft. 1" Log Run Birch.
1,000 Cedar Ties.
1,200 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 40 ft.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 1

For Sale

100 M. of 2" to 18 Hemlock Dry Log Run.
200 " " 2x5/4px9/18 Red Pine Dry Log Run Culls.
100 " " 2x5/4px6/16 " " " " "
50 " " 1x4/4px6/16 " " " " "
50 " " 6/4x4/4px6/16 White " " " "
100 " " 4/4x4/4px5/16 Basswood Log Run Dead Culls out
100 M. of 4/4x4/4px6/16 Ash
100 " " 1, 2, 3 & 4" Birch Log Run Dead out.
Box 796, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

For Sale

12 x 12 Hemlock Timber

40,000 ft. B. M. 12 x 12—12 ft. long.
20,000 " " 12 x 12—16 "
60,000 " " 12 x 12—18 "
350,000 " " 12 x 12—20 "
30,000 " " 12 x 12—22 "
50,000 " " 12 x 12—24 "

Apply Box 754.

13 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, **THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED,** Lakefield Ont. 18

For Sale

TIE MILL SECOND-HAND SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 ties per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS,** Brantford, Ont. 11

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 1

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

16 x 20 square bed Engine
14 x 20 square bed Engine
11 x 10 centre crank Engine
3 block 40" Reliance Carriage
3 block 46" Hamilton Carriage
3 block 36" Mowrey Carriage
Correy & Baker Steam Setter
8 x 12 Cunningham Steam Feed
Champion Edger, 4 saws
No 1 Waterous Ratchet Set Works
Drag Saw, with heavy wood frame
Some Band Saw Tools

NEW Stationary and Locomotive Boilers, all sizes in stock.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 27" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
2 26" revolving bed, double surface planers
1 26" Goldie & McCulloch surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 new 24" planer and matcher
2 refitted 24" planers, matchers and moulders
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
2 refitted 24" surface planers complete
1 refitted 13" lightning planer and matcher
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
2 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
3 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
1 refitted 12" buzz planer with countershaft
1 refitted 10" 3 side moulder complete
2 refitted 8" 3 side moulders
1 refitted 7" wood frame sash sticker
1 new No. 2 foot power mortiser with chisels
1 new No. 1 foot power mortiser with chisels
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 20" patternmakers wood lathe
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
2 refitted Dowel machines, in good order
1 refitted 2 spindle horizontal boring machine
1 nearly new post boring machine
1 new iron top, 2 spindle wood shaper
2 new Cowan. 2 spindle wood shapers
1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table
3 new dimension saw tables with tilting attachments
1 refitted Cowan saw table and dado machine
1 refitted variety saw table with countershaft
1 refitted double cross cut saw table
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
2 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 refitted iron frame swing cut off saw
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
1 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machine
1 refitted 54" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 refitted Roge's vertical resawing machine
1 refitted 30" double drum sander with countershaft
1 refitted 24" double drum sander with countershaft
2 refitted 24" single drum sanders complete
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
1 refitted arm sander in good order
2 new No. 6 Lion universal wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A universal bench wood trimmer
10 new No. 4 Lion universal bench wood trimmers
1 new Cowan sash and door clamp
1 new Champion floor scraper
1 nearly new Cowan band saw filing machine
1 refitted box board matcher with countershaft
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

RELIABLE MAN, SIXTEEN YEARS' EX- perience, seeks position as mill foreman or sawyer. Box 794 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Wanted

COMPETENT RIGHT HAND BAND SAW- yer, having excellent references and experience seeks position. Apply Box 779, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

POSITION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUM- ber Buyer and Inspector. Box 764, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY LUMBER IN- spector Shipper, must understand car and boat shipping and able to look after from 25 to 10 million feet of Pine and Hemlock with small quantity of Hardwood. Apply stating salary expected, giving references and experience to Box 795, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

BOOK - KEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be quick, accurate and good penman, and must have practical experience in retail lumber office where everything in building material is handled. Must be capable of taking full charge of books and willing to act as office salesman and work long hours. Apply at **McKINNON'S LUMBER, OFFICE** or write **M. McKINNON,** Box 337, Cobalt Ont. 11

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

A GOOD SAWMILL AND SITE ON LAKE Huron with over 1,000 acres of timber land; will be sold cheap to quick purchaser. Apply at once to **N. H. PETERSON,** Bruce Mines Ont. 13

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

ABOUT 40 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER chiefly Hemlock, some Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm. About 40 miles from Toronto and 4 miles from station. Address Box 15 Aurora, Ont. 13

For Sale

ONE COMPLETE SAWMILL ROTARY type, capacity 30,000 feet per day; 2 boilers; engine, 125 h.p., belts, etc. Apply to Box 52 Chapleau, Ont. 13

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

Andrew MacCormack Estate and Other Interests

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m. the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half, Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 1/4 square miles; Berth 611, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682, Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.
Total 183 1/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately. Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale. 18

Scrub Pine.

While there is a considerable amount of scrub or Jersey wood standing as timber, it has heretofore been used only in a very desultory fashion, and then mostly as fuel, says the Forest Service. About 500,000 acres, or 20 per cent. of the wooded areas of Maryland, and about 130,000 acres, or 10 per cent. of that of Virginia, is covered with fairly dense stands, while the broad range of tree extends along the Atlantic seaboard from southern New York to South Carolina and back over the Appalachians of Central Indiana, where its largest specimens are found.

While a number of mills have used scrub pine for the manufacture of soda pulp and ground wood, no plans have ever operated the sulphite process. Scrub pine might have been used to good advantage long ago, but for the fact that it did not seem to the practical paper maker even worthy of trial. By only slight changes of the regular cooking treatment which is ordinarily accorded pulp wood in the sulphite process, however, it has now yielded a pulp product which has been favorably commented upon by numerous members of the paper trade as a substitute for spruce sulphite in the manufacture of newspaper.

When a forest of scrub pine is matured, a fully stocked stand will yield 30 to 40 cords per acre, when economically harvested according to the practical forestry methods. At the present time there is practically no general use for the timber, outside of fuel, although a coarse lumber is made of it and it is sometimes used for fencing. An evidence of the low esteem in which this pine is held is the price which the Maryland wood brings when delivered—\$5.75 per cord.

Power Plant Economies.

In woodworking establishments where the problem is to get rid of waste rather than to save fuel, and the boiler furnaces serve the part of destructors, there is little attention paid to economy in the generation and use of steam. Nevertheless, there may be more economies to be had than are apparent at first thought.

The fuel charge is not the only important item in the power plant account. The standing charges for interest, taxes, insurance and depreciation, which increase in direct proportion to the investment, often approach the fuel charge in magnitude.

The use of the exhaust steam in kilns, etc., means less investment in boilers, less water to pump or buy, less scale to remove, fewer furnaces to fire and rebuild once in so often, fewer boiler tubes to clean and less expense in many other ways than in the amount of fuel used.

The barbarous method of getting rid of waste by wanton burning is being outgrown. In the first place

there is a good deal less waste than there used to be. Saws cut closer scarfs and the trimmings are used up to the smallest scrap that will serve even to be glued up with other scrap to make composition board. Higher prices for coal give a greater relative value to this waste as fuel, and in woodworking centres like Minneapolis it is sold quite extensively for this purpose. While its price would not ordinarily warrant going to a great degree of refinement in an effort to save it, its cheapness and availability should not lead to the neglect of possible economies.

A source of economy analogous to the use of exhaust steam in the kilns is the use of exhaust-steam heaters. Here again there is increased boiler power, less torture to the boilers by the feeding of heated water, less scale on account of the throwing down of the impurities which are removable by heat before the water goes to the boiler, and less fuel to handle and fire, with less wear on furnace and grates, even if the fuel is worth little or nothing.

This is written with a full appreciation of the fact that many of the power plants of sawmills and woodworking establishments are models of efficiency, with equipment of the highest class; and simply to offset the still somewhat prevalent notion that cheap fuel is an argument against all effort at power-plant economy.

The Strength of Timbers.

The better grades of timber, weight for weight, are stronger than ordinary structural steel. It is for this reason that the frames of the various flying machines thus far brought out are usually constructed of wood.

Wood has considerable elasticity as well as strength. When the automobile first came into being, the wheels on many cars were made entirely of metal, or with metal spokes and a metal or wooden rim, following the design which had been developed with bicycle practice. It was soon discovered, however, that for heavy auto service wood-spoked wheels were far superior, and to-day wood has practically displaced metal in this field. In like manner some automobile manufacturers are using ash frames for their cars.

Lignum vitæ is a material which practically made possible the steam navigation of the ocean by vessels having submerged propellers. The older bearing materials or metals were either too soft to stand the terrific work imposed by a propeller shaft, or they were affected by sea water. Lignum vitæ blocks set with the end of the grain toward the shaft make a well-nigh indestructible bearing. The wood is naturally oily and very hard.

The stern bearings of vessels are not the only ones in which wood is used to advantage. In many agricultural implements, such as corn planters, hardwood boxes are

used for the shafting to run in. When this hardwood is soaked with oil it forms an excellent bearing, and will work for a remarkable length of time.

In days gone by practically all the bearings about a grist mill or sawmill ran in wooden boxes, and it is simply owing to the fact that with our high-grade machinery of the present day metal bearings can be made more cheaply and accurately, that the old wooden box has been so nearly displaced.

In the case of gearing where quiet running is required, wooden teeth are extensively used in heavy mill drives, just as rawhide pinions are used in smaller gears.

Some of the softer and more pulpy woods, such as basswood and whitewood, are extensively used for brake blocks or friction blocks inside of brake bands or in connection with power clutches. The wood grips the metal face with which it is in contact better than any other substance thus far discovered.

White pine is used for pattern-making, on account of its low specific gravity, its close, fine grain, and relatively great strength, the close fine grain and its softness making it easily tooled or machined into a given shape, and at the same time susceptible of a good finish with varnish.

Boxwood is used for wood engravings and measuring scales, on account of its strength and exceedingly fine strong grain, and the ease

with which it can be tooled to a given form.

American Prices Beaten.

Norwegian and Swedish lumber compete successfully with American products for the packing box trade in England, says J. S. Webster, director of Jas. Webster & Bros., Limited, Liverpool, Eng. In a letter to "Packages," Mr. Webster says: "We are afraid that the packing box trade in England would be of very little interest to the United States or Canada owing to the Norwegian and Swedish timber being delivered to this country at such low prices and the freight being so very much less than from your side. Quite recently we went into the matter with a shipper in the States and showed him the prices at which we had contracts running with Norwegian and Swedish houses, and his reply was that the business was no good to him. We do a little business with some Canadian shippers but the great fault with shippers on your side is the irregularity of their shipments. Now from Norway and Sweden we can get regular weekly shipments. Then again, the quality of the timber is superior to yours. We may say we are very large dealers in packing cases in this country and also ship largely abroad and should be very glad to take up the matter with any good shippers in Canada, but as stated above, we are quite sure it will be no use at all to United States shippers."



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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The improvement in Central Ontario for high grade white pine is not so marked as it was a fortnight ago, but is still encouraging. The market for low grade stuff, however, is very disappointing. There is quite a large stock of low grade stock unsold. Most of the mill men are still hoping to realize last year's prices or thereabouts for the common and better end but it is more than doubtful if they will be able to do so. As to the box mill culls and dead culls there is reported to be a large surplus on the market. Box manufacturers have not been at all busy of late, and they have been substituting cull spruce and other stuff for pine. Cull spruce is cheap and is coming into competition with white pine, with the result that box is off considerably in price. One wholesaler estimates the decline at \$4 a thousand, with mill culls \$5 a thousand down as compared with last year. Some mills are reported to be accepting any price offered for dead culls. United States stocks of low grade stuff are also excessive. One mill man with a stock of 30,000,000 feet has recently sold 15,000,000 at \$11 at the mill. The improvement in high grade white pine has become general throughout the province and affects practically all grades. At Sarnia an advance of \$5 has occurred in 1½-inch, 1½-inch and 2-inch fine, common and better. Cuts and better have advanced by \$1 to \$4 according to the supply, in the various sizes. No. 1 cuts are up \$1 to \$3 for most sizes. 4-inch is much firmer at \$80, an advance of \$5. No. 2 cuts are advancing in the scarcer sizes, the increase being \$2 on 1½-inch, \$3 on 2-inch, and \$5 on 1-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, and 4-inch. No. 3 cuts are firm at \$21 for 1-inch and \$40 to \$45 for 2½-inch, 3-inch, and 4-inch, while 1¼-inch, 1½-inch and 2-inch are \$3 up at \$31. No. 1 barn 1-inch is higher by \$1 to \$6, at \$31 to \$42. No. 2 barn is advanced by \$2 to \$3, at \$29 to \$33 and box lumber 1-inch to 2-inch is selling at a range of \$20 to \$27 in place of \$21 to \$23, the figures previously prevailing at Sarnia. Shipments by barge to New York have commenced from Ottawa and the lumber trade has been improved thereby. An extensive movement of lumber is expected shortly and the first of July is looked to to inaugurate quite a lively trade. This will be assisted materially by the reduction of rates to \$2 per thousand, by the Inland Seamen's Union. The floods have caused considerable losses to lumbermen by damage to piled lumber, which was submerged by from three to seven feet of water. The harbor works in Montreal are creating a good demand for logs, as high as \$18 per thousand feet being paid for some pine logs and \$16 for choice spruce. Hardwoods are generally quiet throughout Ontario. Interior finish, however, is in good demand, as the result of extensive building operations. Carload trade is very slow and furniture factories are not buying much.

Eastern Canada.

There is a fair demand for cedar shingles at St. John in spite of the slight depression noticeable at other eastern points. The prices prevailing to-day are about identical with those of the spring. The hot weather, however, is expected to make trade a trifle duller. "Extras" and "clears" are a little more plentiful at St. John but there is no oversupply. The St. John holdings probably total 4½ millions of "extras" and three millions of "clears." Present prices are from \$2.90 to \$3 for dutiable "extras" and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for dutiable "clears" f.o.b. schooner St. John. Spruce lath are unusually steady. The prices are about \$2.75 f.o.b. schooner St. John for dutiable. St. John stocks are somewhat light, amounting to about six millions. Eastern spruce has been in very dull demand of late at Boston. Retailers are not anticipating their requirements to any great extent as they are looking for lower prices later on.

Their trade is fairly good, but they are carrying on a hand to mouth trade, buying only what they need. Frames are selling at the base price of \$23.50 for 9-inch and under. Southern pine is competing quite extensively with spruce. The demand for random is only moderate with prices scarcely steady. The top price for 2x3 and 2x7 is \$21.50, sales having been reported at \$21, though the reports are not confirmed. \$22 to \$23.50 are reported as the selling prices for larger sizes.

Great Britain.

The London spot market is enjoying a fairly cheerful feeling although the actual business is not large. Dealers, however, are not showing any great desire to get rid of their stocks unless they obtain an enticing profit. Foy, Morgan & Company at their recent auction sale disposed of 6-inch prime unsorted Oregon at £12 10s. and £12 to one buyer, and 4-inch sold at £11 10s. Liverpool reports a distinctly more hopeful outlook. The spruce deal market is steady, shippers being able to obtain fair markets at coast points for their goods. The Lancashire ports are also good buyers of spruce deal. It is reported that better than £8 c.i.f. has been obtained for a large steamer cargo in the Mersey. It is thought that St. John, N.B., cargoes for future delivery would be at that or better on cost, insurance and freight terms. Nova Scotian and other lower port shipments are being disposed of at figures based on St. John, N.B., prices. The spruce season has been well started. Spot prices are very firm though the demand is not brisk. If the demand improves to any extent at all the prices are sure to stiffen. 2½x7-inch has eased in price although stocks are not heavy and the demand is fairly good. Scantlings are scarce with firm prices for 3x6-inch. 3x9-inch seems to have lost its popularity and has sold as low as 10s. per standard above the prices of 3x7-inch. Several parcels of Quebec goods have recently been arriving and the prices are quite firm, with the probability that they will remain so. The demand for fresh first quality spruce is good. Birch planks are in poorer demand although the arrivals are scarce.

United States.

Advances in the price of yellow pine have taken place at Chicago recently ranging from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand, and the improvement in the situation has brought encouragement to dealers. The principal cause for the improvement is the badly broken stocks in a number of items. The curtailment in the south, both voluntary and that caused by heavy rains, has also assisted in the upward tendency of prices. White pine is also showing some improvement at Chicago, both the demand and the prices for shop and better being stiff. The yard trade in Chicago is reported good and the country trade is improving. Hardwoods are about steady, though plain red oak and quarter sawed white and red oak are much stronger. Birch is the best selling article on the market. The arrivals of northern pine have been plentiful at Chicago. Prices for shop lumber are holding firm. Siding and other building lumber is quiet in the country yards, although the stocks are considerably broken. Telegraph, telephone and railroad companies are placing a few orders, but the pole trade is otherwise only steady with unchanged prices. Posts are selling fairly well at strong prices. The railroad demand for heavy timbers is improving slowly, but the demand for fir is unchanged. White cedar shingles at Chicago are not in good demand, although prices are steady. The country yards are not buying much. The red cedar market is unchanged though prices are thought to be much lower than they should be. Lath are only in fair demand with prices firm. It is expected that the depression in the cooperage trade will continue until the fall. At

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

Saginaw valley the pine market is steady. The tariff uncertainty is causing hesitation in the Canadian business, so that little pine is coming from that source at present. It is reported, however, that there is not much lumber available from Canada as the entire season's cut has been contracted for. At Buffalo, northern pine dealers are regaining confidence and placing orders on lumber more freely. Intermediate grades are most in demand, the box trade being slow with a possibility of improvement in sight. Spruce at Buffalo is enjoying the same boom as yellow pine, cypress and hemlock, as the result of building activity. White cedar posts and poles show a decided improvement at Buffalo. The telephone and telegraph companies are making extensive repairs, using a lot of poles. There is an urgent demand for the upper grades of hardwoods at Buffalo. At New York the trade in northern pine is light with few indications of improvement.

Market Correspondence

Activity Increasing at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 26.—The lumber trade has been stimulated by the starting of the summer's shipping by barge to New York and other points. The first barges of the season came in during the third week in June and started to load in the Rideau canal basin with stock of the Shepard & Morse Company. The high water had delayed this part of the lumber industry three weeks compared with other years. In addition to this circumstance the barges are scarce on account of active transportation on the St. Lawrence. A little later a very heavy movement in lumber is expected and dealers and manufacturers figure on brisk business commencing the first of July. All prices are steady.

Lumber shippers are delighted to find the rates of the Inland Seamen's Union lowered to \$2 per thousand feet for Ottawa cargoes going to New York. The rate last season was \$2.25, and that was a marked reduction from previous charges. The saving in freight rates is a considerable item on mill culls and box lumber, which range from \$15 to \$19 and are not firm at that figure. The help of a little more favorable tariff would improve business in these weak lines in such a manner that they would come up to the strength of the finer dressed pines. The unsettled state of the American tariff continues to depress the cheap lines of lumber, and any advantage in freight or tariff is readily welcomed. The barge rates at \$2 per thousand are inviting compared with from \$3.25 to \$3.50 charged on the railways.

The lumber manufacturers are only recovering from the effects of the floods. The repair work necessary to mills and platforms is immense and expensive. Buyers who have just returned from the W. C. Edwards Company yards at Rockland report them as having suffered the worst from the deluge. Lumber in piles was submerged to a depth ranging from three to seven feet, and the value correspondingly affected. Where logs were thrown against farmers' fences compensation for the losses is claimed and lumbermen have a new problem arising out of the high water. There has been a long delay in getting mills to run at night and some of them will not likely start the extra shift at all on account of the disturbance following the floods.

A spirited contest took place in the middle of the month between J. R. Booth and the Ottawa City Council over lumber piles which the manufacturer has in Dalhousie ward. The Board of Control had recommended that the piles be removed, on the ground that they were a menace to the safety of other property and that people had to pay higher insurance rates as a result of the lumber. In response to this J. R. Booth, through his son and manager, C. Jackson Booth, wrote the Council a letter setting out that if the lumber piling ground were denied him he would have to shut down part of the mill, as the space in question afforded room for 14,000,000 feet of lumber. The ground was used as a piling place before it was annexed to the city, and Mr. Booth had gone to considerable expense in equipping it, so that he protested against going elsewhere. He proposed erecting a planing mill in another part of the city where his lumber piles were attacked, as a means of working off the lumber. The argument which appealed most to the city was Mr. Booth's statement: "I am reducing the cut of the mill every year and will continue to do so until I get down to day sawing only, owing to the disagreeable feeling against lumber in the city, but it will mean a loss of \$180,000 a year in wages."

This result foreshadowed in a published statement brought out a large delegation of laborers to the City Council when the time came to consider the report of the Board of Control against the lumber. By a vote of 14 to 6 the Council decided to retain the lumber piles.

Alarming reports of bush fires in the Ottawa Valley limits have reached the city. The mining district along the Montreal river is the centre of the trouble, and the woods around are being destroyed at a rate that promises havoc as serious as last year, when some 200 miles were burned over. The north side of the Kippewa river is another locality suffering from the fires. One prominent lumberman believes the Temagami reserve is in danger. Some of the territory burned over contained

exceedingly valuable timber and the loss is deplored by all the limit holders. But even the least valuable region is laden with timber eagerly sought now, with trees growing scarcer in that region. The necessity for more fire protection is keenly felt by many of the Ottawa lumber kings.

The first raft of the season left Rockland for Montreal on June 18, owned by W. H. Kelly, of Buckingham, who has sold a considerable quantity of timber to be used in the construction of the Montreal harbor. This raft was cut on the Gatineau, and comprises chiefly pine and hemlock. Last year Mr. Kelly shipped four rafts to Montreal, but the shipping has been hindered this season by the high water. The works in Montreal have created a considerable demand for logs. Some pine logs have brought \$18 per thousand feet and spruce \$16, these being choice sorts.

A movement is on foot to organize the mill hands of Ottawa into an international union for the purpose of insuring the continuance of the good wages at present in vogue. Although the times were comparatively dull this season the mill owners did not reduce wages, and there is a very happy relation between the employers and the men. The proposal to bring the mill hands into a union came incidentally after a strike of another class of laborers which indirectly affected the lumber employees.

Log Sorting Enquiry Commenced at St. John.

St. John, N.B., June 25.—Since last writing there have been many happenings of great interest and importance to the lumbermen of New Brunswick and particularly to those whose scene of operations is situated along the St. John river. Perhaps the most important event was the opening of the enquiry of the International Waterways Commission at Van Buren, Me., and the taking of evidence having to do chiefly with the stopping of logs for the purpose of sorting them at the sorting-works of the mills situated in the vicinity of Van Buren.

Among the evidence submitted was that of Mr. Elias E. Jones, of St. Francis, Me., who testified that 40,000,000 feet of logs were hung up on the St. John river from the mouth of the Allegash—a branch of the St. John—to Fredericton. While this is a large quantity of logs and, while it would seem a serious matter to those who own these logs, yet it is probable that many of the logs, particularly those between Grand Falls and Fredericton, which quantity is estimated at 22,000,000, will be eventually gotten to the mills. While, as Mr. Jones states, quantities of these logs have been left, many of them will yet be gotten out by the process known as "sacking the shores," by which term is described the work of a crew of men who go ahead of the corporation drivers rolling into the water the logs which are stranded on the banks. As to the quantity of 18,000,000 feet above the falls, the outcome is still problematical and there is little doubt that all, or the greater part of them, will be left until next year.

The findings of the commission mentioned above will be awaited by local people with the keenest interest as it has been recognized for years that the matter of stopping the logs at Van Buren for sorting purposes is one which has a very unfavorable effect upon the successful driving of down-river logs and that its importance cannot be over-estimated.

The situation as regards forest fires has been greatly relieved by an opportune fall of rain. The actual damage by fires was probably not as important as some newspaper accounts would indicate. The most serious fires were in the Miramichi section, where they were somewhat severe and where considerable quantities of standing timber was destroyed.

The slight depression, which was mentioned in the letter of June 8th, in the cedar shingle trade has had but a slight effect upon local prices and the current prices at present writing are practically the same as has been the case throughout the spring season, although in many cases it is probable that a loss of confidence in the cases of some of the manufacturers, might result in a slight shading of the figures which were mentioned at last writing. A local dealer said to-day that the approach of the hot weather invariably brought a lethargic tone to the cedar shingle market and that the present year would probably be no exception. Local stocks of "extras" and "clears" have augmented somewhat during the present month but in no case can it be said that the wharves or yards are overstocked. Four and one-half millions of "extras" and three millions of "clears" would be the correct figures to designate the local holdings of cedar shingles. The volume of business in this line has also been lighter than that of the previous month so far as local holdings are concerned. But, with all these indications to the contrary considered, local shingle manufacturers expect to market their entire output without any concessions in the way of prices that could be called really important. An enquirer for cedar shingles would be quoted on "extras" from \$2.90 to \$3 per thousand on the dutiable article, and from \$2.40 to \$2.50 per thousand on dutiable "clears" f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The trade in spruce lath has shown few developments during the past month; this line of trade, usually prolific of changes, has been marked, for some months past by a sameness in prices and in conditions which is quite remarkable. Prices have hovered in the vicinity of \$2.75 (on the dutiable goods, f.o.b. schooner St. John) for some months past. The figure named is, as nearly as may be figured, a representation of the local value to-day of this line of goods. Local stocks are fairly light; six millions would cover the quantity available in the local market.

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News of The Pulpwood Situation

United States Senate Agrees Upon \$4 a ton Duty.—Canadian and American Opinions Differ

The U. S. Senate has agreed upon an amendment to the \$2 a ton duty on print paper fixed by the House of Representatives. The Senate's amendment places the duty at \$4 a ton, which is two-thirds of the present rate, according to the Dingley Law. The vote was a close one, being 44 to 42. Senator Aldrich in speaking to the amendment said that there was a great international question pending before the Senate which had not existed when the House passed the tariff bill. The Province of Quebec, he said, had adopted a policy, announced by its Premier, by which it was intended to effectually prevent the export of logs or pulpwood. "We ought to make the duty on print paper so high," he said, "as not to permit the carrying out of such a plan."

Quoting \$27.59 as the price of producing a ton of print paper in Canada, he continued: "The result of our investigation, made through the books of paper companies themselves, covering a great variety of mills, under a great variety of circumstances, led me to the conclusion that the cost in this country is \$31.51 a ton under the most favorable circumstances." The duty of \$4 a ton was not, therefore, in his opinion, sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of production between the two countries. Referring to the report that the International Paper Company had purchased 12,000 square miles of woodland in Canada, Mr. Aldrich suggested that that company might be caught in the Canadian trap, preventing them from bringing that wood across the line.

A Nebraska Senator's Views.

In a discussion upon the duty on paper in the United States Senate, Senator Brown, of Nebraska, recently said: "Canada is our only competitor in this market. The seas and the inferior product of other countries than Canada protect the mills of the United States against all competition worth mentioning. Canada had an investigation into the subject in 1901. The testimony in that investigation showed that the American mills had an advantage of \$5 per ton in the cost of production of print paper. Following that report the manufacturers of Canada petitioned their Government to continue the 25 per cent. ad valorem duty on paper importations."

"Our consul in the Province of Quebec reported that the laborers in the Canadian mills receive as high if not higher wages than those in American mills. It is undisputed by the testimony taken by this committee that many of the workmen in the Canadian mills are American citizens, and receive higher wages than when in the United States."

Senator Brown drew the following conclusions at the end of his argument:

"Our pulpwood supply is nearly exhausted. The pulpwood supply of Canada is apparently inexhaustible. Free pulp would tend to conserve our pulpwood. The production cost of print paper is less in the United States than it is in Canada. A ton of news print paper costs in Canada \$29.54 to manufacture. In the United States it costs \$27.74 per ton. The print paper market is controlled in the United States by combination, and whatever duty the law may fix will assist the combination in that control in violation of the law of competition to the injury and outrage of the public."

The subject was introduced by Senator Aldrich, who, as chairman of the Finance Committee, proposed an amendment increasing the duty on print paper from one-tenth to two-tenths of a cent per pound, which, he said, equalled \$4 a ton. The Dingley Law placed the duty at \$6 a ton, and the House reduced it to \$2 a ton.

Senator Brown declared that the print paper industry needs no protection. These paper mills, he insisted, have an advantage over every foreign print mill, whether they are in Scandinavia, Germany, or Canada.

A Canadian Manufacturer's Opinion.

"Canada has smitten the United States on one cheek and now the United States is smiting herself on the other," was the conclusion drawn by Mr. Carl Riordon, of the Riordon Paper Mills Company, Limited, when his attention was drawn to the Washington despatch announcing that the Senate Committee on Finance had practically decided to place a duty of one-twelfth of a cent per pound on pulp coming from countries which impose a countervailing duty on like articles imported into those countries from the United States.

"This duty on ground pulp," he said, "will apply only to Canada. Whatever the United States does she cannot get away from the fact that she must get her mechanical pulp from Canada. It has been shown that although last year the demand for pulp was less than in 1907, yet the price had increased, and that, although the price of Canadian pulp is \$2 dearer than American pulp, yet there has been a large exportation from Canada to the United States. This, even without the testimony of the American forestry officials, shows clearly that the United States cannot get along without our mechanical pulp."

"Therefore this duty, if finally accepted by both Houses of Congress, cannot but militate against the American consumers. It will simply mean so much added to the price which will be already boosted by the prohibition of the export of unmanufactured pulp from this country."

Quebec in Position to Dictate Terms.

The situation in regard to the export of pulpwood from Quebec is well treated in a statement made by a prominent Montreal lumber dealer in the following language:

"Premier Gouin has announced that the Quebec Government intends to adopt the same policies as the Ontario Government, with regard to the exportation of logs from Crown Lands. In every license for the cutting of logs on Crown Lands in the Province of Ontario there is a clause forbidding the exportation of any of these logs from Canada, unless manufactured into either lumber or pulp. The Quebec Government stated some years ago that they would not change any of the conditions of their license until 1910, so that this new condition will be inserted in their licenses then."

"At the present time there are probably more than 200,000 cords of pulpwood cut from Quebec Crown Lands and exported to the United States per year. The president of the American Pulp & Paper Association has stated, under oath, before a committee of Congress, that the United States pulp and paper makers cannot do without Canadian wood, and the Chief Forester of the United States has stated the same thing in a published letter. The United States Census Bureau has just published the statistics covering the consumption of pulpwood in the United States last year, and this shows that, although they took much less wood from Canada than the year before, on account of the depression, they had to pay a higher price for it. This shows they must have Canadian wood and that there is not enough of it offering to supply their demands."

"It is clear, therefore, that they cannot do without the wood that comes to them from the Quebec Crown Lands and that they must either move their mills to Canada or get Canada not to put these further restrictions on wood exported, by removing their tariffs on all paper and pulp made from wood, and on lumber. The fact is that as the Quebec Government controls the wood that they admit they must have, it is in a position to get what terms it wants from the United States tariff makers, through the Dominion Government. The terms it wants are such as will build up the greatest paper and pulp industry in the world, for which it alone has the resources. This is especially important, as this part of Canada is farthest behind in development, because its agricultural resources are not as good as those further west. Quebec has lost a considerable part of its population because they have wanted industrial employment, and have gone to New England to get it. There are plenty of paper and pulp towns in New England where French is the principal language."

"Europe has increased its exports of pulp and paper to the United States in recent years, far more than Canada has, because their Governments encouraged the development of the industry, and so it was able to supply the demands of the United States, which that country was no longer able to supply on account of the decreasing quantity and the increasing cost of its pulpwood."

Recent Patents of Interest to Lumbermen.

The following patents are included in the March Canadian Patent Office Record

117,112—Woodworking machine, Dana S. Courtney, Chicopee, Mass., U.S.A., March 9, 1909, 6 years.

117,270—Logging engine, Jesse E. Knight, Bellingham, Wash., 16, 1909, 6 years.

117,286—Sawmill, Norman Earl Rice, Zenia, Cal., U.S.A., March 16, 1909, 6 years.

117,308—Gang edger, James T. Stoddard, Portland, Ore., U.S.A., U.S.A., March 16, 1909, 6 years.

117,354—Feed mechanism for planing and moulding machines, James Baird, Galt, Ont., March 23, 1909, 6 years. This patent covers a sleeve with projecting lugs detachably secured to the shaft of the feed roll, a gear with projecting lugs loosely mounted on the sleeve, and means to drive the gear. It also covers a pair of feed rolls, sleeves with projecting lugs detachably secured to the shaft of the feed rolls, gears with projecting lugs loosely mounted on the sleeves and an intermediate gear to drive the said gears.

117,479—Method of impregnating timber, Frank L. Middleton, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., March 30, 1909, 6 years. This patent covers the process of preserving wood which consists in impregnating timber and the like under hydraulic pressure with a solution of salts of heavy metals with the addition of an aluminium salt and in carrying on the impregnation at a temperature ranging between 60 and 98 degrees.

117,547—Band resaw and double jointer, James McWilliams, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., March 30, 1909, 6 years.

Fraser River Lumber Co.

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A Machine for a Great Variety of Work.

A new machine, of which an illustration is presented herewith, designed to meet a growing demand for a combination machine, adapted to a great variety of work, has been manufactured by the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Alabama. The company assert that the "Multi" mill is a high grade picket machine, a high grade rift flooring machine, a high grade lath mill, of large capacity, a lath bolter, a power-feed rip saw and a gang edger, and is also adaptable to many other kinds of work.

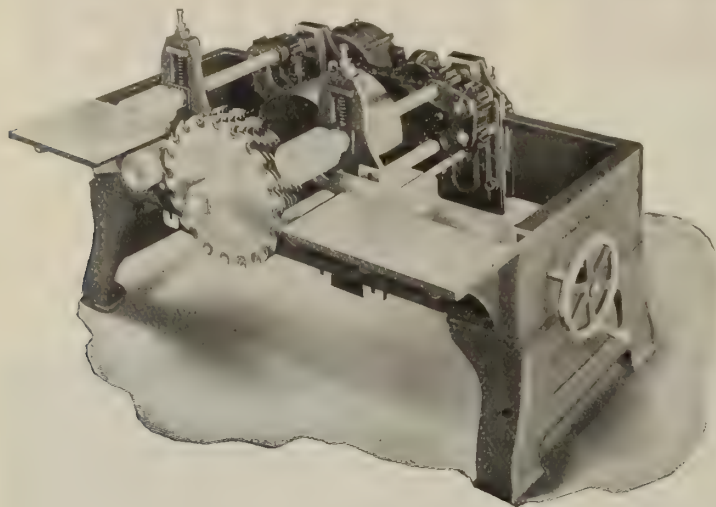
It has the open side that will take in stock of any width from 5-16 of an inch to 7 inches thick, and is guaranteed to operate successfully with ten saws. This is made possible only by the use of the variable friction feed by which the feed of the rolls may be reduced to anything desired, thus protecting the machine from severe strain.

The variable friction feed is reversible and in connection with it is used a powerful system of planetary gears encased and run in oil, which protects them from dust and makes them very durable. They are geared 20 to 1, making the feed equal to all demands.

The frame is 6 feet long and about 30 inches wide; the extended table is 12 inches wide; arbor, 2 3-16 inches; feed rolls, 5 inches in diameter, and chain oiling boxes. The machine is quoted with six 20-inch inserted tooth saws and the weight is 2,400 pounds.

The variable friction feed combined with the planetary gears is a novel and valuable feature, and this mechanism has been manufactured and introduced by the DeLoach Company in connection with various kinds of woodworking machines, such as planers, shingle mills and gang edgers. On account of the high compounding of the gears and the power, it is adapted to driving automobiles and any similar work.

For 25 years the variable friction drive has been a favorite feature



The DeLoach "Multi" Mill.

with Mr. A. A. DeLoach, the president of the company, and many successful applications of this idea, which is being adapted by many manufacturers, have been developed during the time.

Very soon Mr. DeLoach expects to begin the manufacture of boats, in which he will employ this feed, claiming thereby to be able to vary the speed of the propeller to suit any load, any wind or any condition, and to save 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of all power or give 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. better results with any given power.

For descriptive literature and information address DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Ala.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

738. Paper.—A large American firm doing business in Havana, Cuba, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of wrapping and toilet paper.

739. Box shooks.—A thoroughly reliable young American broker in Havana desires correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of box shooks.

743. Veneers, maple blocks, wash boards, handles, etc.—A representative of one of the largest firms of dealers of wooden goods in Birmingham, Eng., is in Canada with a view to making arrangements for supplies for the coming year. Will be pleased to call on manufacturers of the above goods.

745. Birch slabs.—A Lancashire firm wishes to obtain prices of birch slabs free from large knots in sizes 2 feet by 2 feet $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, in three standard lots, c.i.f. Manchester or Liverpool from Canadian manufacturers.

748. Laths.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of plasterers' laths all sizes from Canadian manufacturers.

749. Spruce boards.—A Manchester firm desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of spruce boards.

750. Birch deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of birch deals from Canadian exporters of same.

751. Box boards.—A Manchester firm asks for quotations of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

753. Plasterers' laths.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of plasterers' laths 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, from Canadian exporters.

756. Pine doors.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and dimensions of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

758. Spruce boards.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of spruce boards, all sizes, from Canadian exporters of same.

759. Pine logs.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine logs from Canadian exporters of same.

760. Fruit boxes.—A South African Government asks for quotations for fruit boxes, of spruce or pine preferred.

781. Wood.—A South African Government railway asks for quotations from exporters of hickory, pine and all woods employed in coach and truck building.

782. Wood. A South African Government railway asks for quotations from exporters of maple or other woods suitable for decorating coaches.

783. Sleepers, wood.—A South African Government railway asks for quotations from exporters of sleepers, hardwood, or if soft wood same must be creosoted.

802. Maple roller blocks.—Inquiry is made for the names of shippers of maple roller blocks located in western Ontario by a firm in the north of England.

Lumber Matters in the Courts.

Risk of Results in Sawing Oak.—Chief Justice Parker has given the judgment of the Full Court of New Brunswick on the motion of the defendants in the case of F. E. Sayre & Company, Limited, v. Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited, to set aside the verdict for \$1,224, for the plaintiffs for oak sold and delivered to the defendants and sawed for them also. Defendants claimed that the oak did not turn out as ordered and that the plaintiffs had assumed the risk of this. They based this claim on a telephone conversation. The plaintiffs denied that the telephone conversation placed the risk upon them and showed that by previous written correspondence they had expressly refused to accept this risk. The matter resolved itself solely into one of fact and the court agreed with the verdict of Judge McLeod in the first hearing of the case. The motion was dismissed and the verdict for plaintiffs upheld.

Dispute Regarding Purchase of Ties.—Before Mr. Justice Metcalfe, in the court of King's Bench, at Winnipeg, the case came up recently of John L. Hyland, trading as John L. Hyland & Co., v. D. A. Scott and E. Gilbault, carrying on business under the firm name of Scott & Gilbault, and the said Scott & Gilbault. The plaintiff claims that he agreed to advance to the defendants, \$10,000 in instalments for which they agreed to deliver 25,000 railway ties by July 31, 1907. The plaintiffs claim that they advanced the \$10,000, but only received 16,815 ties. Plaintiff seeks to recover \$695, being the amount of the balance of the ties not paid for. An agreement was arrived at between the parties and the case will stand on the list until finally adjusted.

Payment for Sale of Logs.—The Green Bros. Lumber Company, of East Templeton, lost their appeal in the Montreal Court of Review from the judgment of Judge Rochon in the Hull Superior Court, which dismissed an action brought by them against the East Templeton Lumber Company for \$4,500. Green Brothers contended that this amount was due to them from the sale of a large quantity of logs. Defendants pleaded successfully that they owed nothing, but that they had really paid \$1,800 too much on the transaction. They therefore made a counter-claim for this amount and were given judgment in their favor.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has recently issued the first sheets of a new "forest atlas," which will include plans of the Dominion forest reserves, of which the surveys are now being carried on. The "legend" is now being sent out; this designates the marks used to denote natural features, the different species of trees and the amounts of timber that can be obtained per acre from timbered areas, entries of various kinds (such as homesteads, mineral lands, etc.), burns or brules, cuttings and sales, roads, trails, railways, canals, flumes, telegraph and telephone lines buildings, etc. One of the smaller forest reserves—that known as "The Pines," situated near Prince Albert, Sask.—has already been mapped, and the map of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, in northwestern Manitoba, is now in preparation. As surveys of the forest reserves and other forested districts are completed, maps of these will be prepared and added to the atlas. It is hoped that the general scheme of indicating information, such as the different colors for stands of timber of various densities, and the other special signs adopted by the Forest Service of the Dominion, may be put into general use throughout Canada, so that forest maps may be uniform in plan and may be easily compared.

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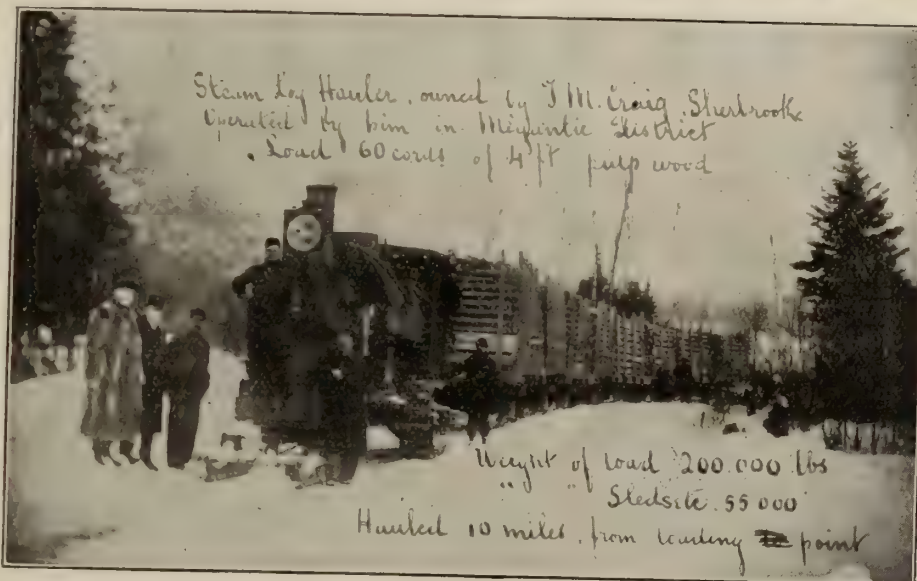
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will note, the load
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saving will surprise
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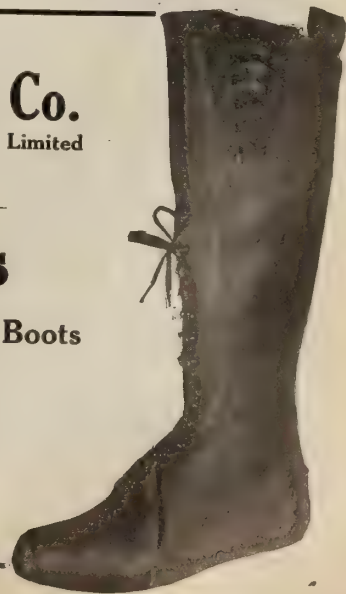
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Does a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent of your power cost interest you?

Mr. Manufacturer:—

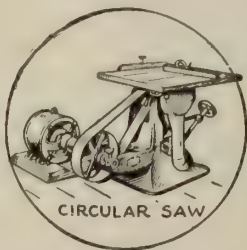
You know that your one best step towards greater profits is reduction in cost of production.

You also know that one of the big items of cost is power—perhaps the biggest.

Now wouldn't it interest you—wouldn't it mean money in your pocket—if you could save from a quarter to one half of what your power is costing you to-day?

Now it is just that saving we wish to tell you of. Even though your plant is equipped much above the average, it is to your interest to know about this still better system.

We want to give you all the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors and prove to you conclusively what saving in dollars and cents and what increase in efficiency that system of power will effect in your plant.



CIRCULAR SAW

Look your plant over and figure out how many tons of metal you keep rotating over the heads of your workmen and how many square feet of belting you keep travelling at express train speed.

It takes power to keep that mass of non-productive machinery moving. Power that costs you money and adds nothing to the production of your plant.

Twenty-five to fifty per cent of power developed by your engine is lost by the line shaft and belt transmission system.

This fact has been repeatedly proven by actual tests.

You can save this loss—add it to your profits by installing Western Electric Induction Motors.

They can be mounted on the floor, wall or ceiling as required, or on the machines which they are to operate, thus eliminating all belts and hangers.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the simplest of all electrical machines. In operation they are as simple as a shaft rotating in its bearings and require no attention beyond that given to bearings.

The individual motor driven machines form compact units in themselves, thus allowing the workmen to get around them better and do better work. Besides this you pay only for the power used in actual production—only the machines which are actually employed in turning out your product need be kept running.

Western Electric Induction Motors are the result of 30 years of untiring efforts at improvement. That the Western Electric Company have produced \$230,000,000 worth of electrical apparatus during the last five years is a significant fact that speaks volumes for the efficiency of their apparatus.

These are but a few of the facts about Western Electric Induction Motors. If you are interested in increasing the efficiency of your plant—if you are interested in cutting down the cost of your power—write to-day for Bulletin No. 607.

We would be glad to have our engineers look over your plant and prove to you by actual figures what a saving you can effect by installing Western Electric Motors. This service is absolutely free and puts you under no obligation to us.

Write to-day for Bulletin No. 607 and full particulars.



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EDGINGS

Ontario

The construction of a large paper mill is projected at Fort Frances, Ont. Address Warren Curtis, jr.

One hundred and twenty tons of pulp per day is being turned out by the Spanish River Mills at Espanola, Ont.

Graves, Manbert, George & Company will cut about 8,000,000 feet of hemlock at their mill at Midland. The mill at Byng Inlet is running night and day and the cut will probably exceed last year.

The ratepayers of Campbellford, Ont., have passed a by-law to grant a fixed assessment of \$2,000 for ten years on a pulp mill to be erected by the Northumberland Pulp Company near Ranny Falls.

The equipment of L. Christie's sawmill at Fort Frances is completed, and E. Clairmont, of Parry Sound, has taken charge. The mill has a capacity of 35,000 feet a day, the planer 50,000 feet, and the lake mill 40,000 feet.

The Bruce Mines Sawmill Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. Incorporators, F. H. Lawrence, of Macdonald Township; J. O'Flynn, G. W. Goodwin and T. J. Wilcox, all of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

W. H. Rowley has been appointed to represent the Ottawa Board of Trade at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire in Sydney, Australia, in September. Recently, as chairman of a committee of manufacturers, he secured the adoption of a uniform bill of lading for Canada.

A charter has been granted to the Kingston Pulp Company, which will deal in sulphite and wood pulp, paper, cardboard, fibre, etc. The capital stock of the organization is \$100,000, and the head office is at Kingston, Ont. The incorporators are Daniel Smith, C. A. Macpherson, Francis King and Hugh Macpherson, of Kingston, and F. H. Hooper, of Brownsburg, Que.

The most serious of the northern Ontario fires, which have been raging recently, are reported to be under control. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has received a brief communication from the provincial superintendent, in which he states that his staff has been so busily engaged in the active work of fire-fighting that they have as yet had no opportunity to make an estimate of the amount of damage done. "I fear, however, that the damage will be considerable," said the Minister, in an interview. "This has been what we call a bad year for the protection of standing timber, as there has been scarcely any rain." Hon. Mr. Cochrane has decided officially to investigate the origin of the other big forest fire which occurred in the Temiskaming region at the end of the T. & N. O. Railway near Cochrane.

Eastern Provinces

The lumber mill of B. W. Titus, at Upham, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Peribonca Pulp Company, of Peribonca, Que., will rebuild its mill, which was burned last year.

The Smith mill, at Burton, N.B., is being operated by the newly organized firm of the McLellan & Smith Lumber & Pulp Company.

Forest fires are reported along the line of the Moncton & Buctouche Railroad in New Brunswick, which have already destroyed much timber.

The St. Maurice Industrial Company is preparing plans for the erection of a large pulp mill at La Tuque, Que., and is now putting up a roasting mill.

The Nordin Company will build a large up-to-date woodworking factory and lumber mills at Tide Head, N.B. A large quantity of machinery has been ordered from Sweden.

The Nepisiguit Lumber Company, composed principally of American capitalists, has purchased the New Brunswick mill and timber lands of Adams, Barnes & Company and will erect modern new buildings.

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company is about to install machinery to handle old magazine stock at its mill at Mille Roches, Ont. It is understood that the company is thinking of opening an office in Toronto.

Destructive forest fires have been devastating eastern Guysboro, N.S. The drought made the forest as dry as cinder and forest fires started in six places within sight of Guysboro. Driven by high wind, the fires spread rapidly and large belts of valuable timber were wiped out.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, a prominent capitalist of Montreal, has just taken up an option on the Murphy lumber district in Mexico. Dr. Pearson has been acting in conjunction with the Mexican Transportation Company, of Canada, and together they have put up \$3,000,000 for the property. This tract covers about 500,000 acres of timber land in Mexico adjoining the extensive property of the Sierra Madre Land & Lumber Company, which the Pearson interests also contemplate taking into their fold, together with two Mexican railroad properties, the Chihuahua & Pacific, owned by Moore & Schley, and the Sierra Madre & Pacific, which Colonel Green constructed for the purpose of opening up his own lumber properties, the Sierra Madre.

A new industry is now being promoted on the Miramichi river by James Feinbrook, who has developed a project for extracting turpentine, tar, wood alcohol and wood oils from the stumps of tree tops and lumber left by the lumbermen. Mr. Feinbrook has been successful in extracting a quantity of each of these products by a secret process, and the turpentine is pronounced to be as good as that produced in Sweden. Mr. Feinbrook had eight men at work all winter at McKenzie's Brook, near Doaktown, making preliminary tests. He has also secured a concession of a large tract of land for ten years, and in order to exhaust this area an expenditure of \$100,000 will be necessary. He is planning the formation of a \$1,000,000 company to carry on the project.

British Columbia

J. H. Potts, of Victoria, paid \$12,000 to W. Piggott for seven timber berths on Portland canal.

G. Tanner has bought his partner's interest in the Part Hammond Lumber Company at Port Hammond, B.C.

The steamer *Clan MacInnes*, of the Australian mail line, loaded lumber at Hastings Mill in June for Sydney, Australia.

Heavy rains have killed off practically all the bush fires in British Columbia, and thus prevented further loss of standing timber.

New York and Iowa people have bought 75 sections of timber on Moresby Island, B.C., with the intention of building a mill at Skidegate.

McNail and Skeens, of Vancouver, paid \$70,000 for 33 sections near Alberni canal, Sproat Lake and Great Central Lake, Vancouver Island.

The Lamb-Watson Lumber Company has started up its mill at Kamloops with 110 men employed. A new addition has been erected, costing \$20,000.

The Mayook Lumber Company, of Mayook, B.C., had its lumber stock destroyed by fire, with a loss of about \$50,000. It was covered by insurance.

The dry kiln of the Independent Shingle Company in New Westminster caught fire on June 11, but the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

William Robertson has gone from the Rat Portage Lumber Company's office in Kenora, Ont., to take charge of the interests in British Columbia. He will reside in Vancouver.

The big steamer *Gymeric*, of the Weir line, is taking on a cargo of lumber at the Fraser River Mills, for Australian ports. Other vessels are awaiting their turn to tie up at the docks.

The Arrow Lakes Lumber Company's mills at Kamloops, B.C., have reopened for the season, over \$20,000 having been expended in repairs and additions. A force of 110 men is employed.

Andrew Anderson heads a syndicate which has purchased the property of the Hartley Bay Lumber & Manufacturing Company. This company was started by Capt. McCoskrie, of Vancouver, who acted as general manager.

Fires started recently in several Vancouver Island districts. The worst outbreak was in the Jordan river country along the west coast. It was feared, if the hot weather continued, that a large area of valuable timber would be destroyed.

The sawmill at North Vancouver owned by Mr. J. S. Emerson has been sold to McAllister & Urquhart, who are now overhauling the plant preparatory to starting operations. The new firm will do business as the North Vancouver Lumber Company.

The Fraser River Lumber Mills, of New Westminster, is importing eighty French-Canadians as an experiment in the adoption of white labor in their mills. They will be given every encouragement, and if the test is a success, others may be brought west.

An order has been placed by the Fraser River Company for a 750 kilowatt steam turbine engine with a capacity of 1,000 h.p., which will be direct connected with a dynamo to be used for lighting the entire plant. This will be the first engine of this type to be installed in the province.

The British barque *Hawthornbank* is loading lumber at Hastings Mill for the West Coast, after unloading at Eagle Harbor, a cargo of creosote from Terneuzen, Holland. Capt. Ballantyne came near capturing the record for a slow passage, flat calms and head winds alternating.

A large shipment of spruce to be used on the new yacht of the Emperor William of Germany has been cut at the Swanson Bay Mills, British Columbia. It includes 20,000 feet in all. The timber was sent out on the Blue Funnel liner *Antilochus*. It is extra fine spruce and is to be used on the decks of the new yacht.

Papers have just been drawn up for the incorporation of the Westminster Mill Company, at New Westminster, B.C. The company will build a shingle mill now and a sawmill later. The incorporators are William A. Bailey, J. L. Batley, F. Eugene Ward, Wm. Proctor, C. J. Vultor and G. W. Beach, Seattle, Washington.

It is reported that the Elk Lumber Company are considering the feasibility of taking a drive of logs from Elk river via the Kootenay to Nelson. If their plan is put into operation successfully, it will overcome the driving of the Elk, where there is an annual waste of thousands of feet of logs which get away during the spring freshet.

The furthest north belt of fir has been sold by J. M. MacKinnon, managing director of the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, of Vancouver, to Thomas Meredith, of New Westminster, and R. W. Gibson, of Victoria, both of whom are already largely interested in lumber mills and timber in British Columbia. The purchase comprised 70 sections, for \$250,000.

The Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who recently acquired extensive interests on the Jordan river, fifty miles west of Victoria, have announced that a large lumber and shingle mill will be built. The resident officials of the company are J. W. Moore, manager; Aldebert Hankin, superintendent, and W. Harlowe, foreman of camps. The headquarters of the company are in Victoria.

Mr. George McKay, provincial forest ranger, who has returned to Vancouver after a ten weeks' trip among the woods along the north coast, reports that there were very few complaints of trespassing. Some of the logging camps were rather idle, especially where cedar logging was carried on, as there is to be little demand for this wood at present. In the fir woods it was more active, about 40 per cent. more men being employed this year than last.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, in order to facilitate logging operations in the Comox limit, on Vancouver Island, is laying down seven miles of standard gauge track, to cost \$150,000. The line will be in operation in September, and will have a capacity of handling 200,000 feet of logs daily. Mr. A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg, president of the company, and Mr. Peter Jansen, vice-president, of Beatrice, Nebraska, were in Comox recently on a visit of inspection.

The quarter million dollar plant of the Mundy Lumber Company, located at Three Valley, a few miles from Revelstoke, B.C., was totally destroyed by fire recently. The conflagration was started by a spark from the refuse burner. The mill fire brigade managed to save the timber in the yard near by. The chief stockholder in the company is Mr. E. F. Mundy, of Bradford, Penn. The mill is to be rebuilt at once, and will be ready to commence cutting in September.

Mr. G. A. Disque and Mr. John W. Little, from Erie, Pa., have completed a deal involving the purchase of a large tract of timber lands on the mainland 100 miles north of Vancouver. The purchase was effected mainly as an investment. A sawmill may be established on the property, or, on the other hand, the timber may be sold on the stump, or the whole tract may be disposed of, all depending upon what may appear most advantageous in the future. Both buyers expressed themselves as highly pleased with Vancouver and its fine opportunities for investment.

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
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Write for Prices

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New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

Red Oak

Several cars of 5-4 Common and Better; ready for quick shipment from outside points.

Price will be made attractive.

Oak

In either Red or White Oak we offer large block of 8-4 No. 1 and No. 2 Common.

Quick Shipment of Course, That's the McIlvain Way.

Large car 4-4 Bone Dry No. 1 Common.

Yellow Pine

In yard for immediate delivery.

Large stock of 5-8 No. 1 and No. 2.

Also stock of 5-8 No. 1 Common and No. 2 Common.

This is dry, soft yellow stock and will be priced attractively.

Maple

200,000 feet of 4-4 Dry Maple, log run.

Ask us for price at mill.

Shingles

500,000 7x24 No. 1 Heart Ribbed.

500,090 6x20.

Can make immediate shipment direct from mill.

Walnut

Large car 4-4 No. 1 Common.

Large car 4-4 Reject.

Large car 4-4 No. 2 Common.

"We Have It If Its Hardwood"

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Here's a Straight One—When You Want the Best

Lumber in Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick Shingles, get Fenderson products. They mean quality and satisfaction because they are put up under our personal supervision and to suit the most critical trade.

Here is what We Manufacture

In Lumber In Shingles

Our well-known "Silk Finish" Quebec Spruce needs no introduction except to say that it's "as good as ever" and the best ever.

The Fenderson Brand New Brunswick White Cedars, also Mill Brands. Prompt Shipments. Quality Goods.

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John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

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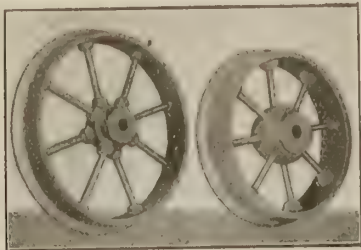
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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

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STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.

A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.

A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.

A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada.

Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25

or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

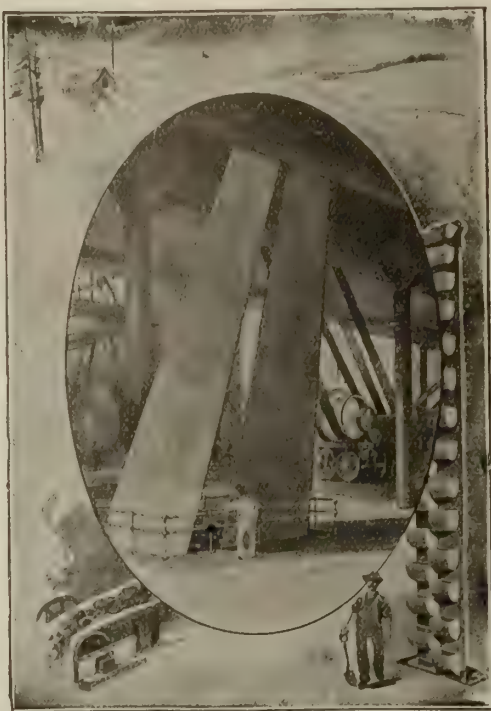
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for Water, Steam,
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The Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

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By Stretching Your Steam



"The Cyclone" is made so that it will evaporate more water per pound of coal than any other device. It is made on the principles of **Common Sense** and **Simplicity** and accordingly has given to manufacturers the most **Durable** and **Economical** grate on the market.

Inquire of the

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FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.
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Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:

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RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
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Head Office: TORONTO

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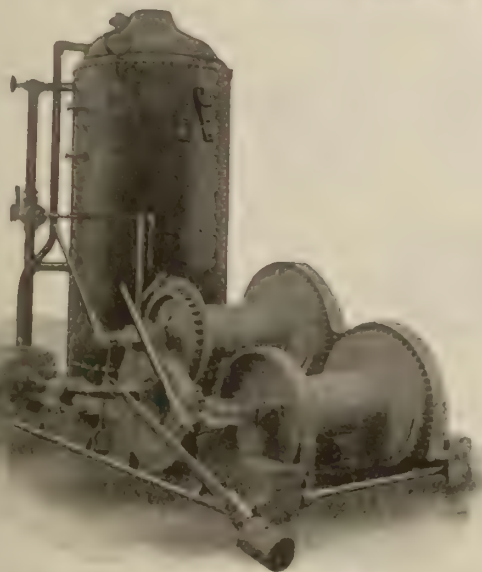
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The "MIDLAND"



**Hoisting
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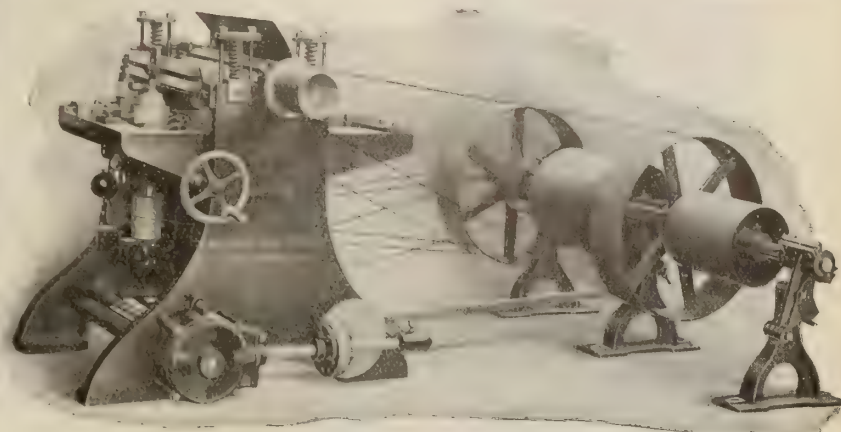
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A LEADER THAT LEADS

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Weight 1,800 pounds.

Price at factory only \$230.00

Just the thing for neighborhood work

Fully guaranteed.

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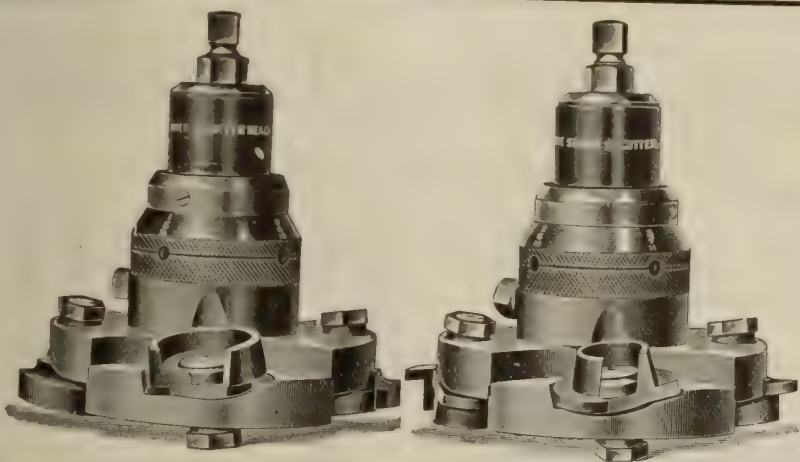
24" "Monitor" 461.38. 20" "Daisy" Surfacers 137.92.

Solid forged steel cylinders slotted four sides.

The reversible as well as the variable feature of the feed puts our machines in a class by themselves.

Send for 254 page catalog of Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

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YOUR OUTPUT

of FLOORING, CEILING and SIDING improved and increased
by adopting a SYSTEM OF SHIMER CUTTER HEADS

which systemize the work in planing mills and solve the problem of economical woodworking. They last long and cost little. Made of Steel Forgings of 60,000 lbs. tensile strength they represent the strongest combination possible to meet every emergency.

The illustrations herewith show the compact and workmanlike manner in which the Shimer Cutter Heads are constructed—how the vital principle of clearance is applied to all leading bit points—how the alternate and shearing effect of the cut reduces to a minimum the tearing out tendencies in working cross-grained lumber. A study of the illustrations will also show that the Bits have the exact shape in their exterior circles, insuring that a uniform product will be maintained indefinitely without extra trouble and expense. Through the "make-ready" built into the Shimer Cutter Heads your workmen are relieved of the labor connected with filing and re-filing straight bits to pattern—the lining up of such knives and other needless worries.

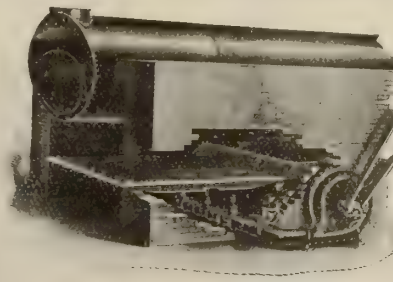
They are not an expense, but they save expense by giving you an easier and faster way of getting out your work. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,
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The Old Reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

"The grate with the reputation"



Covered by six patents, the last issued on August 25, 1903. Others pending.

Burns Sawdust.

Saves Wood.

**Increases the Efficiency
of a Boiler**

Makes Firing Easy.

Sample Testimonial (One of over 600)

"GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO.,
Greenville, Mich.

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"Gentlemen:

"It is a pleasure for us to state that since we put in three sets of your hollow blast grates in our battery of saw mill boilers we have been able to surprise some of the old timers in the saw mill business.

We have been informed by a great many practical saw mill men who professed to know, that

We would never be able to Keep Up Steam on Cottonwood Sawdust.

However, we are pleased to state that at the present time

We have no trouble whatever in Firing Three 72 x 18 Boilers on,

Cottonwood Sawdust Exclusively,

using but one fireman, and the greatest trouble we experience is to

Hold the Pop Valve down and Keep the Negro Fireman Awake.

If you have any 'Doubting Thomases' who do not believe this, kindly send them over, and if we do not convince them of the above facts, we will pay the freight both ways, no matter where they are located.

"Yours very truly

"CHOCTAW LUMBER & VENEER CO."

Sold on Approval. Thirty days given for trial, counting from date of installation. In case of rejection, **We Pay the Freight Both Ways.**

In writing for prices state number of boilers and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens; and give width and length of grate surface or surfaces.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

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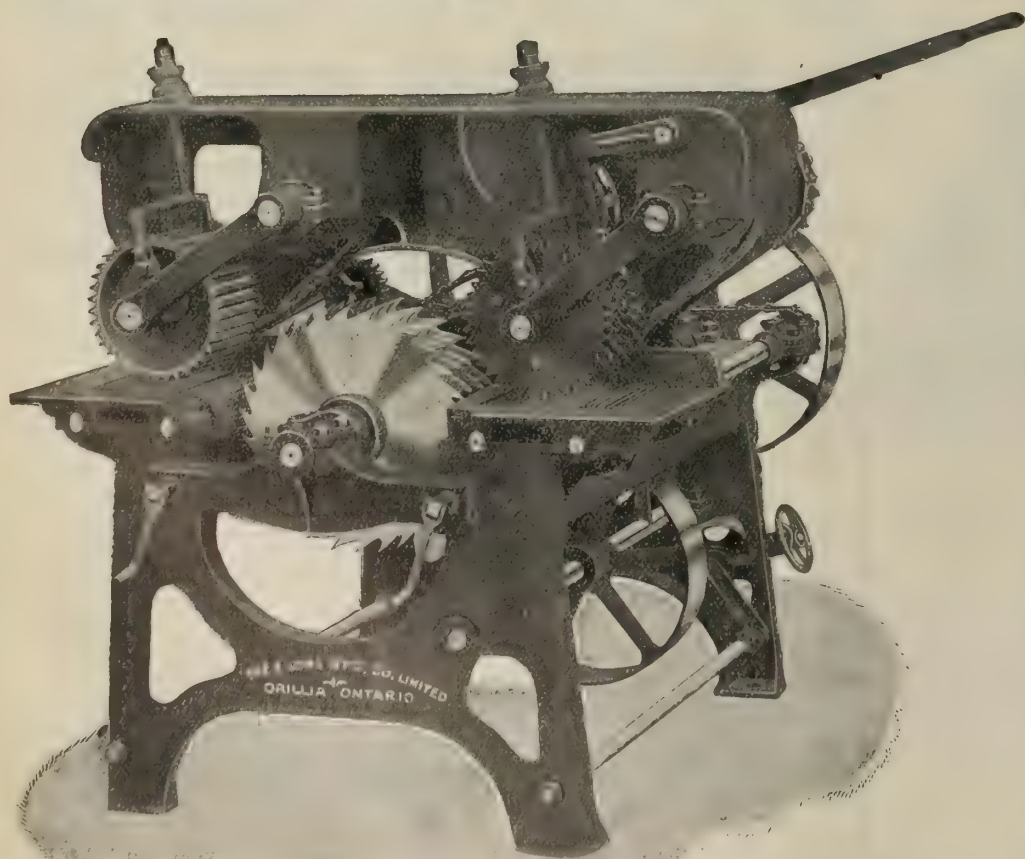
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Our New Four-Saw Lath Bolter

We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys,
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Made
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And the Confidence placed in the Quality and Efficiency of the DISSTON BRAND shall be as well-deserved in the future as it has been during the past SIXTY-NINE YEARS.



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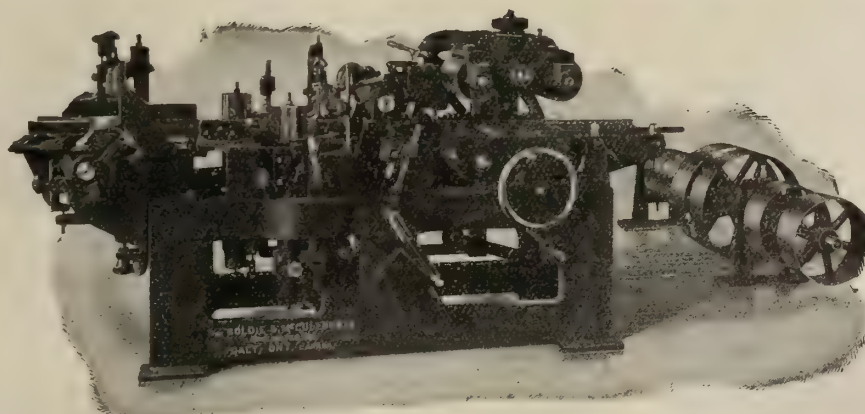
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New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



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Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

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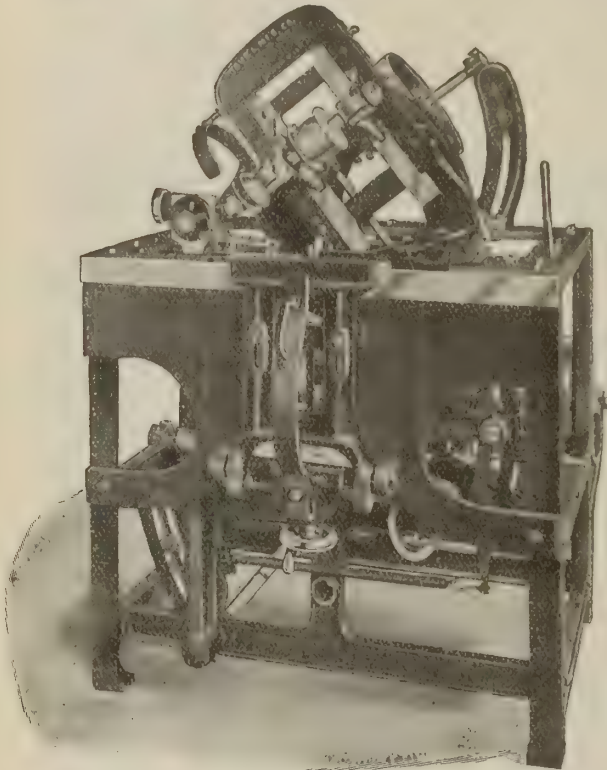
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Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

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The Covell No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the
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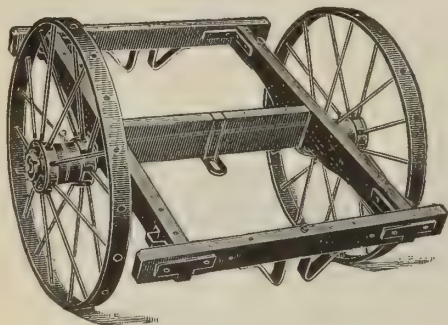
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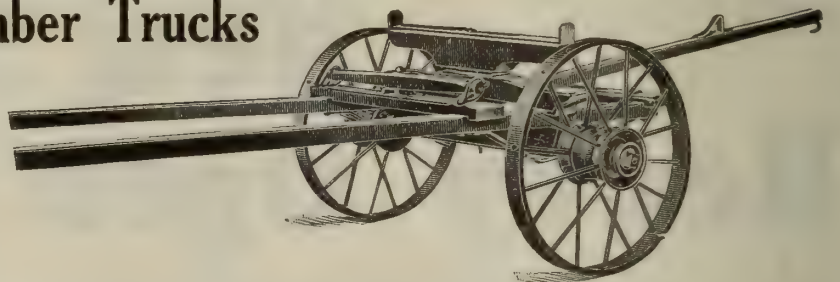
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

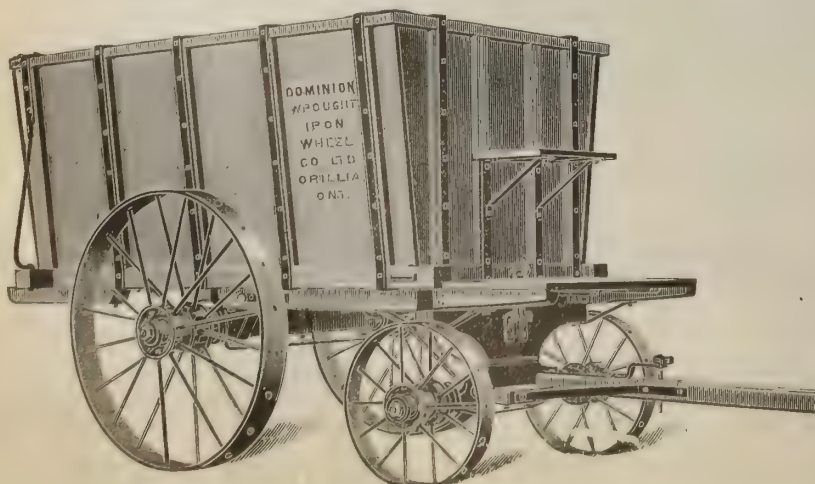
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In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

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Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

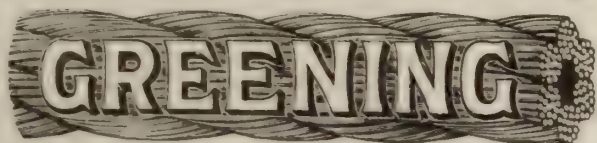
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All kinds and sizes
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Standard & Lang's
Patent Lay.

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Prompt Shipments

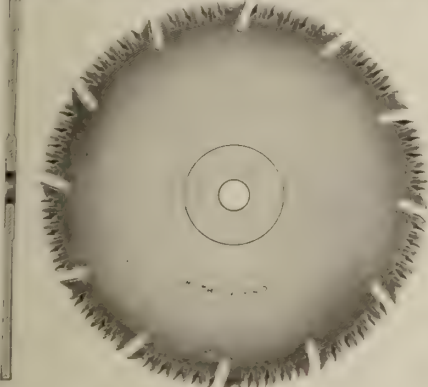
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,



Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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made by 3 processes

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Canadian Hart Silicate

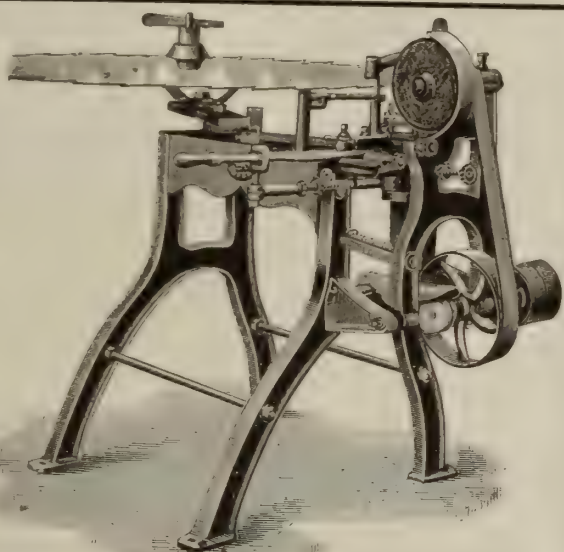
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DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

**Lumber Shingles
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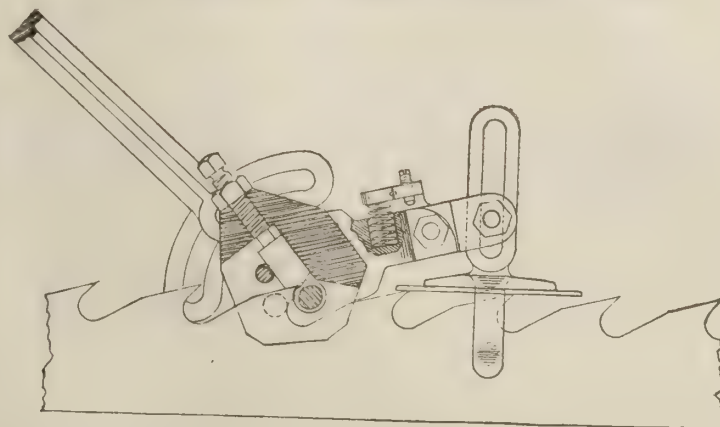
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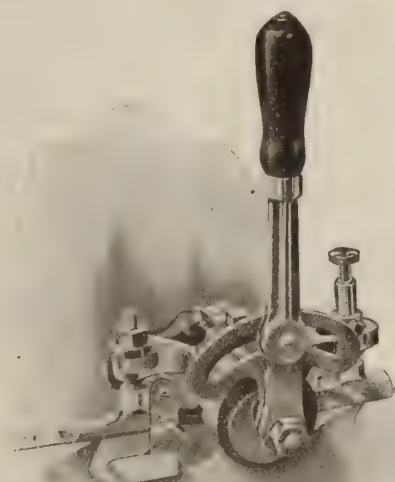


Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage

The sectional view of our swage shows our new spring bracket which permits the swage to tip forward during the operation of swaging. In this bracket we have preserved our compact construction features. It is practically as strong as a solid bracket, is impossible to get out of order, and is easily adjusted to give any amount of spring desired, or to be rigid and allow no spring.

This new feature of Hanchett swages still further increases the efficiency of a swage which without this improvement has for a number of years been quite generally conceded to have the lead over any other swage manufactured. The spring bracket, in conjunction with the action of Hanchett dies, proves unusually effective in bending the tooth forward so that it may be faced perfectly with little grinding. With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted. We have already received some very enthusiastic letters from filers who have tried the new spring bracket, and they state that with the Hanchett swage thus equipped it will never be necessary to knock the teeth down with a hammer or use any other device for this purpose, as the spring bracket enables the swage to put the point just where it is wanted, and keep a full back. These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

When the swage is used upon a gang saw, a fork is furnished that has no forward projection, thus making it more convenient for swaging the last teeth at the lower end of the saw.



Hanchett Band Swage Shaper

For the obtaining of the most desirable results, the swage shaper has become an indispensable unit in the filing-room. The utility of the swage shaper for fitting band saws has been demonstrated for many years. The "Hanchett" Band Swage Shaper combines all the elements that go to make an ideal finish to the work of the saw swage. By the shaper every tooth is pressed into perfect shape, as in a mold, widest on face, widest at extreme points, tapering downward from the points and backward from the face, thus making a perfect shape and a perfect clearance. Added to this quality is that of making the shape of all the teeth absolutely uniform.

Let us send you our new 1909 Filing
Room Catalog No. 6. It will interest you.

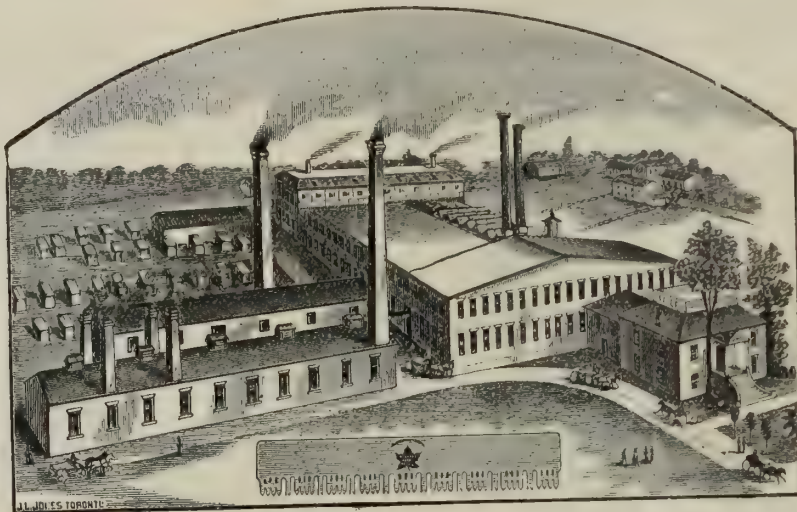
Hanchett Swage Works

BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor
Save Time

Save Gumming
Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

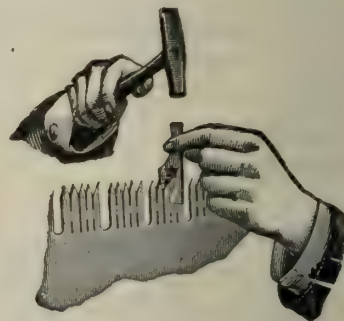
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

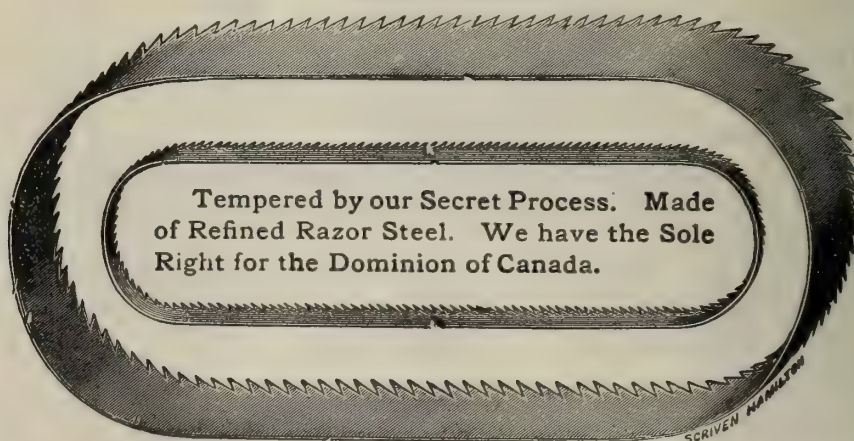
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

JUST OUT The New Waterous Band Mill

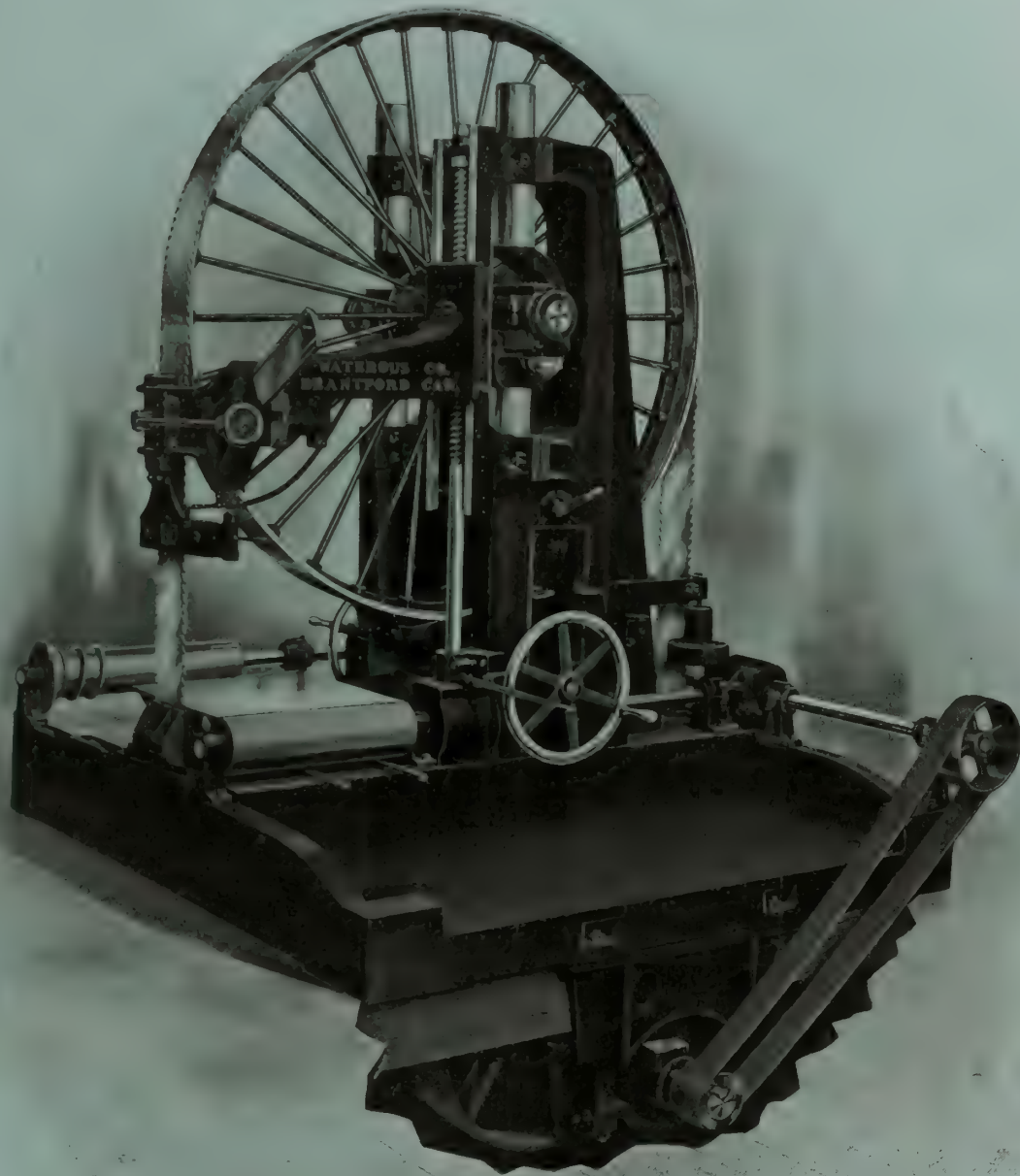
8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., Sizes—Single and Double Cutting

The latest most up-to-date mills on the market.

Upper guide of patented safety saw centre swing design adjustable vertically and horizontally. Is fitted with quick opening device; is water coated and non-breakable.

Upper guide arm raised and lowered by power mechanism.

Lowersawguide designed on same principle as upper to swing above centre of saw. Is quick opening and under control of tail Sawyer.



The product of our 50 years experience in saw-mill business.

Columns solid, rigid, giving wide range of adjustment to upper wheels.

Upper wheel raised and lowered by jack screws and gearing.

Tensioning device acts independently of position of upper wheel and removes all jar from saw by patented self-cushioning tension weights.

CUT of 8"—DOUBLE CUTTING.

Tilting Device Improved and Simplified.

Cross Lining Adjustments also Supplied.

Frame very Heavy and Extends Completely Around Mill.

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Waterous Engine Works Co.

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Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited
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Specialists on Lumber Insurance

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Many lumber dealers fail to recognize the advantage of stocking building supplies.

There is money in this line for the wide awake firms.

Colonial
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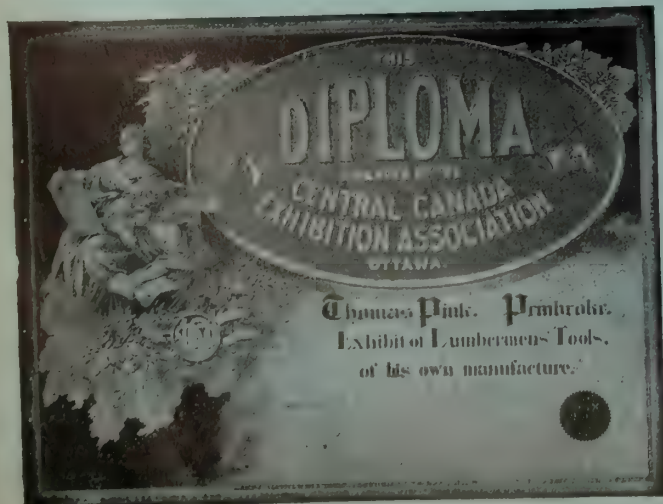
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LEATHER
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Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants

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Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

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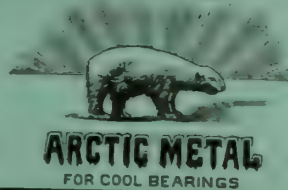
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Look us up! We have played no small part
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Nine-tenths of the manufacturers of Wood-Working
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ARCTIC METAL
It is Reliable It Satisfies



We Guarantee every pound of ARCTIC METAL
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Genuine Oak

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Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing,
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Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in
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**LUMBERMEN'S, CONTRACTORS' and
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Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing,
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Window Tent for Consumptives.

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"THE GREAT BELT"

BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

STRENGTH
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FOR RELIABILITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

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WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING FOR THE
WET PLACES IN THE SAWMILL

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LET US SEND YOU
PRICES &
SAMPLES

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MONTREAL
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PETERBORO SAW MILLS

Sawmill Machinery that has Run for Twenty Years Without Costing Anything for Repairs

A few days ago, one of our salesmen called on a sawmill man who was talking of putting in a new Jack Works and a Husk Frame.

“ Said the Millman: I am going to put in a Hamilton outfit, the same as—————’s; he has had it in use for over twenty years and has never spent a cent on it.”

The best of such a statement is that it is true of more than one of our installations—other mills have had the same good results.

Surely machinery which will run season after season for more than twenty years without breaking down is good enough for anybody.

But—can you afford to buy machinery that is NOT built as well as that?

Nothing less than reliable machinery is of any use to you.

That’s the kind we make—the “ twenty-year ” kind, practically repair proof.

It is only with sturdy, properly built machinery that you can cut good lumber or run your business at a profit, and that’s the only kind we know anything about.

**Our Catalogues show everything for a Sawmill,
shall we send them to you?**

WILLIAM HAMILTON Co. LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO.

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Parry Sound Lumber Co.
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Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed

Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

We have the following stock, all perfectly dry, which we desire to move quickly:

3,000 feet 2x6 and up 18-22 feet long White Pine
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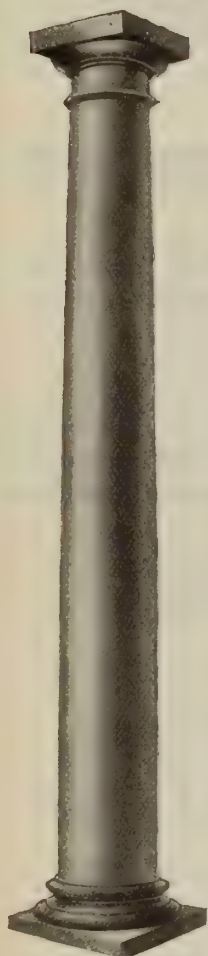
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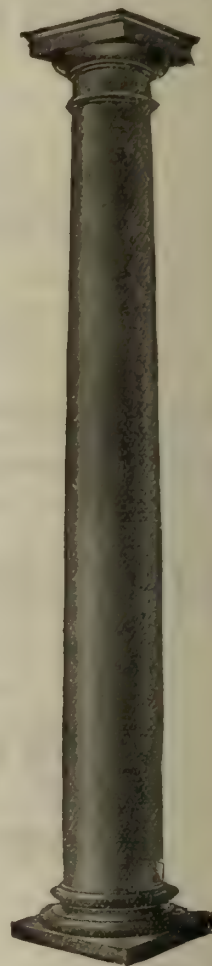
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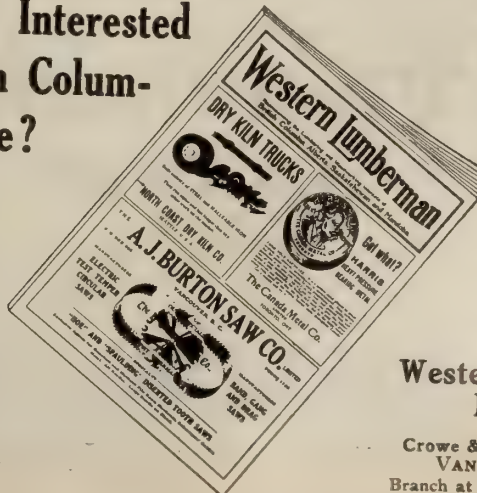
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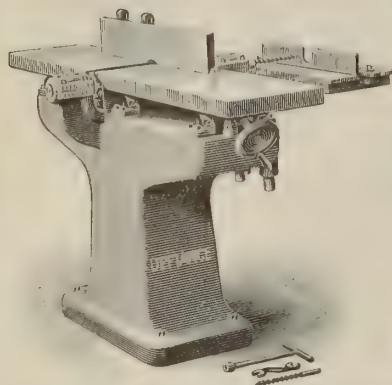
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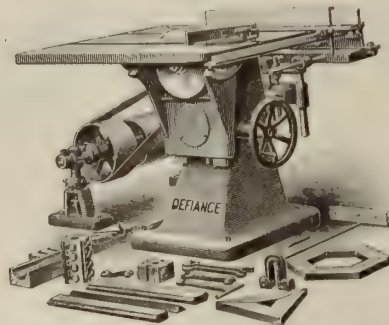
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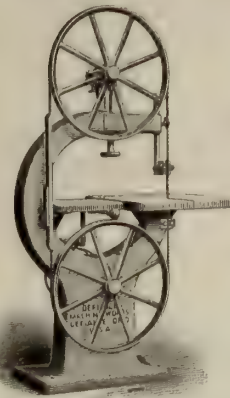
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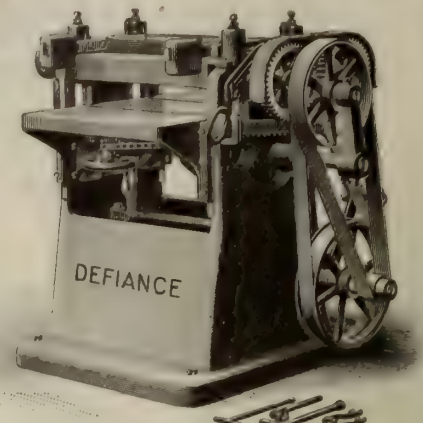
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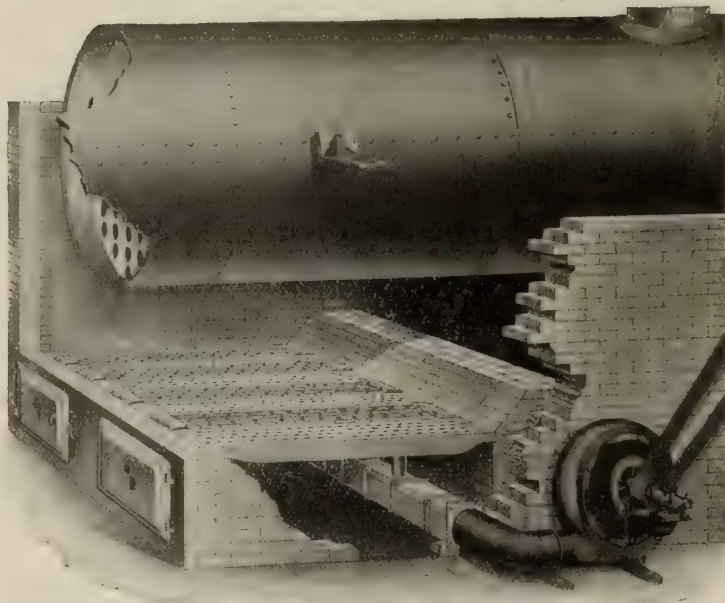
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The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

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The Improved Hot Blast Grate



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Developes more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

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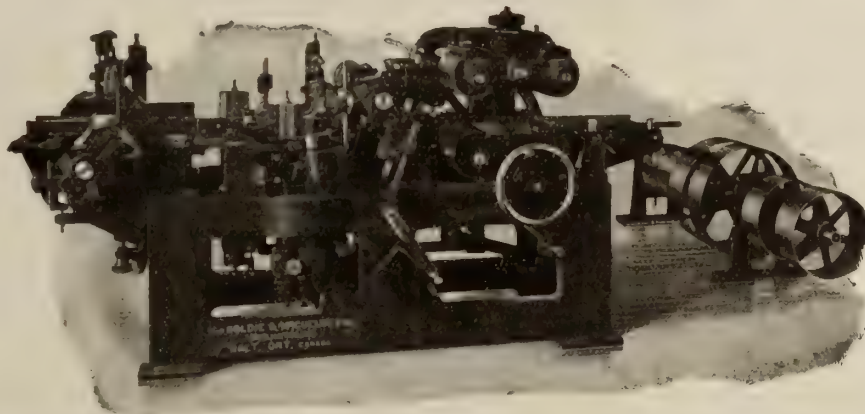
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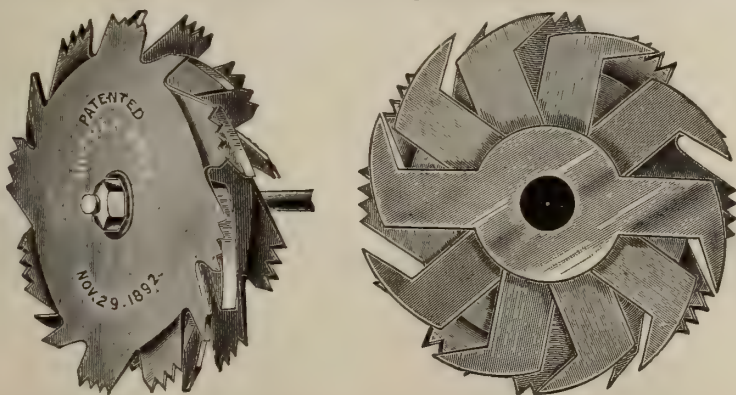
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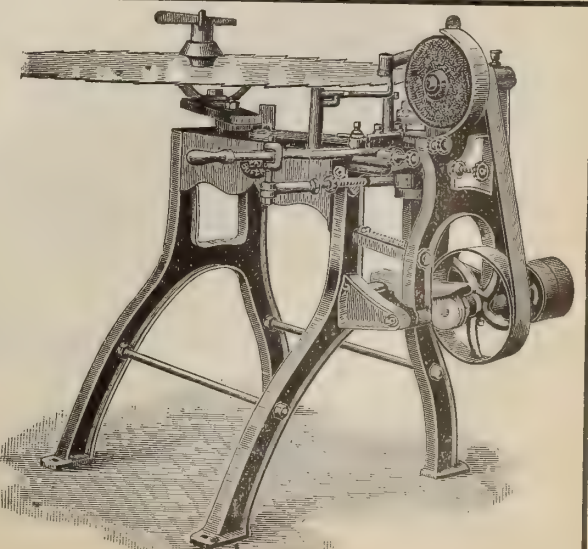
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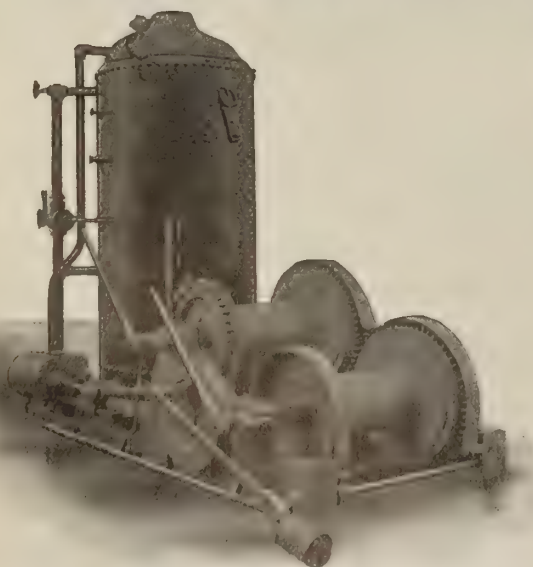
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, July 15, 1909

No. 14

B. C. Lumbermen Support C. L. A.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has been visiting British Columbia recently in the interests of the Association, and has met with most encouraging success. The object of Mr. Hawkins' visit was to enlist the interest and support of the lumbermen of the West in the work of the Association and to persuade them to become members. He has been successful in obtaining a large number of new members. According to a press report, which is published elsewhere in this issue, he has secured as members "practically all the coast lumbermen." This will be welcome news to those in Ontario and eastern Canada who have been active in the organization of the Association and have done a great deal of the pioneer work in its formation. Some anxiety was felt at first as to the attitude which western lumbermen would adopt toward the new Association, as the interests of the West and the East have not always coincided with one another. Apparently the lumbermen of the West have taken a large view of the situation and have readily realized the great usefulness which the Association will have for them, as well as for all lumbermen in Canada.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association will work hand in hand with existing local associations of lumbermen, and it is believed that its interests will not clash at all with the interests of others. Its main objects will be to look after the legislative interests of its members and to represent the lumber interests of Canada before such bodies as the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. Already it has done an important and successful work before the Railway Board, and the indications are that its field of usefulness will be greatly enlarged from time to time. In the United States similar associations have been in existence for some time and have established records of continually increasing usefulness. They have secured a better public appreciation of the interests of lum-

bermen and have assisted greatly in overcoming difficulties which could not be handled by local bodies.

There are so many questions which can be taken up by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to the advantage of the lumbermen throughout the country that it is no wonder that the people of the West have been quick to recognize its value. With the increased influence afforded by the support of the West the Association should enjoy during the present year and in the years to come even greater success than the already large measure which it has secured through the activity and conscientious efforts of those who have done the work of organization. It is interesting in connection with this matter to note that Mr. Hawkins is impressed by the good prospects for improvement in the lumber business. In an interview he corroborated the views which have frequently been expressed of late by others who have had an opportunity of investigating conditions at first hand. He believes that there will be a rapid return of normal lumber prices as a result of the success of the crops on the prairies.

Market Conditions for Low Grades

The views of a number of manufacturers and users of box lumber in Ontario as to the conditions which prevail in the market for box lumber and boxes will be found in another part of this issue. They make interesting reading, especially because of their remarkable lack of unanimity, and also because, while all agree as to the dulness of the market at present, none agree entirely as to its cause or as to the probable outcome of the present conditions. There are one or two points, however, upon which most of them agree. The present dulness has continued for a year or more and has been coincident with the depression in general business conditions which commenced in 1907. Previous to 1907 the market for box lumber was extremely brisk. There was a good demand and prices soared. They soared so high that several substitutes took advantage of the situation and secured a much stronger hold upon public favor than they had previously enjoyed. While prices were so high manufacturers contracted a habit of producing all the lumber they could, a habit which has been difficult to correct. Its evil effects, in fact, are still felt.

There was nothing to worry about so long as prices remained high. When the change came, however, matters took on a different appearance. Manufacturers who had formerly had difficulty in filling all their orders found their trade dwindling rapidly and competition became very keen. Price cutting became common and before long the margin of profit had been wiped out. Conservative manufacturers then called a halt and refused to manufacture or sell at less than it cost them to produce, but, as is generally the case, some were found who, it is claimed, sought to retain their trade by carrying it on for the time being at a loss. This policy was based upon a mistaken idea that the depression in business was to be only of a fleeting nature, but now that it has lasted for the best part of two years the situation has become serious. At present there are three alternatives ahead. Trade may improve and do away naturally with the evils of price cutting and poor demand; price cutting may be done away with willingly by those who indulge in it, or it may continue, and credits may become so strained as to bring disaster to those who have been least conservative in their dealings. There is no necessity for the latter alternative to come to pass and there should be every incentive for manufacturers to persuade them to give up trying to force an unwilling public to buy.

The present is a time when one would expect reasonable men to do their utmost to pull together for the benefit of all concerned. With reasonable co-operation, manufacturers to-day should be able to secure enough business at fair rates to keep them all going along until business conditions improve. With price cutting, nobody can make money and somebody may lose a lot of it.

Aside from the difficulties which price cutting present, the manufacturers whose opinions have been sought took strangely different views of the present situation and its probable outcome. One believed that the fall would see some improvement. He thought nothing of the stories of the substitution of paper, fibre, yellow pine, gum spruce, etc., for white pine, and in this he was upheld by another, who declared that white pine was king so far as the box business was concerned. Another believed that white pine had lost business to paper which it would probably

never recover. One thought that the box manufacturing business would pick up in the fall, another thought it might do so, and a third believed that the price of white pine stumpage in Ontario had become so high that perhaps the days of profitable lumbering in Ontario had come to an end and the box-making industry, along with the lumbering industry, would dwindle unless the demand for lumber became great enough to make manufacturing profitable even at the present high cost of stumpage. He believed, however, that under the policy of selling timber berths to the highest bidder there would always be someone ignorant enough of actual conditions to bid more than a berth was worth and so keep matters pretty well in the same situation as they are to-day.

It is difficult to strike a happy mean between these extreme views, but there is reason to believe that the safest opinion to agree with to-day

is one on the side of optimism. General trade conditions are improving everywhere. Statistics show that manufacturing is increasing and that the demand for merchandise in general is increasing also. Coincident with such conditions as these the demand for lumber must improve. If more goods are to be manufactured there must be greater facilities for moving them. More freight cars must be built and more boxes must be manufactured. There is a fairly general opinion to-day that the lumber market has already improved considerably since the beginning of the present year. The turning point was apparently passed this spring, and though the full tide of prosperity may not be expected to flow until after another crop has been garnered and the tariff uncertainty in the United States has been removed, both these events seem about to come to pass within a short time.

Conventional Lengths Cause Large Waste of Lumber

The fact that great waste occurs in ordinary lumber manufacturing, because short and odd lengths and widths are not used has been mainly blamed on the lumberman. The truth is, however, that the lumberman is practically helpless. He can find a paying market only for the lumber cut from logs of regulation length, as called for by the builders and architects. If specifications were drawn for the sizes actually used, the short logs would be in demand, and the tremendous present waste due to this cause would be saved.

This fact has recently been brought out in connection with the study of forest utilization now being made by the United States Forest Service for the National Conservation Commission. One of the schedules of inquiry sent to lumber manufacturers contained a query as to the extent to which more careful specifications of material might reduce waste. Replies to this query show that in some cases as much as 25 per cent. of the felled trees are never hauled from the woods, simply because specifications cling to conventional lengths.

Thus, lumber in long lengths is frequently ordered for use in lengths of from one to six feet, and yet the short lengths, which would exactly and economically meet the requirements, cannot be sold. An example is the case of bevelled siding. "I have just taken a book issued by a prominent architect," writes the secretary of a prominent lumber association, "containing about 200 designs of houses, and on all of these designs, I believe that 40 per cent. of the siding on these houses is under six feet in length. At the same time, the contractor will order lengths of from 12 to 16 feet in order to build them."

"It has always been the custom to sell lumber in even lengths only, and our prices on lengths under ten feet in almost any material, are from

\$2 to \$10 per thousand less than for lengths above ten feet. In cutting any kind of finished product, such as flooring, ceiling, bevelled siding, etc., in order to grade the lumber in an economical manner, there is bound to be from 5 to 10 per cent. of the lengths under 10 feet long. It is the rule with most manufacturers to burn up all lengths under six feet, as there is absolutely no sale for them. While, on the other hand, the architect and the contractor order their lumber in long lengths with the idea of cutting it up into lengths from one to six feet when placing it on the building."

The same writer says that 10 or 20 foot lengths are commonly specified for the flooring of porches five feet wide. He concludes by making the following estimate of the waste occurring from this practice of disregarding the saving of waste in building specifications. "I think the waste in our timber products, caused by this one fact, which you will readily see, prohibits a man from going to the expense of taking any timber out of the woods that he might cut into these short lengths and find a market for, and which gives him no market for the short lengths that do accrue in the ordinary manufacture of logs in longer lengths, will easily run to 25 per cent. of the timber on any section of land."

It would be a great mistake to charge such waste as this to the voluntary device of the lumberman, who wastes only what he cannot use in his business. The closer drawing of specifications, with a better knowledge of the timber situation, and with more careful regard to the possible use of the short lengths now ignored would not only help the lumbermen to larger profits but greatly prolong the duration of the lumber supply.

Factory Inspectors Make Suggestions for Mill Owners

In the reports of the various factory inspectors of Ontario, for the year, mention is frequently made of the dangerous machines used in sawmills, and of the necessity for having them thoroughly guarded. Inspector R. Hungerford suggests that mill owners are either indifferent or ignorant of the law and fail to report the accidents happening in their mills. His recommendation is that the inspector should visit sawmills as frequently as possible. Mr. Hungerford's remarks on sawmills are as follows:

"Though I have seldom seen a report upon the subject of a sawmill, I have during my short experience as an inspector arrived at the conclusion that it should be rated among the important industrial institutions of the province—important because of the vast wealth involved, and the great number of citizens employed during the winter months in the lumber woods and in the mills during the summer.

"It may not be generally known to those having no interest in the lumber or sawmill industry, that we have many thriving little towns in the northern part of the province the male population of which are almost exclusively employed in sawmills, some mills employing in the neighborhood of 300 men.

"From the inspector's standpoint, the sawmill is of a very different character from that of other mills or factories. It is seldom, if ever, necessary to enquire very closely into the sanitary condition of a sawmill owing to the fact of their being almost without exception situated

on the shore of a healthy lake or river in a sparsely populated part of the northern country.

"Ventilation is another feature of the sawmill, which seldom requires the strict observation of the inspector, as in a very large percentage of the mills the employee is as well supplied with fresh air as if he were out in the middle of the lake.

"There is also the temporary character of the mill to be considered, being usually built where timber can be conveniently procured. When the timber in the locality becomes exhausted it becomes necessary in many cases to remove the mill back to the forest where timber is more plentiful. In consequence of this, the great majority of sawmills are of but a temporary character, and are not built with any view of permanency, as most other factories are.

"There is no mill or factory to my knowledge requiring more attention by the inspector than the sawmill, owing to the frequency of accidents and the great dangers in their operation. I feel perfectly safe in saying there are more accidents in sawmills than in any other factories or mills employing the same number of men. I may say that out of three fatal accidents reported in the district assigned to me within the past year all occurred in sawmills. Whether through indifference or ignorance of the law, it seems to be extremely difficult for us to get the mill owners to report accidents happening in their mills. In consequence it is not an easy task for us to form even a reasonable idea or publish an

accurate report of accidents happening in mills of this character.

"I have experienced some little trouble in sawmills owing to the employment of boys under fourteen years of age; or, rather in the lath mill, which is a part of every mill of any considerable size. The cutting of lath is generally given over to one man by contract, who, in his desire to make all the money possible, hires boys at a low rate of wages to perform some branches of the work, at which, it is said, they soon become quite expert and, in fact, just as useful as men. I have also found boys under the required age engaged in packing shingles, another adjunct to the lath mill.

"One of the most dangerous machines used in the sawmill is the gang edger, which, fortunately, is not in general use owing to the ex-

treme danger in its operation. They are, however, in use in some few mills, and should not be used without a guard. The great danger in the use of the gang edger is in the lumber jamming and catching on the top of the saws, and being thrown back with great violence, thus greatly endangering the lives of those operating it. A guard has been invented by a Peterboro man, which I have seen work, and I think it is a capital safeguard. This guard makes it impossible for the lumber to fly back, even though the saw catches it.

"Considering the tendency to work boys in mills, and realizing the necessity of guarding so much dangerous machinery, I would deem it advisable for the inspector to make his visits to sawmills as frequent as possible."

Improvement Indicated by Railroad Buying and Crop Reports

There is no need for lumbermen to wear rose colored glasses to obtain an encouraging view of the market situation to-day. There are always people who will not admit that things are looking brighter until they are dazzling, and whose delight is to discourse upon the troubles with which they are blessed. To-day there are many of this class left from the ranks of those who have felt the pinch of hard times during the last year or more. The chronic grumbler has had a long innings, but the indications are that he will soon be bowled out. He must even now be feeling nervous when he considers the crop reports which are coming in from all parts of the country. Last year's crop was a good one and furnished the foundation for the return of prosperity which a good crop this year is certain to bring. Up to date the crop reports have been of the most promising nature. Larger areas under cultivation and an abundant yield are indicated from practically every point. Farmers at present are securing unusually high prices for their products and farming has become one of the most profitable of employments. New settlers are going into the Canadian prairies and into the United States southwest by train-loads. Farmers who have already become settled are showing their faith in the prosperity of the country by completing the long-delayed arrangements for new houses and barns. The farmer and the business man of Canada have awakened once more to the great opportunities which lie before them, and when the country is in full realization of these there is no telling how great its achievements will be.

In addition to the good crop reports there is another indication which is just as certain a barometer of the state of trade. The railways have again come into the market with their demands for lumber and equipment of all kinds. When the railroads commence to buy, lumbermen know that there is good reason for confidence. The stoppage of railroad purchases is a storm signal and the wise ones lose no time in taking cover. The large United States railroads commenced to make enquiries a couple of months ago and to-day they are making purchases. Canadian railroads are not so important a factor of this sort as those in the States because they are in the habit of keeping their equipment in better condi-

tion and not allowing it to be neglected so much in dull times. The United States railroads stop their purchases almost entirely on the first sign of business depression.

The appearance of the United States railroads on the market as buyers has had a splendid effect upon lumber in the United States and the improvement was also quickly felt in Canada. The situation as viewed by the "American Lumberman" is briefly expressed in the following language: "Signs of returning activity are everywhere, and are marked in such plain figures that those who run may read. The best evidence of this is found in the increased activity in the railroad purchasing departments. Practically all of the important equipment companies report that May brought them better business than they have had in twelve months. The first signs of improvement became perceptible in April, and in May the long looked for equipment buying by railroads developed to such an extent that in some cases plants that had been long idle had to be reopened and new men employed to meet the increased business. This does not mean that business has improved to anywhere near the level of the prosperous year 1907, but, compared with the period of idleness last summer and fall, is an encouraging gain. The present operation of large companies is said to represent gains of from 20 to 50 per cent. over the low mark last year.

"Equipment company officials predict a continued improvement. They emphasize the fact that not since early last year until in June have the railroads bought either cars or locomotives to an extent worth considering and that they must eventually come into the market to renew rolling stock that has meantime deteriorated or "died." That the railroad companies are already beginning to do this is already evidenced by the number of fairly large orders for passenger and freight cars that have recently been reported. The best buying of equipment thus far has come from the Harriman lines and the Pennsylvania and Gould roads. The fact that these important interests were the first in the market is taken in equipment circles as significant of full confidence that the country is on the eve of a period of great prosperity."

British Columbia Loggers Again Want to Export Surplus

A movement is on foot to persuade the Provincial Government to suspend again the law which prohibits the export of cedar logs from British Columbia. Last year the Government suspended the operation of the law for a limited period, to afford those who could not dispose of their cedar locally an opportunity to do so across the line, so as to get rid of second and third grade logs which could not be sold in British Columbia. It has not been the intention of the Government, however, to let the United States deplete our forests of the cedar we can use ourselves. It is claimed now that cedar logs have been accumulating, and that there are now 50,000,000 feet in the water, which will nearly all be lost unless they are shipped across the line.

Some will ask, however, why, in the face of the prohibitive law, loggers should continue to cut cedar logs until they glut the market? The question has two sides. On Puget Sound cedar is not so plentiful as in British Columbia, and if the mills on the Sound, protected with an exclusive tariff on shingles, can get our logs, they can turn them into shingles and keep our shingles out of the United States market. Many lumbermen believe that the British Columbia law against the export of cedar logs should not be suspended at this juncture at any rate, particularly in the face of the aggressive policy of the United States authorities in proposing to increase the tariff on Canadian shingles from 30 to 50 cents a thousand.

During the month of April the products of the forest imported into Canada amounted in value to \$522,922. The exports of domestic forest products were valued at \$1,642,465, against \$1,579,794 in April, 1908, and \$1,618,714 in April, 1907.

A movement is on foot, promoted by the London, Ont., Board of Trade, for the holding of a conference of expert representatives, conversant with the inspection and construction of all kinds of boilers, to formulate a boiler inspection act for uniform use all over the Dominion.

Box and Low Grade Lumber Markets

Widely Different Views Held by Various Manufacturers and Consumers—The Substitution of Paper, etc.—The Price Cutting Evil—Is Ontario Stumpage Too High?

The low prices which have prevailed for box and other low grades of lumber products in Ontario during the last year or two, have assisted in bringing about an unpleasant situation at present. One hears from manufacturers and dealers frequent reference to low prices, overproduction, competition of substitutes, etc., which it is difficult to harmonize entirely with the more optimistic views taken by other manufacturers and dealers. With a view to presenting the situation as viewed by different eyes, opinions were recently sought by the "Canada Lumberman" from a number of manufacturers, dealers and users of box lumber, the chief of which are published herewith. The "Canada Lumberman" would be pleased to publish the views of others upon this question or upon any other question of importance to its readers.

The manager of a large firm of manufacturers and users of box lumber stated that their business was improving and the demand had increased for all classes of mill culls and box and common shorts. Consumers of boxes appeared to be using more boxes than they had for a year past. The improvement had commenced to be noticeable about the first of June and the indications were that it would continue. Prices were steady and fairly good. In discussing the conditions which had led to the long continued depression in the market for box lumber, he assigned it to a large extent to the falling off of the demand for bacon boxes for export. For the last eight or twelve months bacon had been so high in price in Canada that the export had dwindled to practically nil. The bacon exported went largely in boxes, while domestic sales were made to a great extent in bags. He believed that with a return of general business activity it was almost certain that the demand for boxes would increase and the low grade lumber would feel the benefit. He did not expect any decided improvement in price at present or for some time to come, but thought that the improved demand would result in the large stocks of low grade lumber being more easily disposed of.

"Trade is not picking up much," stated another box manufacturer, "but the prices for box lumber are not so low as I expected. This is not because of any strength in the demand, but rather because the lumber is in the hands of those who can afford to hold it until better prices prevail. You can form some idea of the conditions so far as we are concerned, from the size of our staff. We can handle our business at present with a much smaller staff than we used to employ."

Better Prices in the Fall for Low Grades.

One of the largest firms of box lumber producers in Ontario, who are also manufacturers of box shooks, took a much more pleasant view of the situation than others. The trade was not any worse than it had been, anyway, their manager in Toronto stated. As to the demand, the Southern pine was coming in in such large quantities as to take away a great deal of the trade from Ontario white pine, but white pine was still "king," and those who could buy it at reasonable figures never failed to specify it. It was easy to account for the depression in the market which had been prevalent for so long, and which, however, was disappearing. The main reason was the general stagnation which the business world at large had gone through. The stagnation had now largely passed away. The demand for box lumber on both sides of the international boundary was increasing. The fruit trade was using a greater number of packages now than it had formerly, and box business on both sides of the line was greater than it had been at this time last year. "The glass factories also are now in the market," he stated, "and I see here and there signs which make things look very hopeful. On the other hand, I have to admit readily that there are no sales being made at any advanced prices. There are not two buyers for every lot of stock, nothing of that sort. The only thing that I base my views on is the general improvement in business which has taken place since the spring. I received an order this morning from one of the railroads for quite a good bill of stuff. It happened to be an order for hemlock, and did not affect the low grade lumber market to any extent, but it showed that the railroads were again in the market for lumber. As soon as the railroads begin to buy, Southern pine and other classes of lumber begin to move more freely. I think the general tone of the market is better. That is all I say. As to the box business to-day, there is not a dollar to be made in it, but business will soon improve."

"The stocks of low grade lumber on the Georgian bay are pretty heavy but there is a greater percentage of mill culls in them than there was some years ago. For this reason the actual amount of stock should not be compared with former quantities. However, the amount of stocks must be out of balance with normal conditions, because the demand to-day is mostly for common and better white pine. The demand for these grades is good, but for the mill culls there is no demand."

"I am inclined to believe that late fall sales of low grades will show an advance, but that midsummer sales will be on the present basis. The white pine box situation has more of promise in it now than it has had at any time in the last six months. The demand of the railroads is the key to the whole situation. Other consumers keep on buying most of the time, though perhaps to a limited extent only, but when stagnation sets in, the railroads shut off their purchases entirely. Their appearance in the market at the present time is the most hopeful sign to be found."

"With any reasonable resumption of business, stocks will clear away all right. We are not in the doldrums by any means. We are simply just in the balance. We are doing a fair amount of business. So is everyone else. All we need is a little of that ginger which puts snap into business and makes pleasure of it. At present there is no money in the business for anybody."

"This bugbear about substitutes such as Southern pine is hardly worth bothering about. It has been with us for many years and will probably remain, but in spite of it white pine is still king."

No Immediate Improvement Expected.

A rather different view of the situation was taken by the manager of another large firm of manufacturers and users of box and low grade lumber. In spite of the improvement in the demand for the better grades of lumber which had been noticeable during the last two or three weeks, the market in general, he believed, had a number of unsatisfactory features which were causing uncertainty and anxiety to manufacturers and dealers. The prices of low grade lumber in Ontario, especially box lumber, were low and the market very dull. The low grade business was entirely of the hand to mouth character and the manufacturers in the Georgian bay district who had been accumulating stocks for almost two years, were in such a position now that they seem inclined to do almost anything rather than to increase their stocks still further. They were looking to the box manufacturers for some relief, as this was their busy season. Box manufacturers, however, were in almost as unpleasant a situation as the manufacturers of box lumber.

When the prices of pine stocks went up so high two years ago in Ontario, box manufacturers naturally sought for substitutes, he said. These were found in gum, yellow pine, spruce, etc., and the United States demand for Ontario pine stocks, as well as the Ontario demand, fell off greatly. At the same time users of boxes found substitutes for the wooden articles when the high price of white pine stock sent up the price for boxes. Paper boxes came into use and in some cases largely took the place of the wooden articles. In one instance a consumer of 10,000,000 feet of box lumber found that for 3,000,000 feet, paper could be used profitably as a substitute. The paper proved satisfactory and its use would probably be continued. This large business had been entirely lost to the makers of wooden boxes, and the same had been the case in other instances.

Although the prices of box lumber had fallen off largely during the last two years, box manufacturers had been unable to take advantage of them for anything except a hand-to-mouth business. Some manufacturers of box lumber had been trying to make sales in large quantities by offering special inducements, but the box manufacturers could not afford to stock up with material, in the face of poor demand and the strong competition of successful substitutes. Manufacturers of box lumber, however, seemed to be expecting an advance in prices. They argued that the settlement of the United States tariff, which was now in sight, and the general improvement in business throughout the country, would do a great deal towards bringing about a better demand for the low grades of lumber. Some of them were reported to be holding out firmly in the expectation of better prices in the immediate future. It was difficult to see, however, that they had any really strong reason for counting upon this betterment in the face of the depression of the box industry.

With returning business activity it was natural to expect that the demand for lumber would improve, but the situation in regard to low grade lumber in Ontario contained factors which rendered the matter of improvement quite problematical. The substitution of yellow pine, gum, spruce, etc., for Ontario white pine had been so general, that one could not help believing it would be difficult to oust the substitutes from the market. A large amount of the trade which formerly came to the producers of Ontario white pine culls would now go to the substitutes. This would probably prevent a complete restoration of the conditions which formerly prevailed.

There was still another factor which was peculiar to Ontario. The cost of lumbering in Ontario had been increased artificially by the Ontario Government to such an extent that it was questionable whether the days

when fortunes could be made out of Ontario lumber were not entirely in the past. The charges made by the Ontario Government were so arranged that the cost of a permit to cut lumber was now so great that it could seldom pay those who bought a berth, to work it. As an instance of this, the recent sale of No. 2 berth of the Dokis Indian Reserve was interesting. The price paid for the berth was \$64,700. This was a Dominion Government sale, but the same thing applied to it, and he believed that the purchasers would be unable to make any money out of the berth. Whatever the ultimate effect of the high cost of lumbering in Ontario might be, in the way of preserving the timber supply, the immediate effect was that the cost of producing lumber in Ontario was growing rapidly, while at the same time competition from other sources, and general business depression, had conspired to make lumber manufacturers question seriously how long they would be able to stand the strain.

To come back to the original question, it became increasingly difficult to understand how one could expect, at present, any decided betterment in the prices of low grade lumber in Ontario. Many things would have to occur before it could be brought about. The substitutes would have to be cut out of the market. The United States demand would have to pick up greatly. Large accumulations of stock at the mills would have to be sold, and the tariff uncertainty would have to be settled. These things might all happen, but the chances were against them.

Price Cutting the Real Cause of Trouble.

"Lumber is holding its own pretty well," said the manager of another company who manufacture and use box lumber. "From the box maker's point of view it would have been better, however, if it had kept up at the figures of 1907. When lumber dropped \$1 a thousand the users of boxes immediately thought there ought to be a drop in the price of boxes. The amount of lumber in a box is so small that in order to make any reduction at all the decrease had to be about \$4 or \$5 a thousand.

"The demand for boxes is better than it was at this time last year, but there are more factories to turn them out and the capacity has been greatly increased. There are so many new ones in the business that some of the older factories are not running more than 50 per cent. of their capacity. It looks now as though there will be no improvement in prices until some of the weaker manufacturers have been obliged to go out of business.

"There is not any too much dry stock offering. If there is any offering a man should be very careful about buying it, and see what is the matter with it. It may be, however, that it is all right and that the owners may have to move it so as to make room for new stock.

"All this talk about white pine being depressed because of the competition of substitutes such as paper, fibre, etc., is wide of the mark. There is no substitute for white pine. The substitution talk is simply an argument to help make something for nothing by putting prices down. The railroads will soon get tired of carrying that stuff, as they have to pay so much more upon claims made for damages to the stock carried in paper packages. On the other side people who receive their stuff in these bad packages are complaining greatly. I think we are following suit too much. It is partly the consumers' fault for not being more particular about the condition of the package when he receives it, and it is partly the fault of the manufacturer for taking too much notice of the customer who wants lower prices, and producing thinner packages to meet competition.

"The quality of lumber we are putting into boxes to-day is better than it has ever been. This is because of the low price of mill run which we are using now. The culls from which we used to make boxes contain a much greater amount of waste than the mill run.

"In three or four weeks I expect that the canned goods factories will be opening up again and will be needing many boxes. I do not know what the canners are going to pack this year, though I am inclined to think that they are carrying a heavy stock in the warehouses, heavier than the public are aware of. I am told that they have not made contracts with the farmers as yet to any great extent. This would make it look as though they might need fewer boxes than usual. There will be lots of small fruit, however, I think.

"According to the Customs receipts and the railroad reports, business is increasing generally and if the people in our business were sane there would be more money in it. There has been far too much price cutting. Some big manufacturers are selling below cost and a number of small ones have been doing the same. I know of contracts which we figured on and which were filled by others at prices 25 per cent. less. The prices we offered were as close to cost as anyone could get. If these people would put a cost system of accounting in operation they would see that they are losing money and the matter would be fixed, as no one ever wants to give away something for nothing."

The Board of Railway Commissioners has made an order disallowing certain advances in Supplement 1 to Canadian Classification 14, as follows: It was proposed to advance the ratings on joiners' work in carloads from sixth to fifth class, and to increase the minimum carload weight on hoops from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds. Some of the changes were serious, representing a considerable advance in rates.

Gum Manufacturers Will Curtail

Decision Reached at General Meeting—Campaign Proposed for Stopping Competition of Paper Boxes

The manufacturers of gum lumber in the United States who are credited with having done much to injure the market for low grade white pine products, seem to have gained little or nothing by the forcing of their product upon the market. At a meeting held recently at Memphis, Tenn., the unsatisfactory condition of the market was freely discussed and many speakers declared that they were not obtaining for their product the cost of labor, to say nothing of the price of the stumpage. In this, they are on a par with the producers of many other classes of low grade lumber, and although it is not a matter to rejoice about, it is a pleasant thing for the producers of Canadian white pine to learn that the producers of one of the most important substitutes for white pine have at last looked the situation squarely in the face and decided to seek an immediate remedy by way of the curtailment route.

The meeting referred to was largely attended and the most important address was one delivered by Mr. R. M. Carrier, president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. Carrier said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of seeing if something could not be done for the betterment of the gum market. They were confronted, not by a theory but by a condition, and a bad one at that. Their object was to determine whether the product they placed on the market netted them more or less than it actually cost to put it on sticks. He was of opinion that they were not making money, and he especially urged all of the manufacturers of gum lumber to cease cutting their gum stumpage as much as possible until gum lumber should have reached a price which would net a legitimate profit. Gum stumpage was very valuable and it was only a question of a short time until this value could be obtained. Already a number of plants had stopped cutting gum or would do so in the very near future. Among them were the following: Three States Lumber Company; Lamb-Fish Lumber Company; Houston Brother's; Knott Lumber Company, and the Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

"There is another point I wish to take up," said Mr. Carrier, "and that is the substitution of paper boxes where wood was formerly used. This is something which is badly affecting the low grade lumber market, which product is sold very largely to the box manufacturer or made into shocks by ourselves. We should do everything in our power to stop this substitution. Those of us who run commissaries in connection with our other business should absolutely refuse to accept goods packed in paper boxes (except small cartons).

"Your wholesale merchant will tell you that he has not these goods on hand packed in wood. That is just what we want. Refuse to buy them at all, and he will soon get them packed the way you wish. Ask your friends, the grocerymen, to demand wooden packages, show them where it is impossible to use a paper box over again, and that the goods are very frequently damaged in shipping. It is my intention to have our local paper publish an article upon this subject in an effort to show the local grocerymen how it will be to their advantage to receive goods packed only in wood, and in addition to the reasons pointed out, I will show to him that every time he receives a paper package, he is crippling a home industry, our box factory and plant in general, and, therefore, directly crippling himself. You should also go among your railroad friends and show them why they should raise the classification on goods shipped in paper. Show them where they lose freight, not only on the lumber to make the boxes, but on the weight of the boxes themselves when packed. If all of the lumbermen will do this, it is bound to cause an increased demand for low grade lumber.

Mr. Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, also addressed the meeting. He stated that the gum lumber business was in a disastrous condition at present. A number of people who tried to hold their lumber until the market improved, found that the lumber perished while on the stick and became unmarketable. The only plan which would improve the conditions was to shut down the mills until a natural consumption again prevailed. Box makers stated that there had been in the last year a loss of nearly 40 per cent. of business as a result of the substitution of paper, fibre and pulp board in the making of boxes. In advocating a policy of purchasing only goods done up in wooden boxes Mr. Doster said that four reasons for the good of the storekeeper could be given for this policy, as follows: (1) The country storekeeper can use these boxes again for reshipping purchases in the outlying districts of his locality; (2) The storekeeper of more inhabited localities save their boxes and sell them or use them for reshipping purchases, giving them a cash income which they cannot receive from the paper or pulpwood boxes; (3) They are received by merchants in much better shape than those shipped in paper or pulpwood; (4) The wooden boxes resist dampness and you all know how paper will soften when placed in such condition.

Resolutions following out the suggestions of the speakers were adopted by the meeting.

Ontario's Timber Statistics for 1908

Revenue from Timber Dues—The Largest in the History of the Province—The Forest Reserves and the Fire Problem.

The annual report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of Ontario, for the year 1908, has just been published. The report, regarding woods and forests, is in part as follows:

"The total revenue from woods and forests was \$1,786,338.99, consisting of bonue, \$100,879.39; timber dues, \$1,618,242.58; ground rent, \$65,150.87; transfer fees, \$2,066.15. The revenue from timber dues was the largest in the history of the province. Of this amount, however, \$496,000 accrued during 1907, but owing to financial stringency, payment was not enforced during that year. The collections proper for 1908 were \$1,224,243, and we carried forward into 1909 \$235,368, owing to inability of lumbermen to pay. In the history of the department it has never been the practice to insist upon payments being made if the parties

ing the dry period, many of them reckless and careless as to the danger of leaving fires burning when they move camp, etc. The ideal state would be to keep everybody out of the forest, allowing no burning by settlers for clearing land during the summer months, etc., and that is what some people think should be done. Practically, this cannot be done; in the very nature of things, it would stop the clearing up of the lands for farming, create bad feeling and lead to the setting out of fires with malice, which can be easily done without discovery in an immense forest area. The ideal state being unattainable, practical efforts have been made to improve the situation, and the belief of the department is that a sound public opinion has been created upon this question among the denizens of the forests, that consequently forest fires are neither so fre-

Statement of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground Rent and Bonus during the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Agencies.	Area covered by timber license	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER.															
		Saw logs.				Boom and Dimension timber				Square timber.				Piles.	Pile timber.		
		Pine.		Other		Pine.		Other		Pine		Ash					
		Square miles.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Pieces.				Cubic feet.	Lineal feet.	Pieces.	Feet B.M.
Western Timber District.....	11,664	10,914,224	453,463,208	2,009,397	67,535,616	267,764	33,908,424	37,949	6,468,918	18,528	850,162	12	407	183,136	2,033	203,909	
Belleville Timber District.....	1,065½	254,838	15,898,274	205,033	7,227,060	3,838	636,703	2,474	1,095,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Timber District.....	6,201½	1,536,587	112,953,864	405,839	11,625,169	22,866	3,294,705	10,682	1,104,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18,931½	12,705,649	582,315,346	2,620,269	86,387,845	294,468	37,839,832	51,105	8,669,093	18,528	850,162	12	407	183,136	2,033	203,909	

General Statement of Timber.—Continued.

Agencies.	Cedar.	Cordwood.		Tan Bark	Railway Ties.	Posts	Telegraph Poles	Head Blocks.	Stave Bolts.	Pulpwood.	Amounts Accrued.						
		Hard.	Soft.														
		Lineal feet.	Cords.								Cords.	Cords.	Pieces.	Cords.	Pieces.	Pieces	Cords	Cords	Transfer bonus.	Interest.	Trespass.	Timber dues.	Bonus.	Ground rent.	Total.
Western Timber District.....	24,125	38,712	11,338	15,726	4,342,072	560	4,228	8,195	3,751	88,370	\$ c. 1,269 15	\$ c. 9,408 74	\$ c. 66,430 25	\$ c. 1,238,534 75	\$ c. 132,290 91	\$ c. 42,455 00	\$ c. 1,490,388 80
Belleville Timber District.....		230		222	1,097	389	2,184				123 00	272 80	1,409 21	21,819 42		3,978 00	27,602 43
Ottawa Timber District.. . . .		3,110	3,138	480	10,758	60	2,945			8,660	674 00	1,054 28	1,598 83	139,545 68		18,582 00	161,464 79
	24,125	42,052	14,476	16,428	4,353,927	1,009	9,357	8,195	3,751	97,030	1,066 15	10,735 82	69,438 29	1,399,899 85	132,290 91	65,015 00	1,679,446 02

were shown to be in circumstances where the enforcement would ruin them. They were extended every leniency if the security was sufficient, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum being charged on all balances unpaid at the end of the year. The situation of the lumber trade has slowly improved during the past year, and the recent stringency would seem to be passing away. One effect of the stringency of last year has been the curtailment of the output of the present winter, as from reports received the output of this year will be very much below that of last."

After outlining the measures which have been taken by the Government to preserve the forests from fire, the report says:

"The department is always pleased to receive suggestions as to the improvement of this service, and to give consideration to whatever appears desirable for that purpose. The only recent suggestions of any importance have been that the number of men should be increased, and that their pay should be added to. The department considers that the territory is pretty well guarded now, except, perhaps, in a few dangerous localities, as to which special action can be taken, and as to the increased remuneration, the department feels that it should be undertaken by the parties receiving the largest proportion of benefit from the service, that is the timber licensees.

"Of course, forest fires have occurred in spite of all the care and efforts we have made to prevent them. It is impossible to watch every one of the thousands of people who are wandering through the forest dur-

quent nor so disastrous as they used to be, and that the situation is yearly improving. The system has never been regarded as perfect, and we are consequently frequently inquiring of those experienced in such matters as to suggestions whereby the system can be made more effective. Last year we had some serious fires, but no great losses took place; where the timber was damaged we were able to offer it for sale before it became a loss. The reports we have received from timber licensees do not show any serious loss on licensed lands, and where the damage has occurred, they too, having prompt reports from the fire rangers, were able to arrange to cut the damaged timber before it went to waste.

"On licensed territory we had last year 376 men, at a cost of \$46,621.45; on railways, 147 men, at a cost of \$53,236.71; on lands of the Crown, 58 rangers, at a cost of \$17,398.52. Then, the licensees paid an equal amount to ours for rangers on licensed lands, viz., \$46,621.45. On forest reserves we had 111 men, costing \$45,805.18, so that there were on duty as fire rangers in the forest during the summer months, 692 men, at a cost of \$209,682.29."

The report also deals with the parks and reserves which have been established in areas which are valuable for their pine timber. In dealing with these the report says in part:—

"The first park established in the province was the Algonquin Park. At the time it was established, the territory covered by it was all under timber license, part of it for the cutting of all kinds of timber and part of it for the cutting of pine timber only. A careful inspection was made

The Development of Prince Rupert

A Lumberman's Views of the Embryo City—An Important Market for Lumber

of this territory, and finding it was unsuitable for agricultural purposes, contained a network of rivers and lakes, covered the head waters of seven or eight important streams, it was felt that it would be a public benefit to withdraw it from settlement, put a staff of rangers in it in order to protect it from trespass and fire, as well as to preserve the game, and as far as possible keep it in a state of nature. In this park we have a chief ranger with a staff of rangers under him to prevent fire and trespass. The area of this park is 1,216,000 acres.

"Rondeau Park is a small park containing about 5,000 acres. It is situated in one of the garden counties of Ontario, the county of Kent, on the shores of Lake Erie. Here are to be found specimens of all the ancient forest trees of Ontario, which it is almost impossible to find in any other locality.

"The Temagami Forest Reserve, the most important in the province, contains a large quantity of pine timber, which has been estimated at from three to four billions of feet. The pine timber is of good quality, and easily lumbered, part of it can be driven down to Ottawa city, and also to the Georgian bay or Lake Huron. It is being blocked out by surveys, and the quantity of timber on these blocks is being estimated from year to year for the purpose of ascertaining with closeness the actual quantity of timber there is in the reserve. There is a chief ranger in charge of this reserve, who had under him last year a staff of seventy rangers, at a cost of \$80,000. There were no serious fires in the reserve although in the vicinity of Gowganda lake there was a fire that did some damage. The quantity of timber was estimated and offered for sale and was sold for \$18 a thousand bonus, in addition to the Crown dues of \$2. This reserve has been carefully protected, but it is the subject of a good deal of anxiety just now. The pine timber is growing on the surface, and beneath it there are silver mines. Thousands of prospectors have gone in there, which will render a large increase in the ranging staff necessary. The area of this reserve is 3,563,600 acres.

"The Nipigon Reserve has an area of 4,670,080 acres. There is a considerable body of pine in this reserve, but it was to protect the spruce and pulpwood growing on this area and to preserve the game and fish that it was primarily set apart. Here there is a chief ranger with a staff under him. Owing to the construction of the Transcontinental Railway, there is a continual stream of travel through this reserve, as the line of construction runs through the north end of it. There have been some fires during the year, but none have done any serious damage. Twenty-two rangers were on duty there last year at a cost of about \$9,000.

"Thunder Cape Reserve is a small reserve, eighty miles in extent, which was set apart to protect the timber on the promontory called Thunder Cape. The Crown Timber Agent at Port Arthur is in charge of this reserve.

"The Mississauga Reserve is situated on the tributary to the Mississauga river, which flows into the Georgian bay of Lake Huron. This reserve contains 1,920,000 acres. The quantity of pine timber on this reserve is estimated at from three to four billions of feet. There is no settlement or mining in this vicinity, and therefore it is reasonably safe from fire. The department is also blocking this reserve out by survey and estimating the blocks so as to get an accurate idea of the quantity of pine timber in it. We had a supervising ranger and staff of twenty-two rangers under him on duty in this reserve last year at a cost of about \$7,600.

"There is a large block of timber lying on the Quetico river, in the Rainy River district, which it is under contemplation to create into a forest reserve. The estimated quantity of timber on this area is about one and a half billions of feet."

Canada's ability to build ships should be given close attention by the Dominion Government if it intends to launch out upon a naval programme. The indications are that the Government has such a plan under consideration, and if it is to be adopted, the Canadian shipbuilding industry should be given an opportunity to handle the construction end of the programme. The resources of Canada equip the country splendidly for the establishment of an enormous shipbuilding industry. At Victoria, Collingwood, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and other places, a good start has already been made and successful shipbuilding plants have been in operation for some time. The shipping interests of Canada, moreover, have obtained large proportions and are greatly in need of better facilities for repair work. These considerations should weigh heavily with the Government in persuading them, if they go in for a naval programme, to have the ships built in Canada.

The new transcontinental tariff naming class and commodity rates by railway from points in eastern Canada to north Pacific coast terminals, which became effective on June 1, 1909, contains advances corresponding with those which went into effect from eastern United States points on January 1, 1909. Being uniform, they place the eastern Canadian and United States manufacturer in the same relative position as before. The fact of advances having been made from shipping points in the United States is not considered by shippers in Canada as sufficient reason for advancing rates in Canada, and unless some additional reason is given as justification, steps may be taken to oppose the change.

As the Pacific coast terminal of Canada's new transcontinental railroad—the Grand Trunk Pacific—is bulking large in the public eye just now, many of our readers will be interested in the following account of an interview with Mr. C. H. Gillis, of the firm of C. H. Gillis & Company, wholesale lumber and builder's supplies, of Vancouver. Mr. Gillis, who has visited Prince Rupert several times on business connected with the recent establishment of a branch office and warehouse at that point, expressed himself to a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" in part as follows:

"The 550-mile run north was made on the steamer Princess May, of the C.P.R. line, a fast vessel with first-class accommodation. I was impressed with the fine harbor facilities, but, speaking frankly, I experienced a deep feeling of disappointment on viewing the townsite for the first time, and further acquaintance but confirmed my first impression. Possibly no other harbor on that part of the coast offered equal facilities from a shipping point of view—at any rate, the reasons impelling the choice must have been weighty indeed to offset in the minds of the promoters the many and serious disadvantages which become apparent to the visitor upon the most cursory inspection of the site chosen for the great city which we are told is to spring into being in the near future.

"At the present time Prince Rupert may be classed merely as a typical western town. True, the wharfage accommodation is better than might be expected, and there are several first-class buildings, but, eliminating these features and the somewhat pretensions plank roadways—constructed on piles sunk deep into the morass beneath in order to give solidity and evenness not otherwise obtainable—the heterogeneous collection of shacks and tents scattered here and there wherever a bit of solid ground could be pre-empted, would suffice to stamp the place as a town in embryo.

"The boundaries of the new city, as mapped out, embrace an area of about 2,000 acres. Centre street, the main thoroughfare, runs up from the new dock, and comprises the present business section. Knoxville, where most of the squatters are to be found, is a motley collection of shacks occupied by working men and cider vendors.

"The situation of the town site, and the soil characteristics, are bound to prove serious obstacles to rapid development. No doubt Prince Rupert will be a city some day, but a great deal of work will be involved, and the cost of levelling some of the lots by filling in the morasses and blasting away the rock found everywhere, will be a large item.

"Now for something of a more cheering trend. From the viewpoint of picturesqueness there is no fault to be found with Prince Rupert's location on Kaien Island. Majestic mountains bound the view on all sides, while the water vistas are a delight to the souls of all lovers of the beautiful. From a sanitary point of view also, there is nothing to be desired. Over \$800,000 has already been expended on the clearing of the townsite, the construction of streets and roads, and the installation of water and sewerage systems by the Provincial Government, the work being done in the most thorough manner. Visitors need not dread any deprivation of material comforts, as the hotel accommodation and cuisine are first-class.

"The climate is a vexing problem. I was shown a diary kept for two years by a resident, and a glance over its pages led me to conclude that the rainfall is heavy. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's comparative weather report as between Vancouver and Prince Rupert is distinctly favorable to the latter. The consensus of opinion, however, would appear to indicate that Vancouver has many inches less rainfall annually.

"The company are pushing the construction of the line from Prince Rupert to Hazelton, and when this is completed a most dangerous stretch of river navigation, from Port Essington up the Skeena, will be done away with, and the carriage of supplies thereby greatly facilitated. But there remains about 400 miles of difficult mountain construction as yet practically untouched, and this will take time. In my opinion, at least, four years must elapse before the first G. T. P. transcontinental train passes over the bridge which will connect Kaien Island with the mainland.

"You might add that a most hopeful spirit animates every business man and resident of Prince Rupert. They have no fears for the future of the city, and are planning big things. The decision of the owners of the townsite to withhold from sale a number of lots in each block is regarded as a hardship, the object, no doubt, being to scatter the buildings over a wider area and at the same time impart to the reserved lots an added value in the way of unearned increment.

"Most of the rough lumber required for building will be furnished by nearby mills, but finished stuff and all other supplies will be ordered through Vancouver and Victoria dealers, who are bound to benefit very largely by the upbuilding of the new western city."

British Columbia News

A Secretary Enrolling Western Members.

The following despatch from Nelson, B.C., will prove interesting to members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association: "Indications point to a rapid return of normal lumber prices. The success of the crops in the prairies is now practically assured and a good year in the wheat belt cannot but result in a very large increase in building operations. This statement was made yesterday to a representative of 'The Daily News' by Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa, when asked as to the prospect for an increase in the present prices of lumber.

"Mr. Hawkins is in British Columbia for the purpose of gaining additional members for the Association, of which he is the representative, and which was formed less than twelve months ago. He has already visited Vancouver and other coast cities and been successful in obtaining as members practically all the coast lumbermen. With regard to the objects of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association Mr. Hawkins explained that its function was not to in any way interfere with the existing organizations, such as the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, but to assist them in obtaining such modifications of proposed or existing statutes as thought advisable, in making applications before the Railway Commission and in many other ways too numerous to be mentioned. It had been thought that although the smaller organizations for the protection and assistance of the lumbermen were doing excellent work, they could be considerably strengthened by some such association as that represented by Mr. Hawkins, which could act with the moral effect of the whole lumber interests of Canada behind it.

"One of the questions already taken up by the new Association was that of the freight rates in Quebec and Ontario. This case has been described as being one of the most important ever brought before the Railway Commission, and, if successful, is likely to have the most far-reaching effects, and Mr. Hawkins stated that he had every reason to believe that the Association would win out. It was for such work as this that it was formed. Every year the new Association will hold a huge banquet at Ottawa to which will be invited members from all parts of the Dominion, and also a number of railway men and others interested in the industry. It is thought that such occasions as this will do much to both foster the business and bring the lumbermen themselves into closer and more friendly relations."

Personal Mention.

Mr. Roland D. Craig, secretary of the Adams-Powell Lumber Company, Vancouver, has been making a trip through the firm's limits "up country" for the past three weeks.

Mr. James A. Moore, of Seattle, president of the Irondale Steel Company, was in Vancouver recently. He intimated that he might start a large iron and steel works in Vancouver and develop the deposits of iron on Quatsino Sound.

Count von Faber Castell, owner of the world famous manufactory in Austria, was in Vancouver recently. He is on a tour of the world, studying markets and methods affecting his business. The Count is accompanied on his trip by his general manager.

Mr. F. W. Kelsall, of the staff of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, British Columbia, has a delightful holiday trip ahead of him, having captured first place in a "Free Trip to the Old Country" subscription competition launched by the London "Overseas Daily Mail." Mr. Kelsall will receive a cheque for twenty-five pounds and a first-class passage to and from the old land.

August Blum, vice-president of the First National Bank, Chicago; H. Von Der Weyer, cashier of the National German Bank of St. Paul, and W. H. Bucholz, cashier of the Omaha National Bank, visited Vancouver recently and expressed themselves as delighted with the city and its location, and impressed by the evidences of rapid growth in size and volume of business transacted.

Inspector E. A. Pelletier, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, spent a few days in Vancouver early in June, being on his way back to Regina from White Horse, Yukon, where he spent a holiday. The inspector, while in conversation with the "Canada Lumberman" representative on the subject of his thousand miles overland trip to Hudson Bay last year, said it was a mistake to imagine that the timber in that part of the Dominion was valueless—the pulpwood alone would satisfy all possible demands for a couple of centuries.

Mr. Manuel T. Tellez, late Mexican consul at San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed by the Mexican Government to take charge of its first official consulate in Canada. Vancouver has been selected as the consular point. Mr. Tellez is a firm believer in the trade possibilities between British Columbia and Mexico by way of the Canadian-Mexican steamship line and the Tehuantepec Railway across the isthmus, owned

and controlled by the Mexican Government. In his opinion, there will always be plenty of freight offering for the reason that even with the canal in operation the railway route will be three days shorter, and will thus attract all perishable goods.

Lumber Charters more Numerous.

Lumber chartering has been somewhat more active during the past fortnight, although freights are not firm. To Guaymas and other Mexican ports the rate has been dropped from \$5.50 to \$5, and the same is true of Hawaiian Islands ports and Santa Rosalie, Cal.

The barque "Springbank," Captain Royal, arrived at Hastings Mill on June 28th to load lumber for the West Coast.

The German steamer "Ella," of the Jobson & Ostrander service, is on her way to Mexico with 250,000 feet of lumber loaded at Vancouver.

On July 2nd the British barque "Cissie" was towed into the stream, having taken on a cargo of 1,405,000 feet of lumber at Hastings Mill, consigned to the United Kingdom.

It is considered probable that the steamers of the Lloyd General Italiano Company will in the near future make Vancouver a port of call. The Italian company is arranging a round-the-world service.

The Canadian-Mexican liner "Georgia," on her last trip took away 50,000 feet of lumber from the Brunette Mills at New Westminster for Mexico.

The steamer "Katanga," just in from Guaymas, Mexico, where she delivered a cargo of coal from Comox, B.C., has been chartered by Henry Lund & Company to carry lumber from Gray's Harbor, Washington.

The steamship "Antiochus," of the Blue Funnel line, took on 100,000 feet of lumber at Victoria on July 1st, consigned to the United Kingdom.

The barque "Puritan," which recently ran aground in the Fraser river, after taking on a cargo of lumber at the Fraser River Mills, Limited, left for Esquimalt on Friday to be resurveyed. The jettisoning of the deckload of lumber will have to be borne by the underwriters.

The charter of the British ship "Ilesland," which was to load at Hastings Mill, has been cancelled, and the "Springbank" has taken her place. The Chilean barques "Curzon" and "Royal Sovereign" are also en route here to load lumber for Iquique, while the schooner "J. H. Lunsman" is en route from San Francisco to load for Japan.

Two Chilean sailing vessels, the "County of Linlithgow" and the "Curzon," and the British ship "Rosalia," are loading lumber at Vancouver, the first two for Chili and the last named for Australia. The British steamer "Tymeric," of the Australian mail line, is loading lumber at the Fraser river for Australia.

The British barque "Puritan," which grounded in the Fraser river while being towed to sea by the tug "Pioneer," had a cargo of 1,950,000 of lumber on board for Melbourne. A good portion of the deckload was removed before the ship could be floated. The "Puritan" was swerved shoreward by the swift current and swung broadside to the land. The Pilot Board called a session to fix the blame for the accident, but no decision was arrived at.

Capt. Ballantyne, of the barque "Hawthornbank," now loading at Hastings Mill, is paying his first visit to Vancouver in 22 years. When he was an apprentice on the ship "Cape Verde" the vessel called at this port for lumber, but since then until the present visit a charter has never called him to this port. It is interesting to note that on the occasion of the captain's visit 22 years ago the Hastings Mill—then a very small concern—furnished the cargo for the "Cape Verde."

Increasing their Western Stock.

The millmen of British Columbia and the prairie provinces will, no doubt, fully appreciate the latest display of enterprise for their benefit made by the famous Simonds Canada Saw Company, at their Vancouver branch, 98 Powell street. It consists in the establishment there of a fully equipped saw repair works, modelled on the lines of the plant at Montreal for the benefit of eastern customers.

Mr. Geo. E. Hunter, an expert from the eastern factory, has been in Vancouver for some weeks looking after the equipping of the various departments and the setting up and adjusting of the machinery required for the operations of re-grinding, hammering, re-toothing, brazing, and other kinds of saw doctoring. Any size or make of saw can be handled and the necessary repairs made quickly and with the utmost precision. This department has been a long-felt want, and sawmill operators will feel grateful to the Simonds firm for supplying it. They will save money as a result, and in addition will be enabled to keep their equipment of saws in better shape than heretofore.

Mr. C. A. Nelson, office manager of the Simonds Canada Saw Works, reports a brisk demand for the firm's goods from all parts of British Columbia and the prairie provinces. He is planning to double the quantity of stock carried for the western branch. In addition to all makes of the Simonds saws, the firm handle Hanchett filing room machinery, Morton emery wheels and American steel split pulleys.

Mountain Lumber Trade Improving.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Nelson, B.C., in a recent report to the "Canada Lumberman" says: "Conditions in the mountain district of British Columbia with reference to the lumber business are much improved and the outlook at the present time is better than we have enjoyed during the past two years. Our mills are all in operation and report a fair amount of business on hand, and stocks have been reduced by about 33 per cent. since the first of the year."

"From one end of the prairie to the other we receive the most encouraging crop reports and there is no question but that a very considerable influx of desirable settlers has occurred already this year. Altogether, prospects warrant an optimistic feeling, and although as yet prices are still far too low to be satisfactory, there is a reasonable expectation that they will be restored to a profitable basis within the next few months."

Miscellaneous Items of News.

Fully 90 per cent. of the sawmills in the interior of British Columbia are now in operation in consequence of the heavy demand for lumber in the prairie provinces.

The Duncans Lumber Company, whose mill and limits are located at Duncans, on Vancouver Island, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

A number of the sawmills in the Kootenay district are running twelve hours per day in order to make up for time lost during the prevalence of high water a month or so ago.

A deal involving the transfer of sixteen sections of very fine timber south of Prince Rupert has just been closed at Victoria by Mr. A. T. Frampton, the purchasers being Messrs. Hanbury and Evans, of Vancouver.

Surveying parties are going over the proposed route of the Victoria and Barclay Sound Railway, which will tap the west coast of Vancouver island with deep water terminal at Esquimalt harbor. The line will open up a new timber country.

The Okanagan Lumber Company suffered a severe loss on June 28, when their lumber yard at Deep Creek, near Armstrong, B.C., was swept by fire. How it originated is a mystery, as the yard is located a considerable distance from the mill, and beyond reach of a flying spark. The loss will be heavy.

The Vancouver Board of Trade has passed a resolution asking the boards of trade of the Northwest to use their influence to have the Dominion Government establish a duty of \$2 on rough lumber and 30 cents on shingles imported into Canada. This resolution is due to the fact that last year's importations of lumber from Washington State amounted to over four million dollars.

The mill owners of Aberdeen, Wash., at a meeting decided to start up all their mills on July 6th. This action was not brought about by any improvement in market conditions, but is to be ascribed to the fact that the mill employees are feeling the pinch of hard times owing to enforced idleness caused by the closing down of the mills some weeks ago. The owners have agreed to operate their plants as long as they suffer no loss by so doing.

More Doukhobors have arrived in the Kootenays. About 80 men have located at Trail. The community are operating a portable sawmill which cuts 5,000 feet a day; another larger mill has been purchased, and is at present at Castlegar. This will cut 40,000 feet a day. The output will be used to build houses for the colony. At Pass Creek the community has purchased 2,000 acres of land; at Grand Forks the community owns 1,000 acres of land. The colony now numbers about 1,500 men and 500 women.

According to the reports of sawmill men in the Kootenays the demand for lumber in the prairie provinces is stronger than at any time during the past two years. Nearly every mill is in operation, and despite the large output, stocks, which last January amounted to about two hundred million feet, have decreased to about one hundred million feet. With a good crop an improvement in the lumber conditions next fall will be a certainty. Prices at present, however, are showing no tendency to increase.

Washington mills are receiving heavy orders for lumber. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has closed a contract with one mill for 1,500,000 feet of lumber, and the Puget Sound navy yard is in the market for 545,000 feet. The railroad company's order is to be delivered at half a dozen points where there are shops. The contract calls for lumber for box-car building and material consisting of siding, flooring and car joists. The order for the navy yard is marked "urgent," and is one of the largest bills ever called for from that yard. It consists largely of planks and timbers, and will be an easy order to handle.

Mr. C. W. Gladwin, Provincial Fire Warden, states that the Provincial Government is determined to leave nothing undone to protect the forests from fire. This year, in addition to ten regular fire wardens and three assistants, all the Government road superintendents have been

sworn in for fire patrol duty, so that there are forty men patrolling the districts along the Pacific coast. Three men will guard against forest fires in the north Vancouver district opposite Vancouver. The worst fire, thus far, was one that started at the foot of Grouse Mountain and burned over ten acres of timber. It was evidently started by careless campers, who left fires burning behind them.

B. C. Timber Commission Appointed.

It is reported that a commission has been appointed by the British Columbia Government to take evidence in the timber question, consisting of Hon. F. J. Fulton, Commissioner of Lands; Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M.P., and Mr. A. C. Flumerfeldt, of Victoria.

The principal question which will come before the Commission will be the perpetuity of titles. Those holding timber pay to the Government annually \$140 a square mile on the coast and \$115 in the mountains. They wish a guarantee that they may hold this land until the timber is cleared off, or may transfer it with that assurance to another. On the other hand, the Government is anxious to prevent the licenses being trafficked in by speculators. Another feature of the case is that sawmill operators do not want to purchase licenses and erect mills without some assurance of continuity of license beyond the present limit of twenty-one years, because the initial expenditure for a sawmill plant is enormous. It is claimed that perpetual licenses would prevent indiscriminate slaughter of timber in order that the trees might be cleared off before the license expires.

It is the intention of the Commission to tour the province, examine witnesses and also study every phase of the lumber industry. One of the points to be considered is the question of adopting better regulations against fire. Of no less vital importance is the future policy of the Government. In order to be in a position to make recommendations the Commission will hear the views of mill owners, loggers and holders of timber leases and licenses.

Trade Conditions in Barbados.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of June 19th as follows: Lumberstuffs—W. Pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the tramp schooner "Lord of Avon" from St. John, N.B., with 300M feet, and the tramp schooner "Reliance" from Shelburne, latter to selves, with 223M. feet, both of which cargoes were sold to arrive at \$29 for merchantable, and \$21 for second quality. These cargoes have supplied present requirements, but there will be an opening for another small cargo a little later on. Spruce—The only arrival to report is a small lot of 54M. feet ex "Reliance" which we sold at \$21 for merchantable. The crop being now virtually over, there is very little demand for this class of lumber. Pitch pine—No arrivals, and stocks in dealers yards are being gradually reduced. Shingles—Receipts consist of 662M. cedar laying ex "Lord of Avon," which were sold at \$1.90, and the schooner "Minnie T." with 1,200M., which were sold to arrive some time ago at same price. No receipts of Long Gaspe, which are in fairly good demand. Shooks—No arrivals, but stocks are ample. Wood Hoops—Receipts consist of 400 bundles, imported by a dealer—market is fully supplied.

U. S. Tariff Reaches Its Third Stage.

The United States tariff question, along with the rest of the tariff, has reached its third stage. The House of Representatives and the Senate have each dealt with it, and now it is the subject of the conference between the two bodies. The present tariff on lumber and the tariffs proposed by the House and by the Senate are shown in the following table:—

	House.	Senate	Present Law.
Rough	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
Finished one side	1.50	2.00	2.50
Finished two sides	2.00	2.25	3.00
Finished three sides	2.50	2.62½	3.50
Finished four sides	3.00	3.00	4.00
Shingles .....	.30	.50	.30
Lath .....	.20	.25	.20

It is believed that an agreement will be reported within ten days.

It is reported that a German has invented a process for extracting alcohol from sawdust. This is a death-blow to the temperance cause. Of what use is prohibition when a man can take a buck-saw, go out into the woodshed, and get drunk on a stick of stove wood?

However, we are not advised that the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, have as yet discontinued the manufacture of their celebrated grate for burning wet, green or frozen sawdust, so it is possible that it is still too early to feel greatly alarmed.

The Board of Railway Commissioners has held its final hearing in regard to express rates, classification and conditions of carriage. It is expected the matter will be dealt with without much further delay.

THE WOODWORKER

A Solution of the "Stickerman's Problem."

The "Problem for the Stickerman," which appeared in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" of June 15th, appeared simple enough on a casual consideration, but contained elements which required more than a passing thought. A concise and well worked out treatment of the matter is submitted by Nap. J. Millette, St. Johns, Que. Mr. Millette is to be commended for so interesting a treatment of the subject, and his ideas will be read with interest by stickermen. The "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" would like to have the opinions of other readers on the same subject, or on other subjects of interest. Mr. Millette's communication is as follows:

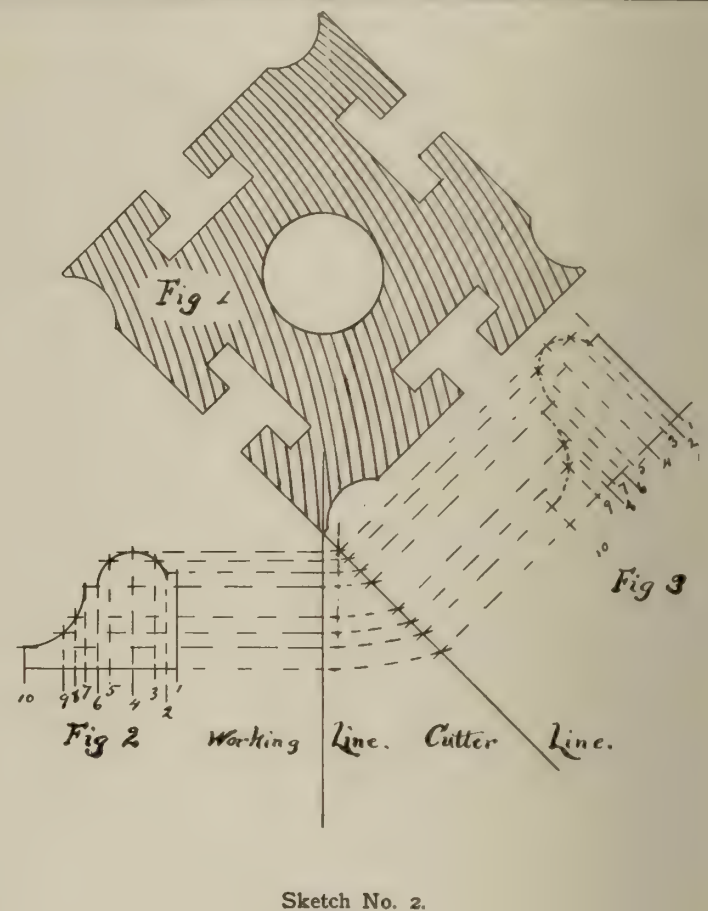
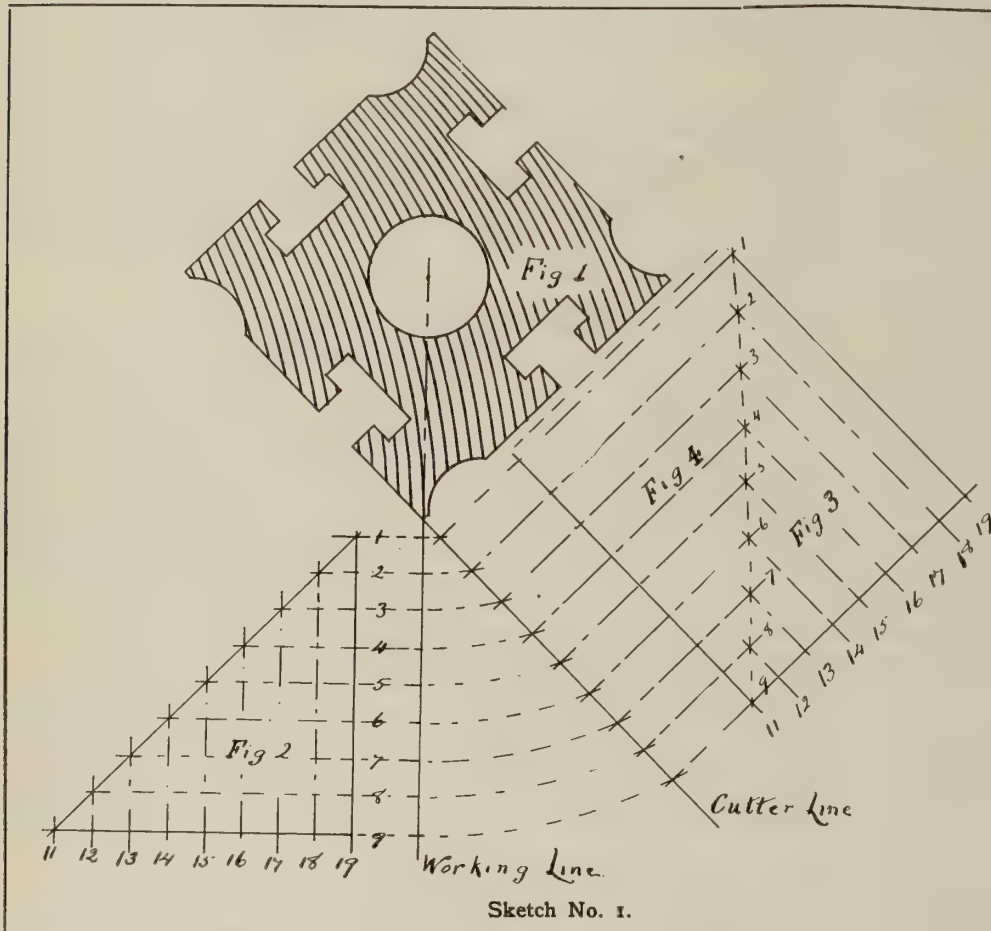
Editor "Canada Lumberman":—You are investigating a very important point of interest for millmen, with your article, entitled: "A Problem for the Stickerman," published in the "Canada Lumberman" of June 15th, 1909.

If I had to answer your question briefly, I would say "No." The

right angle with same, and to cutter line, on true circle from centre of head. Then at any desired point, at a right angle with cutter line, the ends of these two lines are squared out, forming part of fig. 3. All intermediate lines are extended out, following the same process. To complete fig. 3, space the size of fillet at all points from 11 to 19 as designated at fig. 2, and mark out same at corresponding points on fig. 3. By tracing a line touching these points we have the true cutting edge of cutter to perform fillet as at fig. 2.

Fig. 4 can be made any desired shape to suit the operation, following the cutting edge.

In taking close notice of cutter line between figs. 3 and 4, we find that this line is slightly curved. The cause of this is the fact that the closer we work to the head, the more the cutter is slanting, changing the working angle at every degree of revolution. Therefore, if we require a curved edge cutter to perform straight work, we can plainly see that we cannot fit two cutters made to produce reverse shaped moulding.



reason of this is quite difficult to explain, however, I will try to do so as clearly as possible.

If the face of the cutter was straight and at right angles with the tangent of a circle described by the head when running, the cutter would be exactly the reverse shape of the moulding, and therefore could fit a cutter made to produce a moulding of reverse shape. But, as sticker heads are all made to have cutters work on angles of various pitches (according to design), requiring a longer cutter to operate, than the thickness of the stock to be operated, the surplus length of the cutter is unevenly crowded in its whole length, according to the angle at which it is held in revolving on its centre, when passing the thickness of the stock.

To illustrate the "unevenness" of the crowding, I submit a sketch of plain straight work.

Sketch No. 1—Fig. 1 represents a cross-section of an ordinary four-sided sticker head. Fig. 2 represents a fillet, having three sides straight. Fig. 3 represents a lay-out of fig. 2, made the whole length of the cutter, having same width at intermediate points. Fig. 4 represents a portion of what should be the cutter, made to perform fillet as shown at fig. 2, dotted line at edge next to fig. 3 shows curved working side.

Referring to fig. 2, sketch No. 1, let lines 1 and 9 represent the full height of the fillet, divided by intermediate lines 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, which are used to determine the different points referred to, at which the cutter reaches the stock when operating.

Extend extreme lines 1 and 9 on fillet, fig. 2, to working line at a

Sketch No. 2 shows a mode of laying out moulding cutters which I have found to be satisfactory. It is very simple in itself and I believe that every stickerman could master this problem at once.

If any points of this correspondence would need further explanation I would be only too pleased to give further information.

Necessity for Guards on Dangerous Machines.

Factory Inspector Fred Kellond in his annual report to the Ontario Government says:

"Modern industry is becoming increasingly more dangerous, and in the many varied processes involved many cases of accident, resulting in the injury, sometimes in the death of the employee, inevitably occur. The utmost precautions on the part of both employer and employee might reduce the number of accidents, though one can never hope to entirely stop them; but every effort should be made to decrease the number and to reduce the possibility of injury.

"The guarding of machinery and dangerous places forms a very important part of an inspector's duties. I have been able during the past year to have a large number of guards put on different machines as well as have dangerous places, such as holes in floors, drive belts, etc., guarded. I have experienced very little difficulty in having my wishes carried out, especially after the second visit. I say second visit, for perhaps in this connection, if in no other, frequent inspection is fruitful of good results. In previous years the small number of inspectors in the province

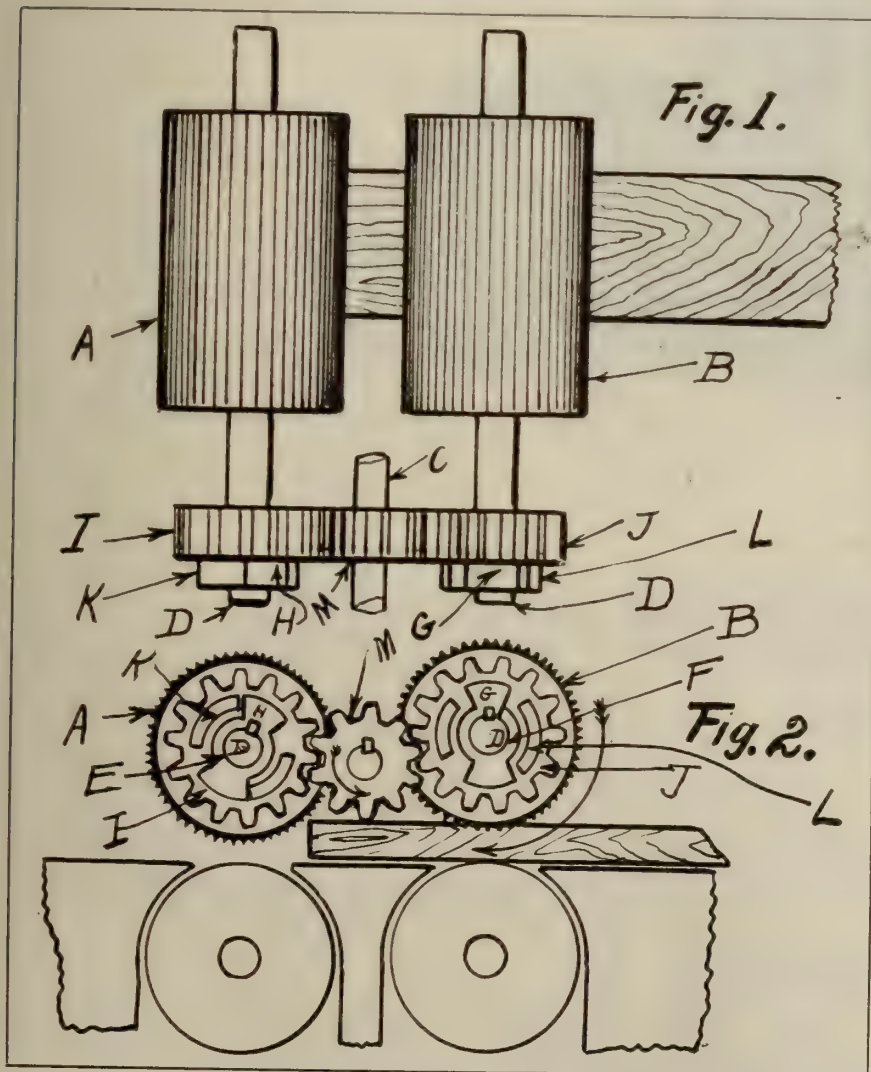
rendered it impossible for inspectors to see that their recommendations of improvements in factories were followed up; but with the increase in the staff more frequent inspection is possible, and the procrastinating manufacturer gets a reminder in the person of the inspector, who drops in to see "how that guard works." Another difficulty, I regret to say, that I have met with is the statement that "My men will not use guards." This is most frequent in woodworking machinery. Jointers, saws, and shapers are the machines in connection with which this statement is made. While I believe this statement to be true in a number of cases, my opinion is that if an employer can make certain rules which he expects his men to observe, i.e., "no smoking," "start at 7 a.m., work till 6 p.m.," and the employees breaking these rules are promptly discharged, why can he not make a rule that guards must be used, and further see that they are used?"

A Canadian's Useful Invention

An interesting invention in the direction of improving the feed gearing of planing and moulding machines for woodwork has been patented by Mr. James Baird, of Galt, Ont. The invention applies to machines in which the work to be planed or moulded is carried through the machines by means of rolls or revolving slats.

The object of the improvement is to provide a suitable mechanism between the driving gears and the rolls or slats to compensate for any variation of speed that may occur between the different rolls, as the rolls rise and lower over the varying thickness of boards or planks that are being planed to a uniform thickness, and to prevent the locking and binding between the rolls and gears that takes place when thick or thin boards follow each other through a planer and moulder.

These objects are attained by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which fig. 1 is the top view of the rolls and gears removed from the machine. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the rolls and gears of planer or moulder, showing a section of table with lower rolls in position. The gearing to drive the lower rolls is similar to the gearing that drives upper rolls and is not shown. Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.



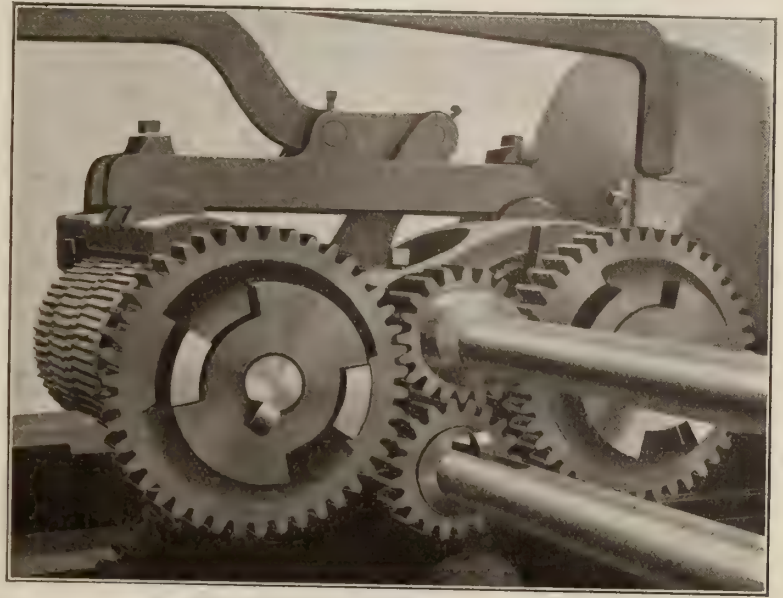
Diagrams of Compensating Gear Machinery.

companion drawing, in which fig. 1 is the top view of the rolls and gears removed from the machine. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the rolls and gears of planer or moulder, showing a section of table with lower rolls in position. The gearing to drive the lower rolls is similar to the gearing that drives upper rolls and is not shown. Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.

Rolls A and B run in bearings which are mounted on suitable slides or are hinged to the central shaft C, so as to allow the rolls to rise and fall with the varying thicknesses of lumber passing through the machine. These rolls are held down by springs or weights, not shown, to secure

a positive feed. At the outer end of roll shaft D are keyed driving sleeves E and F, with projecting lugs G and H. On sleeves E and F are mounted loosely (without key) gears I and J, with protecting lugs K and L.

The mode of operation is as follows: The driving gear M, revolving in fixed bearings, drives gear J in the direction of the arrow, bringing the projecting lug L in contact with the lug G on the sleeve F, thus driving the roll B. As lumber is fed to the machine, roll B rises to accommodate the surplus thickness, and the projecting teeth sinking or being pressed



Compensating Gear for Planing and Moulding Machines.

into the lumber drive it forward to roll A. The teeth on roll A then seize the lumber and the roll A starts to rise, but the moment roll A starts to rise the action of the teeth on gear I rolling on the teeth of gear M, whose centre is fixed, causes roll A to revolve faster than roll B. The teeth of both rolls being embedded in the lumber, roll A draws the lumber ahead faster than roll B is being driven, consequently roll B and the projecting lug G on sleeve F draw away from the driving lugs on gear J. Gear J, being loosely mounted on sleeve F, allows the sleeve to accelerate its speed for the instant and relieves the tremendous strain that takes place between the gears and rolls. This strain otherwise often results in locking the gears and stopping the feed, sometimes breaking the parts and causing a great deal of extra wear.

The invention is based on the principle that any feed roll of a planer or moulder will increase or decrease its speed as it rises and lowers to suit the varying thickness of lumber.

Mr. Baird has sold the Canadian rights in the invention to Messrs. Cowan & Company, of Galt, who are now applying it to their line of moulders, and in every case it is reported to have given entire satisfaction, being a great saving on the gears of the machine as well as making them easier to run and causing less trouble all round than the common rigidly keyed gears.

The compensating gear is illustrated also in the accompanying half-tone engraving, which gives a clear idea of the principle involved.

Patents of Interest to Lumbermen.

Below will be found a list of patents issued by the Canadian Patent Office on June 22nd, 1909, relating to inventions of interest to lumbermen, and furnished by Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Ottawa, Russell S. Smart, resident:

118,985—J. C. W. Stanley, Vancouver, B.C.; process of preparation of wood pulp.

118,995—G. Binder, Louisville, Ky.; sawing machines; assigned to Kentucky Gear Machine Company.

118,996—G. Binder, carriage feeds for sawing machines; assigned to Kentucky Gear Machine Company.

118,998—F. L. Smith, Chicago, Ill., and T. B. Williams, Orange, Mass.; rotary cutting mechanism.

119,000—R. S. Orr, Pittsburg, Pa.; poles; assigned to Pittsburg Reinforcing Pole Company.

119,015—B. Miller and J. Dore, Wetaskiwin, Alta.; machines for underbrushing.

The employees of R. Laidlaw & Company, Toronto, to the number of between three and four hundred, held their annual picnic to Beaverton on Saturday, July 10th. Practically all the employees and their families from the two yards, two factories, two planing mills, and head office attended the picnic. Games of all kinds were indulged in and a fine time was enjoyed by all. The east and west yards held their annual baseball match and some startling plays were brought off. The result was a victory for the east after a close struggle, the score being 6 to 5.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

A Distinctive Single or Double Surfacers.

The most recent product of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, is the No. 59 single or double surfer, which embodies distinctive features making it easily possible to turn out the highest grade of work at a feed of 100 to 150 feet per minute. The machine has a wide range, and is adapted for use in any factory where large output and high grade of surfacing are required. The company claim that its unusual capacity and its ability to turn out, at a high rate of feed, the same results as have heretofore been considered possible only at a low rate, qualify the machine for any class of work, from furniture and cabinet dressing to box boards and the so-called rougher classes of surfacing. It is especially successful in the marking of cotton wood and gum.

Fast feed and large capacity are attained through the latest and most original features of the Woods machines. Prominent among these is the patent, solid back, round cutter-head. This is possessed of exceptional stiffness and strength, the strain of the cutters being taken entirely on the solid metal of the head. The bolts are not depended on to hold the knife in resistance to the strain of the cut as in the ordinary cutter-head. The round head lends itself to perfect balancing and is especially designed for use with high speed steel knives, which render simple the maintenance of perfect balance.

Of still greater importance is the patent truing device, by means of which the knives can be trued and sharpened while running. This, the

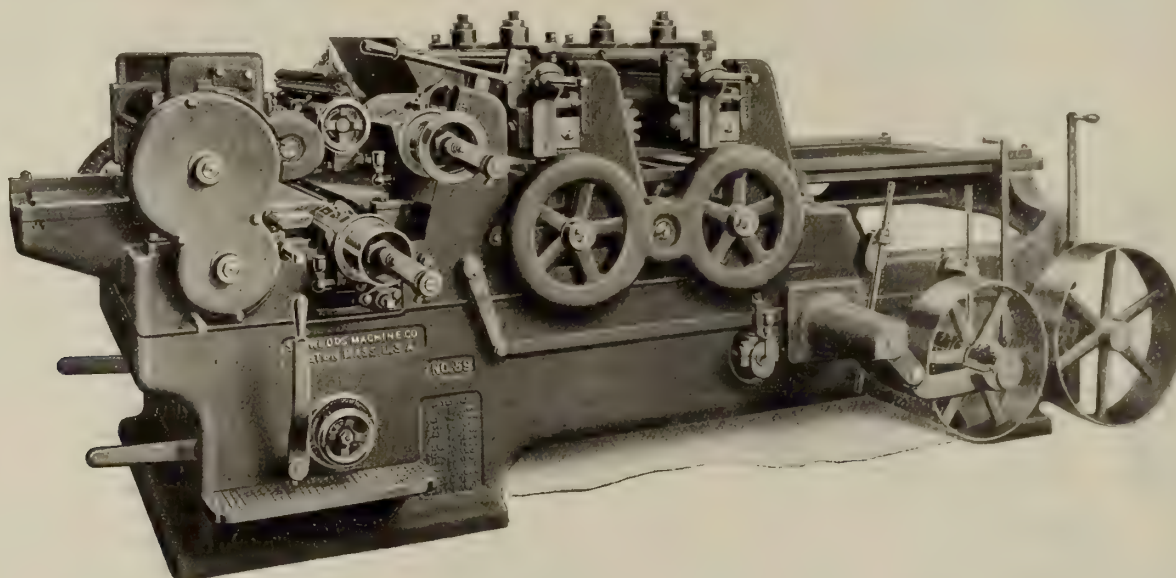
to end. If accidentally sprung the round head may be readily reground or turned to a perfect cylinder. Each knife is set at exactly the same angle as in the case of the square head. Distortion is avoided by the method of holding the knives in place by means of a series of independent blocks in which are pocketed the points of square-headed set screws.

The construction provides a solid back for the knife and block so that the strain is brought upon the metal of the head itself, and not upon a series of bolts. The round head gives the maximum amount of metal for a given diameter of cutting circle; over 40 per cent. in excess of that in a square head.

The tendency of shavings to pack under the lip is avoided and the danger of breakage is reduced. All cutter heads are given a thorough running balance before being placed in the machine; the heads, knives, bolts and blocks being first independently balanced and then all tried collectively while the cutter-head is run at full speed.

The radial gauge, which is provided for setting the knives correctly, is designed on the theory of a pair of calipers. It consists essentially of two curved arms connected by a shaft. These arms hook over the journals at each end of the head, the gauge being easily locked in position by means of springs. Two setting rolls, having a close sliding fit on the shaft, serve, by means of delicate touch, to set the knives with exactness.

Truing devices designed for truing the knife edges while in motion are provided for both top and bottom heads. Both devices are per-



Woods No. 59 Surfer.

company say, is undoubtedly the most radical feature and the greatest improvement added to planing machines in recent years, as it makes possible the attainment of results which are otherwise absolutely impossible.

The combination of these two distinctive features insures a knife mark for every knife upon the cutter-head. The result is finer finish and faster feed. For example, with four knives upon the cutter-head running at 3,800 revolutions per minute, there would be produced about 13 knife marks to each inch with a feed of 105 lineal feet per minute. This result is obtained in daily practice and is worthy of comparison with the results ordinarily secured under the old method.

In former practice, wide machines have been used, so that the desired output could be obtained by running two or more boards at a time. With the improved construction and the high rate of feed which is possible, it is in many cases advisable to use narrow machines speeded to a higher rate of feed. The same output is obtained as with the former method, but with a machine of lower first cost, that occupies less floor space, is more easily maintained, and less expensive in the matter of upkeep.

As a general proposition it is wiser to install a machine of a size no more than sufficient to take the maximum width of boards run than to put the feed of a single line of boards to the limit of the operator to keep the machine full. When desired the machine can be adapted to feeding short stock, and will handle it as short as seven inches.

The cutter head is the vital feature of the machine. Upon its accuracy depends the character of the work. An entirely new type of solid back, round cutter-head has been designed. This is stronger, stiffer and safer than a square head with the same diameter of cutting circle. Made in a single piece, of the same grade of fine crucible steel as the standard square head, it is turned to cylindrical form and parallel slotted from end

manently attached to the machine. In each case the device consists of a perfectly straight slide bar and a slide accurately fitted thereto which carries an emery stock. The slide bar, which is permanently attached to the machine, is set absolutely parallel to the cutting cylinder. During the process of sharpening the slide is slowly moved from end to end while the cutter-head is revolving at full speed. The truing process can be completed without stopping the machine or raising the top cutter-head.

The frame and bed of the machine are given unusual stability; the patent adjustable wedge platen makes it possible to change the cut quickly, or to convert the machine into a single surfer. Divided rolls permit of running different thicknesses of stock at the same time; patent narrow rolls may be furnished, each of which has an independent yield to accommodate varying thicknesses individually. The feeding-in and feeding-out rolls are tensioned separately through the medium of springs and weights.

The top head is adjustable by hand, and the bottom head has a sliding fit in the frame and may be adjusted vertically in a parallel plane. Both the head and the yoke may be drawn out from the machine on the working side.

The cutter-head boxes are of the swing clamp type, which provides for fine adjustment. The design is such that the cap is not forced down upon the journal, but settles into place by its own weight and is there clamped. A large oil reservoir provides for continuous lubrication.

By means of the belt-releasing device the belts may be quickly and easily slackened or tightened by the motion of a lever. The cutter-head pulleys are provided with serpentine grooves which prevent air cushioning. Chip breakers and pressure bars are provided, the former being made in sections and fitted with removable tempered steel spring shoes. The machine is adapted for driving by tight and loose pulley, by single pulley with belt binder, or by flexible coupling for direct motor connection.

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS
INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT
FULLY GUARANTEED

Extracts from letters received which speak volumes—Original letters can be seen by any customer or firm using Mill Saws.

"The Saw is giving the greatest satisfaction—Everyone who sees it run thinks it is a dandy and so little trouble to care for it."

"I must let you know I tried your saw; it works fine and I am awfully well satisfied with it; cannot recommend it too highly."

Above were both Famous Burns' Inserted Tooth Saws.

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Camp Supplies

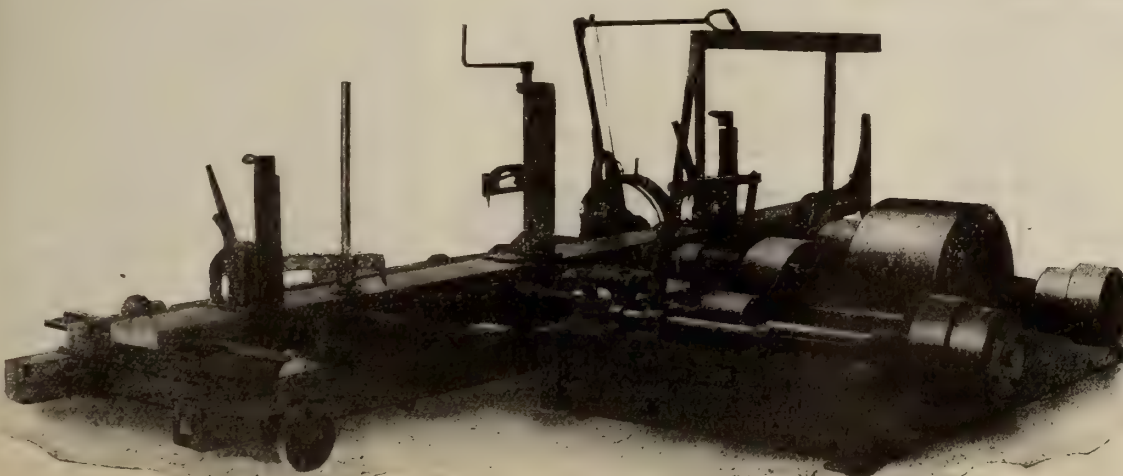
When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

We make them: WHAT? THE ECLIPSE BOARD MILLS, ETC.



If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

We make a speciality of Board Mills with a capacity of from 2000 to 25000 feet of lumber per day. Our chief aim being to make all our machinery in such a way that a customer once secured always stays with us.

Get your eyes on our

Eclipse Board Saw Carriages and Accessories.
Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machines.
Eclipse Clapboard Planers and Trimmers.
Eclipse Combined Lathe and Bolter Machines.
Eclipse Combined Trimmer and Buncher.
Eclipse Shingle Machines.
Eclipse Board Planers.
Eclipse Double Edger.

Make your labor more productive by using one of our Eclipse Lath Machines.

Write for Prices and Catalogue

SLEEPER & AKHURST

Coaticook, Que.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

5 CARS OF GOOD COFFIN ELM FOR EXPORT. Apply Box 765, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 14

Wanted

32" WHITE PINE LATH, DRY OR FRESH sawn, also Red Pine, Hemlock and Tamarac cut to order. Quote lowest prices, f.o.b. mill. Box 808 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Logs Wanted

FOR SHIPMENT IN FALL, 3 OR MORE cars first quality hewn Black Walnut Logs 16" and up square, 8 ft. and up long. Address "CANADA LUMBERMAN," B.34 Board of Trade, Montreal 15

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, Coffin Stock
1 1/2", 2" and 3" Soft Elm, Mill Run
Hard Maple Axle Stock.
1" Basswood, Log Run, Dead Culls out
Box 786 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

Wanted

1st and 2nd Clear Spruce or Norway
10 M ft. 6/4 x 4 and up—20 ft.
5 M ft. 6/4 x 4 and up—22 ft.
18 M ft. 3 x 12—20 ft.
FURNACE RUN SAW MILL & LUMBER CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft, Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

5" Clear and Clear faced White Pine,
4" and up Clear and Clear faced Norway.
2 x 8 and 10—18 ft. No. 1 Dry Hemlock.
2 x and 3 x Cedar Shingles.
4, 5, and 6" No. 1 Mill Run Spruce Dry Peeled Cedar Posts.
3 x 66 up 12 ft. 1st, 2nd, and No. 1 Common Birch.
JOHN BUTLER, Box 171 Woodstock, Ont. 14

Wanted

4, 5, 6 AND 8/4 NO. 1 COM. AND STAND 2ND Bass, also Log Run Mill Culls out advising how much can furnish, if dry, and how same runs to widths and lengths, with best price on car your shipping station. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL AND LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 11

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply HODGE & WALLLEY, Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

BASSWOOD, ELM, ASH, MAPLE, BIRCH, Pine, Hemlock, Shingles, Posts, Timber.
S. E. HALL, Marmora, Ont. 14

FOR SALE—FRESH TELEPHONE POLES. Long lengths. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 14

For Sale

PINE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, ASH AND Basswood. Box 797, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 14

Wanted—Pulpwood Contract

WE CAN SUPPLY FROM 5 TO 10 THOU- sand Cords of Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood (Exportable), for 1910 delivery by water. For particulars apply to HAND & McNABB, P.O. Box 263, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 17

Wanted

LUMBER TO DRESS, MATCH OR RESAW in transit, best mill in Canada for this kind of work, two R R sidings through mill, prompt and careful attention. A few cars of 4/4 dry spruce for sale in the rough or dressed. TAIT CARSS LUMBER CO., Orillia. 15

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm
Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address WILSON LUMBER CO., Toronto. 14

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. 3/4" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. 3/4" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. 3/4" B. Ash C. & B.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 17

For Sale

4 Cars Tamarac, Spruce and Balsam Joists 2x4, 2x5,
2 x 6 and 2 x 8, 80% 12' long, balance of 20% from 12 to 24'.
2 Cars 6/4 Pine good fair quality.
2 " 4/4 " medium
1 " Pine squares 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 12' long.
1 " Cull Ash and Elm 4/4.
8 " Cedar Fence Posts 10' 4 1/2 to 6" top.
1 " " " 9 1/2 to 4 1/2" top.
2 " " " 8 1/4 to 5" " "
1 " " " 8 3/4 to 4" " "
1 " " " 7 1/2 to 4" " "
Hard Maple Axle Squares.
A. T. SHAVER & SON,
Lunenburg, Ontario. 15

Lumber for Sale Cut this Season

TO BE DELIVERED SEPTEMBER AND October f.o.b. Lavant Station, K. & P. Railway, to be inspected at yard. Poland dead culls out.

White Pine

32 M 1 in. Siding
30 " 1 1/2" Flooring
30 " 1 1/2" Flooring
4 M 3 x 6
5 " 3 x 7
5 " 3 x 8
26 " 3 x 10
9 " 4 x 6
4 " 4 x 8
8 " 4 x 10
5 " 4 x 7
15 " 6 x 6
16 " 6 x 8
13 " 8 x 8

Spruce

15 M 1 in. Spruce
44 " 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10
5 " 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 18 to 22 long

Hemlock

10 M 2 x 6, 2 x 8

Ash

1 Car Com 1 in. Ash

Basswood

2 Cars 1 in. Basswood

Red Oak

2 M each, 1, 2, 3 in.

For Prices and any other information address
R. R. DRYSDALE, Box 143 Lanark, Ont. 15

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield Ont. 18

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 1

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

16 x 20 square bed Engine
14 x 20 square bed Engine
11 x 10 centre crank Engine
3 block 40" Reliance Carriage
3 block 46" Hamilton Carriage
3 block 36" Mowrey Carriage
Correy & Baker Steam Setter
8 x 12 Cunningham Steam Feed
Champion Edger, 4 saws
No. 1 Waterous Ratchet Set Works
Drag Saw, with heavy wood frame
Some Band Saw Tools

NEW Stationery and Locomotive Boilers,
all sizes in stock.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED AS BAND SAW FILER either double cut or single. Box 805, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

AN EXPERT MILLWRIGHT AND ROUND Saw Filer wants position. Has good experience in handling men. Box 804, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Wanted

RELIABLE MAN, SIXTEEN YEARS' EX- perience, seeks position as mill foreman or sawyer. Box 794 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Wanted

COMPETENT RIGHT HAND BAND SAW- yer, having excellent references and experience seeks position. Apply Box 779, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

POSITION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUM- ber Buyer and Inspector. Box 764, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY LUMBER IN- spector Shipper, must understand car and boat shipping and able to look after from 25 to 30 million feet of Pine and Hemlock with small quantity of Hardwood. Apply stating salary expected, giving references and experience to Box 795, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

BOOK-KEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be quick, accurate and good penman, and must have practical experience in retail lumber office where everything in building material is handled. Must be capable of taking full charge of books and willing to act as office salesman and work long hours.
Apply at McKINNON'S LUMBER, Office or write M. McKINNON, Box 337, Cobalt Ont. 11

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE, latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, wagon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 30 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell together or separate.
For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 11

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale by Tender

Planing Mill and Lumber in Toronto

TENDERS FOR LOTS 249, 250, 251 AND 252, Plan M 2, Spadina Road, Toronto, together with building, machinery, and about \$10,000 worth of lumber, the property of the late Jesse Cook, will be received by the undersigned up to the 24TH OF JULY. As a going concern, real estate subject to mortgage of \$4,500. Terms 25% cash, balance 30, 60 and 90 days secured. For further particulars apply to MARTHA E. COOK, Executrix, Zephyr, Ontario. 14

SALE OF

McCormick & Moore Timber Limits

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as one Parcel or separately to suit purchasers, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on

September 30th, 1909,
at 2.30 p. m.

the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Parcel 1. N. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

Parcel 2. S. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

These limits are surveyed and are easy of access—the Ottawa River and Branches traversing both limits.

Terms 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at One (1), Three (3), and Six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustees for Sale. 18

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

Andrew MacCormack Estate and Other Interests

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half, Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 1/2 square miles; Berth 611, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.
Total 183 3/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale. 18

Limits for Sale

FOR SALE, 800 ACRES TIMBER LANDS IN Muskoka, mostly in Hemlock, convenient to railway. Apply Box 802, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Timber Limits For Sale

IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 84 square miles of standing timber, adjoining Lake Winnipeg. These limits are comprised principally of Spruce and Tamarac suitable for marketable lumber, railway ties and poles. In connection with these will be sold a well equipped mill, steamer and two barges. For terms apply to H. P. MACMAHON, Traders Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

Log Boiling for Veneers.

As the result of a number of interviews with vat and box men, the conclusion is reached, by "Packages," that it is not possible to formulate any fixed rule for boiling or steaming logs for veneer work or bolts for staves. It seems to be entirely a matter of practice and observation. Two logs of about the same size and sometimes from the same tree will each require a different length of time to get them in a proper condition for the veneer lathe. A butt cut will take longer to boil than a cut from the upper part of the tree. The want of any means of testing the condition of the log other than that afforded by putting it in the machine is one of the reasons for the absence of any certain or reliable rule for guidance in this sort of work. The changing from live to exhaust steam will often upset the calculation of even old and experienced men. It is also noticed that a log that is "off" in the boiling will increase the defects in the timber when under the knife by reason of its not cutting clean and materially increases the difficulty of working. If there were some means of trying a log, like sticking a fork in a potato, it would help the matter considerably, and in that case some cheap boy would take the place of an experienced man.

Preservation of Timber.

In recent years the importance of preserving timber from decay by the use of various antiseptics has been generally recognized. The value of properly seasoning timber before such treatment is not so generally known, though it is one of the most important features of the treatment.

There are three main advantages to be derived from the proper seasoning of timber, namely: The increase in strength of the timber, the greater ease of injection of antiseptics for preserving timber, and saving in freight charges due to the decreased weight.

From thorough tests made by the Forest Service on various pieces of timber, it appears that thoroughly air-dry or seasoned timber has about double the strength of the green material. It is well known

to all operators of wood-preserving plants that antiseptics are not only difficult to inject into green wood, but that it is practically impossible to obtain a uniformly satisfactory treatment of such material at an economic cost, for the purpose of insuring a prolonged life.

The last item would at first seem too trifling to be worthy of discussion, but from data obtained only recently it appears that western yellow pine lost 50 per cent of its green weight after three to five months seasoning. This means a saving of 50 per cent. of the freight charges and a corresponding saving in the handling of the timber, and is, therefore, a far too important point to overlook.

Considering these three points, it will be seen that there is not only a material saving in the seasoning of timber, but also a proportionate increase in the value of timber as a structural material. The seasoning of timber is never an expensive operation, even when done artificially. In the southern part of the United States, a satisfactory degree of seasoning could be obtained by exposure of the timber to the air for a period of three to six months. In some of the northern States, however, a somewhat longer period is necessary to secure satisfactory results.

An Oak Flooring Campaign.

Of the immense quantities of flooring used in the United States, it is estimated by leading oak flooring institutions that only about three and a half per cent. is oak. Maple flooring, owing to diligence and advertising acumen, has secured a much larger percentage of the trade. At the present time the oak flooring manufacturers of the country are planning an elaborate campaign of education among flooring users in an attempt to at least double the present output of this highly valuable flooring material. Beyond question, for high class flooring purposes oak has no equal for beauty and lasting and hygienic qualities. An office building, a parlor, a library, hall or dining room is half furnished when it is laid with a handsome oak or parquet flooring, in which oak plays an important part.

The move on the part of oak flooring producers to present the merits of their product to users is to be highly commended, and there is no question of failure in wonder-

For Immediate Shipment

2000 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying rails with Angles.
200 tons prime 72 lbs. relaying rails with Angles.
40 tons prime 30 lbs. relaying rails with Plates.

For further particulars apply to

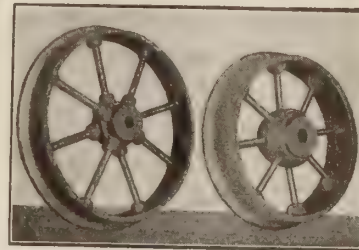
SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

The
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.
Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:
1 Upright Boiler, 30 ins. in diameter, 4 feet high.
A large assortment of Adjustable Hangers, from 1 3/16 to 3 3/8 in.

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand
YARD LOCOMOTIVES
John J. Gartshore
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
RUBBER & BRASS STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.

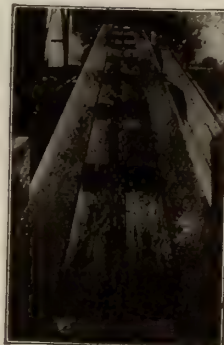
**Tram Car Wheels**

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.
Limited
Hamilton - Canada

Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont.
Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

**JEFFREY CONVEYERS**

are the Best for handling
Logs, Lumber, Refuse, etc.
Catalog T 57 B

Reliance Saw Mill Chains

made in all standard sizes. Write for Price List.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company

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References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Dulness is the principal feature of the Ontario lumber trade according to reports from most localities. High grade white pine goods continue steady, but the lower grades are quiet and the demand is small. Collections are reported to be unusually good. Out of 150 accounts reported by one firm only two had to be renewed. Hemlock seems to be the bane of the market at present. Offerings are much too plentiful and prices are sagging. This is having an adverse effect on other lines, as consumers, noticing the low prices for hemlock, think pine prices should also decline. Reports from travellers in western Ontario indicate that price cutting is going on quite extensively and making good business hard to get. In spite of these drawbacks, however, a fair amount of trade is in progress and when one compares prices with those of a year ago the improvement is very noticeable. In the Ottawa valley, lower prices are reported, particularly for lath and shingles, though white pine and spruce are not changed materially. Large producers, however, are not allowing the dull market to affect their quotations. The decline in lath amounts to from 25 cents to 75 cents per thousand. The 32-inch lath are far too numerous and are selling at 90 cents. Prices of shingles are also weak for upper grades and steady for lower ones. Spruce and hemlock are firm for regular sizes. Mill run spruce is steady at \$17.50 to \$18. There is an excellent demand for selected lots. Hemlock is firm at \$13 to \$15, and is cutting into mill cull and shipping cull pine. Railway ties are dull and telegraph poles are in good demand. Long length telegraph poles are scarce.

Eastern Canada.

Recent important developments in the New Brunswick lumber trade include a stiffening of prices in spruce deals for export to the English markets. Cedar shingles, on the other hand, have weakened a trifle, although St. John dealers are not inclined to look upon this as serious. Spruce clapboards are unusually scarce. This line has been continually growing scarcer for some years past, and manufacturers are able to obtain good prices for their product. The prevailing quotations are: "Extras," \$42; "clears," \$39, and "2nd clears," \$37, f.o.b. St. John. Encouraging reports are coming to hand regarding the English spruce deal markets. It is believed that a general upward movement in prices of this line has commenced. Prices became stronger about a fortnight ago, and buyers are making many more enquiries than formerly. It is not thought, however, that the improvement will tempt any manufacturers to increase their season's output, or even to enlarge their winter's logging operations. The tendency is, in fact, towards continued conservative methods of operation. There are about six and one-half or seven million feet of English spruce deals in St. John stocks, and prices are from \$14.50 to \$14.75 for specifications containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 40 per cent. nines and 10 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. steamer St. John. The hot season is expected, as usual, to result in dull trade for cedar shingles in the New England States, but improvement is confidently looked for as soon as cooler weather sets in. Prices are \$2.75 to \$2.85 on dutiable "extras" and \$2.25 and \$2.35 on dutiable "clears," f.o.b. schooner St. John. Boston has shown a dull demand for eastern spruce during the last fortnight. Buyers believe there is still some decline due, before the bottom is reached. Some manufacturers are shutting down for a few days at a time so as not to get ahead of their orders. This will perhaps help the market to remain steady. Frames, 9-inch and under, are selling at \$23. Random is easier and the demand is quiet. Small sizes have been offered by several mills at as low as \$20.50. Large random is in poor demand at \$23, and some buyers expect lower prices.

Boards are in moderate demand only and prices are easier. Red cedar shingles at Boston are easier on account of more plentiful offerings. Good cedar extras have sold as low as \$3.75, and it is doubtful if many would pay this price to-day. There is very little activity to the demand. Lath are not in active call and prices lack strength. Sales of 1½-inch are reported at \$3.35, although \$3.40 is the general asking price. Demand for 1⅝-inch is quiet. Prices range from \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Great Britain.

A comparative statement and review of imports, consumption and stock for the first half of the year 1909, issued by Edmiston & Mitchell, Glasgow, states that conditions have been unsatisfactory during that period. No briskness has been experienced and, although a slight improvement has occurred latterly, it is of such an unappreciable nature as to be scarcely worthy of mention. The market remains in a more or less apathetic condition, with little prospect of any material betterment during the latter half of the year. In white or yellow pine logs the stock on hand is 933 loads, mostly small and second-class wood. Deckwood holdings are practically nil. There is some demand for the latter. Square pine stocks are ample. Quebec birch logs are low in stocks and the demand is slight. Birch planks are easier. Elm log values are well maintained. Oak logs are in poor demand and stocks are heavy. The fact that consignments of Quebec goods at this early date of the season are meeting with little favor speaks volumes as to the state of the market. Great difficulty is being experienced in selling any of the regular grades and sizes, and a decline in values has been recorded in most instances. Low port deals are moving very slowly, and values show no appreciation. Current values are given as follows: First pine deals—Broad, £34 to £35; 11-inch, £32 to £33; ends and non-dimensions, £22 10s. to £23 10s. Second pine deals—11-inch and up, £23 10s. to £25 10s; ends and non-dimensions, £16 to £18. Third pine deals—11-inch and up, £15 10s. to £17 10s.; ends and non-dimensions, £13 10s. to £14 10s. Red pine deals—9 and 11-inch, £10 to £11; narrows, £8 to £9. First pine sidings and strips,—9 to 10-inch, £23 to £24; 11 to 12-inch, £24 to £25; 13 to 14-inch, £27 to £28. Spruce deals—9-inch and up, £9 to £10; 7 and 8-inch, £8 to £8 5s. Lower port pine and spruce—9-inch and up, £8 10s. to £9; 7 and 8-inch, £7 10s. to £7 15s. Liverpool reports indicate a healthier tone, but the lethargy in trade continues and the best that can be said is that things are more hopeful. Sawn timber is in poor demand. Prime lumber is firmer. Inferior grades are too plentiful. Spruce deals are strong but the market is tender. Birch is plentiful. Ottawa and Lower Port pines are weaker. Hemlock is just about steady.

United States.

The fourth of July celebrations in the United States made business of all kinds dull. The volume of the lumber trade was materially affected. Many lumbermen went away on holiday trips. At Chicago the yellow pine situation continues to improve and several of the items which were weak have been advanced. Manufacturers evidently are maintaining the strong stand, recently taken. Hardwoods in Chicago are only steady. The upper grades are in good demand and prices are firm, but the low grades are difficult to sell at any price. Some improvement is noted in hemlock at Chicago, which is probably due to the betterment of yellow pine conditions. At Minneapolis the northern pine market shows no change, although midsummer dulness seems to be near at hand. The June business was fairly large and probably supplied most of the active demand until the fall. City retail business has fallen off somewhat. It is believed that the fall trade will almost be normal. Dimension timbers at

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N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

Minneapolis are weak. Lath are cheaper, although there is no over-supply. Uppers are firm and some items are stiffening. Siding is scarce. Low grades remain dull. Box factories are not buying until business increases and railways have not yet commenced buying grain-door stock. Red cedar shingles are quiet though holding the advanced prices. For coast shipment they are firm at \$2.63 for extra stars, and \$3.14 for clears on a 55-cent rate. Supplies continue to decrease and receipts are light. West Coast fir and red cedar are not in so strong demand. At Buffalo the demand for northern pine continues to improve. There is even some betterment reported in the low grades. Pattern stock is moving freely. List prices are firm. Hardwoods are dull at Buffalo, though inquiries seem to be increasing. The demand for common grades of oak is fair. Chestnut is also inquired for fairly well in both upper and lower grades. Birch, beech and maple are the most active hardwood, and gum is quiet. A shortage of hemlock stocks is reported at Buffalo, with the demand good. At Chicago, car building material orders are turning up in small quantities. Fir is becoming more of a favorite for car and tank material. Timbers are in poor demand. Red cedar shingles at Chicago are firm at \$3.27 for clears and \$2.75 for stars. White cedar stars are easier at \$2.80, though some firms are getting \$2.90. Hemlock lath are firm and scarce. At New York, northern pine wholesalers are a little more optimistic. Suburban yards are getting lower in their stocks. During the last fortnight orders have been slightly increased from these sources. Hardwoods are dull in New York. Cooperage at Chicago is dull and prices are unchanged.

Market Correspondence

Low Prices Prevailing at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 12.—The lumber trade in the Ottawa valley has been marked by some recent lowering of prices. Dealers and manufacturers assert that in the main sorts of white pine or spruce no permanent changes have taken place, but lath and shingles are noticeably cheaper than a month ago. Pine dressings, shorts, sidings and mill culls generally sell for the minimum rate given in the classified list in the "Canada Lumberman." Where large lots are bought the sale is sometimes made even below this scale. With the rather dull market, quotations might be expected to sustain a further slump, but the big producers refuse to submit to any such conditions. Several middlemen told the "Canada Lumberman" that they were not receiving as much for lumber as they did a year ago, but inquiry at J. P. Booth's mill, where the largest shipping is done, elicited the information that no change had been made in the prices there since the summer of 1908. The unsettled state of the American tariff is given as a reason for the falling off in sales to many of the buyers across the border who in other years would place large orders. The small amount of duty that is in dispute would not affect the contracts for its intrinsic worth, but the importers desire to know exactly what the Customs rates are before ordering. Considerable as is the influence of the tariff situation on sales, the hindrance to shipping is still greater and frequent notices are received not to forward lumber until the American tariff bill is passed. Some 40 million feet of the J. R. Booth output goes to the United States, and much of that is being held until the Customs' rates are settled.

Lath has dropped from 25 to 75 cents per thousand. The market is flooded for the time with the 32-inch variety, which sells usually from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand and sometimes as low as 90 cents. The short lath can be made from slabs that would be unfit for the four-foot lengths, and sawmill owners have put an abnormal quantity of them on the market, Hawkesbury and the Temiskaming district being the chief sources of supply. It is believed that soon the longer lath will improve in demand and consequently many holders of the stock are keeping the prices up.

The active demand that existed some time ago for the upper grade of shingles is not so apparent now and prices show a downward tendency. The XXXX and clear butts are from 25 to 50 cents cheaper than a year ago. There is a firmness in the lower sorts, due chiefly to the brisk building operations in Ottawa and vicinity, which has not been equalled for many years. This boom does not affect the general consumption of lumber enough, however, to stimulate the market and the benefit is felt chiefly by the dealers.

Spruce and hemlock are sought more than pine in many quarters of the Ottawa valley. Prices are rather firm for regular lengths and widths of spruce, for instance, 13-foot pieces $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 inches, and pieces 14 to 16 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 inches are much in demand by New York buyers and command from \$19 to \$20 per thousand. The mill run of spruce is merous that handlers of lumber find it pays to do the sorting, though it steady at \$17.50 to \$18. The inquiries for the selected lots are so numerous that it is hard to compete on the Montreal market with the shipments of this lumber from the East. The price of hemlock is firm at from \$13 to \$15 per thousand, and the increase in its use has depressed the value of mill cull and shipping cull pine a dollar or so a thousand.

The market in railway ties is dull but lumbermen who handle them nearly all supply telegraph poles also, and the buoyancy in that branch of the trade makes up for the quietness in the tie market. Long telegraph poles are almost impossible to get. The 60-foot length with 7-inch top bring from \$16 to \$18 each; lengths from 40 feet to 55 feet, 7-inch top, range in price from \$4.25 to \$13.50, the advance being three or four dollars for each additional five feet when lengths surpass 40 feet. The 25-foot lengths, 6-inch tops, are plentiful and are quoted at one dollar each; 30 feet, \$1.50; 35 feet, \$2.50. These figures are only for 6-inch tops, and the same lengths are considerably dearer in 7 and 8-inch tops.

Water power is at its best in the Ottawa river and all the mills are producing to the full of their capacity. The drive is coming down satisfactorily, the only complaint being from pulp manufacturers. The E. B. Eddy Company is short of pulp wood on account of the enormous quantity of pine logs in the Ottawa river, and it is proposed that the large mill owners, including Booth, W. C. Edwards Company, Hawkesbury Lumber Company and Shepard & Morse store some of their logs in the main stream in order to let the spruce timber pass to its destination, and no doubt this will be done.

Spruce Deals Stiffening at St. John.

St. John, N.B., July 9.—Since last writing important developments have occurred in lumber trade circles and in the particular lines in which local manufacturers and dealers are interested. The chief of these has been the long expected stiffening of prices in spruce deals for export, to the English markets. Another has been the slight weakening of prices of cedar shingles, which is not considered of great importance by local dealers. A third incident of importance is the purchase by an American syndicate of the plant and properties of Wm. Currie & Company, of Campbellton.

The latter transaction is the latest of a number of important purchases made by American investors during the last five years in the Maritime Provinces. The policy of the purchasers has been invariably one of expansion, improvement of facilities and more complete equipment of plants. The purchases include some of the finest timber limits in this province and in Nova Scotia.

A feature of the trade is the remarkable scarcity of spruce clapboards. This line of goods, which fifteen years ago was a very important one, has gradually grown less important, the output having grown smaller and smaller. This curtailment has been due to the increasing scarcity of suitable logs. Local manufacturers are able to dispose of all the clapboards they are able to produce at substantial prices. The newest quotations on spruce clapboards (with few offering) are "Extras," \$42 per thousand; "Clears," \$39, and "2nd Clears," \$37, f.o.b. St. John.

The conditions of trade in connection with "English" spruce deals are of a decidedly more encouraging nature to all who are interested in the manufacture thereof. The improvement has been long looked for and it is generally considered in the light of the first symptom of a general upward trend in prices of this line. While there have been many rumors and many indications of a betterment in "English" spruce, it was not until the last fortnight that there have been tangible local indications of improvement. Prices are firmer, buyers display much more interest and the increasing enquiries are all indicative of a period of stimulus such as has not materialized since the slump in values which took place in the spring of 1907, and which lasted with monotonous persistence until the present summer. It is hardly probable that, speaking generally, local lumbering concerns will allow the present indications of better business to lead them to readjust their season's plans in the direction of an increase in their season's output or (if the ideas expressed are a standard by which to judge) in the volume of their winter's logging operations. On the contrary, every indication points to the conclusion that local manufacturers and dealers will pursue a most conservative policy in shipping and in production of lumber for many months to come.

Local stocks of "English" spruce would aggregate from six and one-half to seven millions of feet. An enquirer would be quoted \$14.50 to \$14.75 per thousand superficial feet on a specification of spruce deals containing say, 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 40 per cent. nines and 10 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. steamer St. John.

When it is said that the present weakening of the price of cedar shingles is not regarded as important, the statement is made with the fact in view that the hot season brings always a period of depression in trade of the New England States, which depression acts directly upon prices. It is generally conceded that what little ground has been lost will be regained so soon as the cooler weather approaches and building generally has increased in consequence. Local quotations on shingles are \$2.75 to \$2.85 on dutiable "Extras" and \$2.25 to \$2.35 on dutiable "Clears," f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Mr. Frank Southern, of James W. Southern & Son, Limited, timber importers and box and case makers, Manchester, Eng., favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a call, when in Toronto recently. Mr. Southern reports that the English trade is improving and that English purchasers are buying largely of Canadian spruce as well as the Baltic stuff.

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A Superior
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B.C. Fir and Cedar Lumber

No Order too Large for our Capacity or too Small for our Attention

Best Quality

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Prompt Shipment

A Trial Order Will Convince You



View of Interior of Saw Mill Looking toward Jack Ladder.

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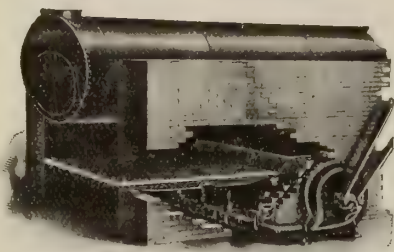
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Such is the durability of the GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE that, although its first cost is necessarily greater, in the end it is infinitely cheaper than any draft grate ever made.

There are many outfits in use to-day that have been in service for from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS.

But the principal advantage in installing this celebrated grate is that it ADDS FROM 25 TO 50% TO THE EFFICIENCY OF A BOILER, and that it GIVES AS GOOD RESULTS WITH WET, GREEN OR FROZEN SAWDUST OR SLABS AS A DRAFT GRATE GIVES WITH DRY WOOD.

It also renders you ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT OF THE WEATHER, and SAVES LABOR IN FIRING.

Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up.—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe, aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed.—The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning.—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

While the "TUYERE" renders the blast grate bar largely self-cleaning, we also provide it with a BLOW-OUT.

Sold ON APPROVAL, subject to THIRTY DAYS' TEST, counting from date of installation. In case of rejection, WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

Our president, our secretary and treasurer, our designer, our superintendent and our foreman have all been connected with the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company for nineteen years, while our vice-president has acted in that capacity for fifteen years.

Our services are therefore those of experts. We also manufacture

The Celebrated "Tower" Line

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High Grade but Low-Priced

Edgers and Trimmers, making a speciality of Pony Edgers

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

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Hanson's Woollen Mill

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Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Lufkin Rule Company has begun work on a new extension to its factory at Windsor, Ont.

The Pembroke Lumber Company have purchased Geo. M. Rawlins' planing mill at Pembroke, Ont.

G. Y. Wood's planing mill at Dundalk, Ont., has been burned with a loss of \$3,000; insured for \$1,600.

The James Smart Company, Brockville, Ont., have purchased the planing mill of John Briggs & Sons in that place.

L. Christie has installed a new planer in his sawmill at Fort Frances, Ont. The planing mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day, while the lath mill turns out 40,000 feet.

Toronto Boxbarrel Company, Limited, Toronto, has been granted an Ontario charter. Among the incorporators are Frank Denton, K.C., and W. Eberts Brown, both of Toronto.

George Wood & Sons' planing mill and sash and door factory in Markdale were destroyed by fire. The blaze is supposed to have originated from a smoldering spark in the sawdust.

Briggs & Sons planing mill, one of the oldest concerns in Brockville, Ont., has passed into the possession of the James Smart Company, which adjoins the premises. The mill will be considerably enlarged.

The planing mill of G. Y. Wood, Dundalk, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently, causing damage of \$3,000 to the building and machinery. The cause of the fire is not known. The mill was insured to the extent of \$1,600.

The Spiesz Furniture Company, Limited, Hanover, Ont., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and buy and sell lumber, furniture, and other products of the sawmill and furniture factory. H. and J. J. Speisz and Frederick Ahrens, of Hanover, Ont., are incorporators.

The promoters of the new company which proposes to erect a furniture factory in Strathroy, Ont., are J. A. Minchener, S. M. Smyth, H. E. Mihell, James W. Cameron and W. P. Dymonds. A by-law to loan the company twenty thousand dollars for twenty years for the erection of a new furniture factory was carried by a large majority.

A syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists is to take over the Bruce Mines & Algoma Railway, with a charter and government grants, running from the north shore of Lake Huron to Hudson Bay. The projectors are heavy lumber producers, and will extend the road from its present terminus into the great timber tracts of Ontario and the northwest territories.

A 6-year forestry course will be added to the course of study at Toronto University at the coming term. Students taking the course will qualify for arts and forestry degrees simultaneously. This course is in addition to the 4-year course already in existence, and is established for the purpose of creating better educated foresters. The practical work will be done hereafter in October and November of the fourth year.

The Polson Iron Works Company, Toronto, have applied to the city for a lease of fifty acres of land at the east end of the bay, near Keating's Cut, and it is their intention to enlarge and improve their plant. A general shipbuilding plant will be installed on a large scale, and in connection a floating drydock capable of taking in the largest of the lake-going vessels. The drydock is to be built in sections, and when the Welland Canal is deepened, which is shortly to be done, the drydock is to be further enlarged.

A shipbuilding industry, which will have the largest yards on the Canadian lakes, is assured to Port Arthur, Ont., through an agreement between the Council and the Western Drydock & Shipbuilding Company, which is composed mainly of Cleveland capitalists. F. Bowman, of Southampton, Ont., is also a member of the company. The terms of agreement call for the prompt construction and operation of a yard wherein ships of the largest tonnage on the lakes may be built, and also of a drydock capable of handling such vessels. The company will employ three hundred men from the start of operations on construction, and later will have a thousand men on the payroll.

The Cornwall Furniture Company sold \$25,000 worth of stock at par. Then the town of Cornwall gave the company \$15,000 bonus, and the company divided \$15,000 worth of stock among its shareholders free when this bonus was received. After six or seven years' running the company became insolvent in January, 1909. The creditors, many of whom are Ottawa firms, are claiming that these shareholders who got the \$15,000 worth of stock free should pay up for it now to cover the debts of the company. The local master at Cornwall decided they should, and these shareholders appealed. The case came up before Justice Britton recently, and he confirmed the previous decision.

The paper mill plant of the Montrose Paper Company, Limited, of Thorold, Ont., is to be sold by tender to the highest bidder. H. Vigeon, the liquidator of the company, announces that tenders will be received on the mill property and equipment, water power and water wheels, all valued at \$106,260; also on the finished and unfinished product of the mill, which has not been sold. This latter is valued at \$20,819. Tenders on these two parcels were received by George Kappele, the official referee, at his office in the Home Life Building, Toronto, Ont., up to 4 p.m. July 14, and were opened the following day at 11 a.m. at the same office. The Montrose mill is located on the old Welland Canal, has good water power and makes a high grade paper.

Eastern Provinces

Luther B. Smith's sawmill at Maillie station, about three miles from Fredericton Junction, N.B., was burned down. There was \$4,000 insurance.

B. W. S. Titus' mills at Glen Titus, near Uffam, N.B., have been burned down. Loss, \$3,500, with no insurance. About 25 hands were employed.

Charles Miller's cooper shop at Pokiok, near St. John, N.B., was damaged by fire, and a large quantity of hoops and staves burned; covered by insurance.

Isidore Paquin's furniture factory at Hull, Que., was damaged to the extent of \$4,000 or \$5,000 by fire resulting from a benzine explosion. No insurance.

Jignac & Beland's sash and door factory, in St. Roch's, Que., was de-

stroyed by fire, together with a large stock of finished articles. The loss will approach \$200,000.

Desnoyers, Varin & Company, Limited, Montreal, capital \$95,000, have been incorporated to manufacture lumber. W. Reed, l'Assomption, Que.; T. Desnoyers, Maisonneuve, Que.; V. Varin, of Montreal.

Dickie & McGrath's lumber mill at Tusket, N.S., one of the finest in the province, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$50,000, mostly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from the upsetting of a lantern used by some men repairing the machinery.

The Peace River Trade & Navigation Company, Limited, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has just been formed in Montreal. The charter, which has been secured from the Dominion Government, is a very wide one, and enables the company to engage in lumbering, mining and colonization work.

Messrs. C. H. Lovell, M.P.; M. Cummings and W. K. Baldwin, of Stanstead County, Que., have just completed the purchase of a big tract of timber land from the Provincial Government. The tract, it is understood, is 100,000 acres, and the price \$1 per acre. It will, of course, be subject to stumping dues. It is located in northern Quebec.

British Columbia

A. Berquest will soon erect a sash and door factory at Sydney, B.C.

W. Beach, of Seattle, Wash., will build a shingle mill at New Westminster, B. C.

Frank Huston will build a saw and planing mill at Vancouver, operated by electricity.

The Fletcher Lumber Company, Limited, Wainwright, Alta., has been incorporated.

Ruby Lake Lumber Mills, near Dauphin, Man., have been destroyed by a forest fire.

The Bowman Sine Lumber Company has been registered in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Maycock, B.C., Lumber Company's plant was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$100,000.

McCormick Company will establish a sash and shade factory at St. Boniface, Man., to cost \$15,000.

The Crescent Lumber Company, Limited, has been registered in the Province of Saskatchewan.

John Hanbury will erect a modern sawmill south of False Creek, B.C., with a daily capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber.

The Lewis Furniture Company has purchased the old Royal Furniture Company, Winnipeg, and will extend same.

The new foundry at Schaafe's Machine Works, New Westminster, is now in operation and adding greatly to the facilities of their well known plant.

The Barnett & McDonald Company, New Westminster, will probably add two new machines to their shingle mill. The new sawmill and box factory are just starting operations.

The woodworking plant of the Walsh Sash & Door Company, New Westminster, B.C., have started a night shift in order to keep up with their orders and turn out five hundred doors per day.

Work is to be shortly commenced on a large shingle mill to be constructed at Esquimaux, adjacent to the E. & N. Railway line, to cost \$150,000. The wharves and buildings will be commenced in June.

The boom towing tug "Superior" was put out of business on a recent trip up the coast from Vancouver. She ran full speed against a bluff, smashing her up badly above the water line. It is said the man at the wheel was asleep.

At this writing, says a respatch from Edmonton, lumbermen are alarmed at the rapid rise of the Saskatchewan. Millions of dollars' worth of logs have been lost in the last three years, and in spite of frequent petitions the Dominion Government refuses to construct a breakwater.

A small sawmill located at Jedway, on one of the Queen Charlotte islands, about 150 miles south of Prince Rupert, was destroyed by fire on June 19th. While the mill was a complete loss, much of the timber in the yards was saved. The mill was owned by H. & H. A. Bourne, of Jedway.

At New Westminster recently a farmer named Dunkey sued the Brunette Mill Company for damages caused by logs belonging to the defendant company forming a jam in Brunette creek, thus diverting the current, which undermined and carried away—so the plaintiff alleged—a considerable portion of his land. Dunkey was awarded \$50 damages, but was held liable for part of the costs in the action brought.

Among recently incorporated companies to carry on a lumber and sawmill business, in British Columbia, are: The British Columbia Sash & Door Company, capital, \$50,000. This will acquire the business of E. O. Lyte, in Vancouver; and the Abbotsford Timber & Trading Company, capital, \$300,000. Edgewood Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$30,000; Bay City Sash & Door Company, Vancouver, head office, Bellingham, Wash., capital \$15,100.

The mill of the Three Valley Lumber Company, at Three Valley, B.C., which was destroyed by fire several weeks ago, is being rebuilt with all possible speed, and it is the intention of the company to place the new machinery in position in the various parts of the mill just as fast as space is provided. The sawmill machinery has been ordered from the Waterous Engine Company, of Brantford, Ont., through Mr. H. B. Gilmour, the firm's popular and enterprising Vancouver agent. Mr. S. A. Mundy and his partner, Mr. John McCrum, of Bradford, Pa., say the new mill will be superior to the one destroyed in every respect. The planing mill machinery installed will be obtained from the American Wood Working Company. The new plant, which will have a capacity of 100,000 feet a day, will be ready by October 1st.

The Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company, at Vancouver island, has secured a water record on Marble creek, Quatsino Sound, capable of developing 10,000 to 15,000 horse-power. The power is permanent the year round. The new plant of the concern, when completed, will have a capacity of 600 tons per week of news and wrapping paper. The cost of manufacture is estimated to be as low as \$30 per ton owing to the favorable environment of the concern. These figures are arrived at by the statement that a ton of chemical pulp from spruce or hemlock can be manufactured at less than \$3 per cord on the island, whereas the same quantity costs from \$6 to \$9 in eastern Canada. The plant will be under the building supervision of C. B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., and this gentleman expects to have the pulp mill in operation by December of this year.

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
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W. C. Edwards & Co.

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New Edinburgh Mills

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We can ship out promptly
a large block of 4-4 and
6-4 Sound Wormy, and
No. 2 common

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Let us have your order early.

Here's a stock of common
and better Oak that
ought to interest—

50 to 75 M. feet 4-4
80 " 100 M. " 8-4
40,000 " 6-4
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If you are in the market for
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We have about 80,000 ft.,
that we ship immediately.

Let us quote you at once on
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Cypress Shingles

250,000 ft., 6 x 20 and 350,000
feet, 7 x 24.

We have some particularly
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that we should like to
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will get your business.

Some soft, yellow stock of
No. 1 common and better,

Poplar

about 100,000 feet rang-
ing from 4-4 to 16-4.

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Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.
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Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Cyclone" Grate

will make

Two Boilers do the Work of Three



The Cyclone Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar has a ninety per cent. under draft and there is an even distribution of air over the entire grate surface, thus making a strong steady heat, when fire is in the furnace.

From 25% to 50% is added to the

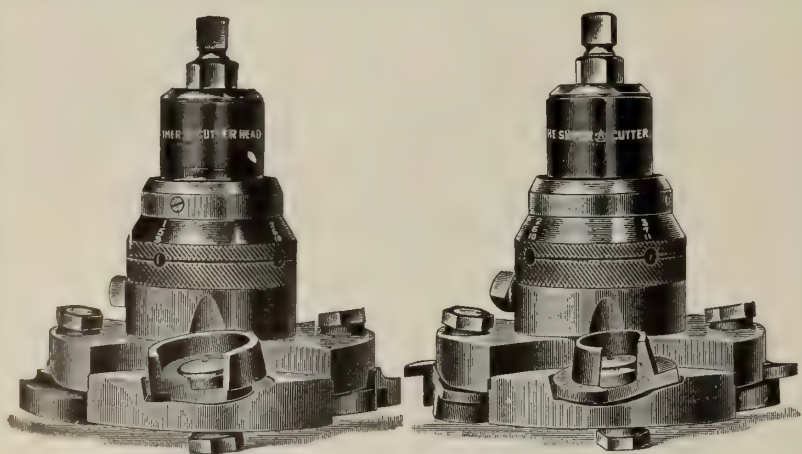
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Specially adapted to cheap fuel, soft and hard coal screenings, and hard or run of mine coal.

Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co.

Limited

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which systemize the work in planing mills and solve the problem of economical woodworking. They last long and cost little. Made of Steel Forgings of 60,000 lbs. tensile strength they represent the strongest combination possible to meet every emergency.

The illustrations herewith show the compact and workmanlike manner in which the Shimer Cutter Heads are constructed—how the vital principle of clearance is applied to all leading bit points—how the alternate and shearing effect of the cut reduces to a minimum the tearing out tendencies in working cross-grained lumber. A study of the illustrations will also show that the Bits have the exact shape in their exterior circles, insuring that a uniform product will be maintained indefinitely without extra trouble and expense. Through the "make-ready" built into the Shimer Cutter Heads your workmen are relieved of the labor connected with filing and re-filing straight bits to pattern—the lining up of such knives and other needless worries.

They are not an expense, but they save expense by giving you an easier and faster way of getting out your work. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,
Branch of Milton, Pa., U. S. A.

GALT
Ontario

Miscellaneous Items of News.

The Chaudiere Lumber Company, of Quebec, is suing the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Lumber Company for \$126,775, for a disputed account for wood sold them.

Donald Cameron, 69 years of age, a well known retired lumberman, died at his home at Windsor, Ont., on Saturday, July 3rd, after a short illness. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Alder-May & Company, who are one of the largest United States manufacturers of cypress, oak, poplar, etc., will open, on July 15th, an office in the Times Building, New York City. Canadian inquiries should be sent to head office at Atlanta, Ga., as heretofore.

Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" will join us in wishing long life and happiness to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cates. Mr. Cates is the well known secretary of the Ontario Lumber Company, Toronto. He was married to Miss Marion Edith Rushbrook, of Toronto, on June 30. Mr. and Mrs. Cates spent their honeymoon at Niagara and on a trip up the Northern Lakes.

The appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Lilly v. Johnston, relating to the matter of extra provincial companies doing business in British Columbia has not yet been argued. The Premier of British Columbia has stated that there is a possibility of a measure being introduced similar to the "Foreign Corporations Act" passed last year by the British House of Commons. This would probably remove all cause for complaint.

The South African trade in wood and timber is considerable, the total for last year, including teak, amounting to over \$2,700,000, of which Canada's share was only about \$115,000. One would have thought that the Dominion, with her immense resources, would have made a better showing than this, especially when the preference and the favorable shipping rates are taken into consideration.—Canadian Trade and Commerce reports.

George W. Sisson and I. B. Barnett, of Potsdam, N.Y., are inspecting a tract of land recently purchased in New Brunswick by the A. Sherman Lumber Company. There are about 650 miles in the tract, which extends from Bathurst on the coast inland along the Nepisiguit river, and is all virgin country. Mr. Barnett will spend about four months going over the land, locating timber and surveying it preparatory to beginning lumbering operations.

The manager of the Canadian-Mexican Pacific Steamship Line states that all arrangements have been completed for a regular and continuous service, and that his line is in a position to carry all eastern Canadian cargo offering. As already reported, negotiations are still going on in respect to the matter of rates. It has been made clear that the rates quoted so far are not sufficiently attractive and will not enable eastern Canadian manufacturers to compete with foreign countries.

The display in the Manufacturers' Building at the Canadian National Exhibition this year promises to eclipse anything ever seen there before. Every inch of space in the building, which covers two acres of ground, was applied for three months before the opening of the Fair, and as more applications are pouring in every day, the management have been able to select exhibitors who put in an attractive display. There is no better evidence of the growing popularity of the Canadian National than the anxiety of the manufacturers to display their wares there.

The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company have issued Bulletin No. 52, in which they show a full line of heavy logging engines designed particularly for Pacific coast lumbering. It is interesting to note that in addition to its full line of special logging engines built for lumbering in the East, the Lidgerwood company have found it desirable to design and build a complete line of engines to handle the heavy logs of the Pacific coast. Two groups of engines are shown in the bulletin, "yarders" and "road engines." The engines embody a number of valuable and exclusive points which will repay careful investigation by intending purchasers.

The Department of Indian Affairs has sold at public auction timber berth No. 2, embracing 5¼ square miles in the Dokis Indian reserve in the Nipissing district. There was a large attendance of lumbermen and spirited bidding ran the price up to \$64,700, at which figure it was bought by the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. The money will be funded by the Government for the Indians on the reserve, several of whom have acquired considerable wealth as the result of these sales. The berth in question was sold once before, but the purchaser did not complete the terms of the transaction. The sale was conducted by Mr. Peter Ryan.

After an absence of over fifteen years from the city, Mr. Geo. F. Ryan, general manager of the Phoenix Assurance Company, of London, Eng., revisited Vancouver recently, accompanied by Mr. E. A. Boston, assistant manager. Referring to the contrast of the city of fifteen years ago and the city of to-day, Mr. Ryan said: "It is a remarkable change, one that could hardly be believed unless seen. Why, back in '94 it was a hamlet, nestling about Granville street and the waterfront. We have seen many cities on our tour, but none to compare with this for rapid and substantial growth. Vancouver is indeed destined to be a great city. Mr. Boston joined in the tribute.

1894 - 1909

I have much pleasure in stating that I have been using your "Camel Brand" Hair Belting for the last six years as it gives me the best satisfaction and I shall continue to give it the preference as long as the quality remains as good as formerly.

J. R. BOOTH

Ottawa, March, 1900.

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Cheaper
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Leather

See Trade Mark is on the Belt

Sole Manufacturers

F. Reddaway & Co.

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1896 - 1909

We have been using a 10 inch "Camel Brand" Belt which has given us excellent satisfaction. It holds a good grip on the pulleys, and has not stretched as is usual with rubber and leather belts and was never taken up.

HENDERSON & POTS

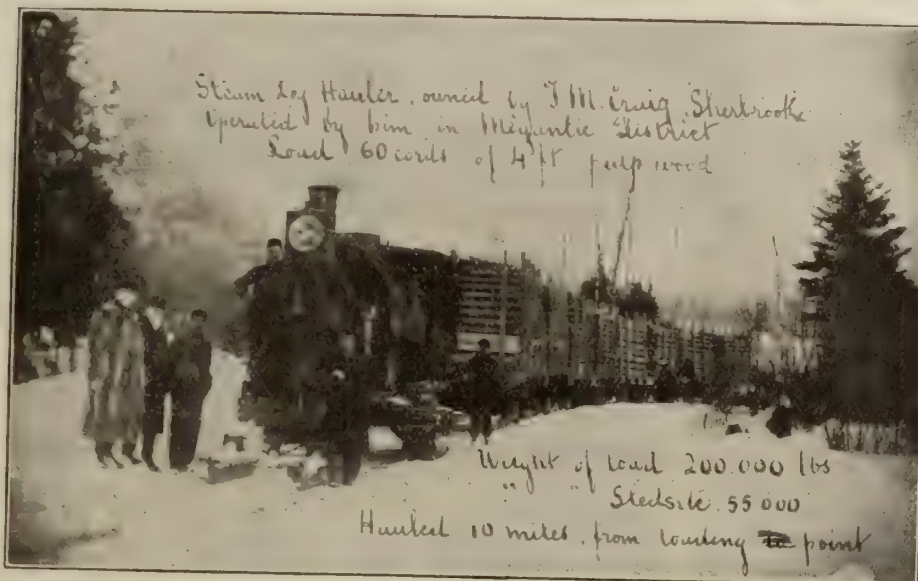
Halifax, N.S.,
Jan. 1898

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Interested parties will note, the load taken in one trip.

Figure it out yourself and the saving will surprise you.

It will pay for itself



Our descriptive catalogue gives you further surprising results.

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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder



for Saws, Knives, &c.

Does the entire grinding of the shop instead of standing idle 5 1/2 days out of 6.

Most up-to-date machine on the market.

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ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN
Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

We Challenge!

Here's Our Address

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THE SOONER WE
MEET—THE BETTER

Why Do We Challenge—Because

the quality and manufacture of our lumber products are the best that modern methods and personal supervision can make them, and are therefore giving the best satisfaction to our customers, and so we hand you here our address in the belief that "The sooner we meet the better."

"There are none better because there are none better made.
Good reasons—Good Stock."

Here is what We Manufacture

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Our well-known "Silk Finish" Quebec Spruce needs no introduction except to say that it's "as good as ever" and the best ever.

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The Fenderson Brand New Brunswick White Cedars. Prompt Shipments. Quality Goods.

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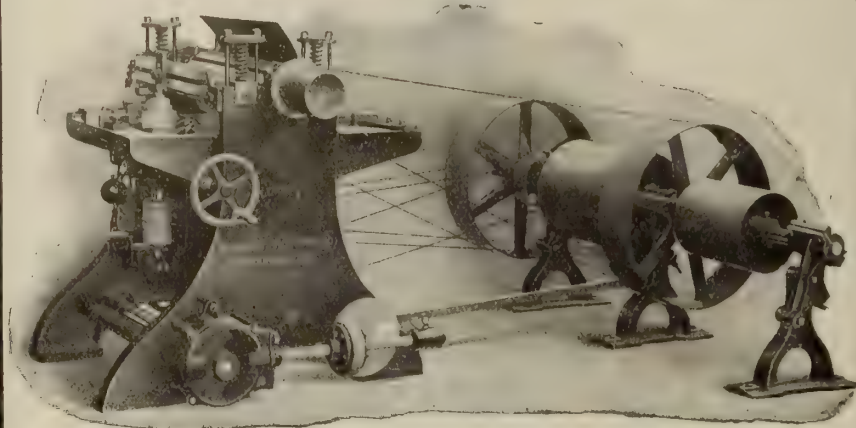
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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

A LEADER THAT LEADS

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Weight 1,800 pounds.
Price at factory only \$230.00
Just the thing for neighborhood work
Fully guaranteed.

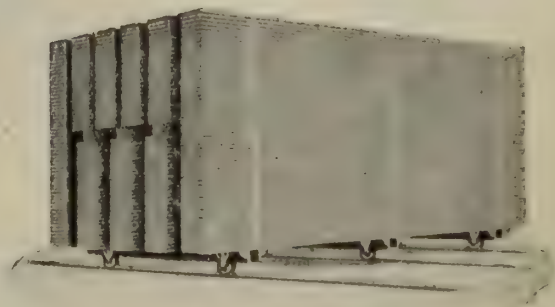
also
20" "Paragon" \$376.12. 24" Double "Monitor" \$590.00.
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Solid forged steel cylinders slotted four sides.

The reversible as well as the variable feature of the feed puts our machines in a class by themselves.

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Natural Draft Moist Air System
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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

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The Twin Screws are arranged with
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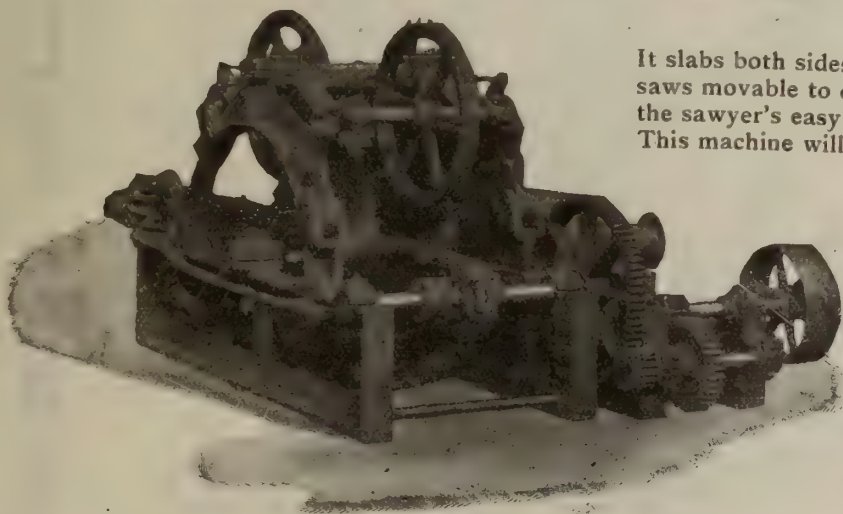
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Philadelphia, Pa.

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New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

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Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

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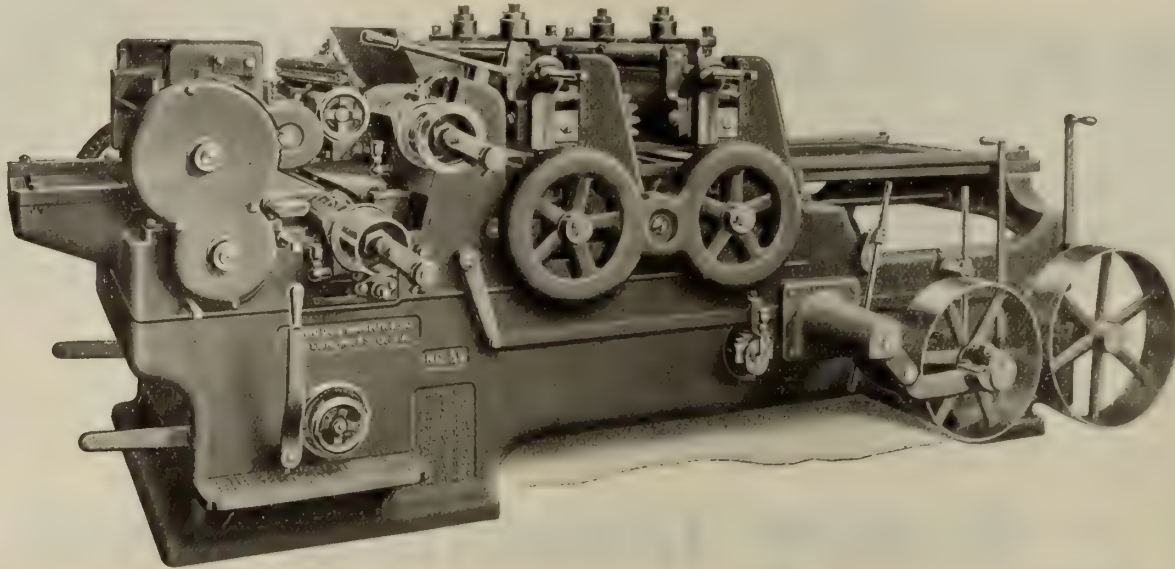
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The Woods No. 59 Double or Single Surfacer

A pioneer product of the present-day revolution in the dressing of lumber. Equipped with every feature essential to improved output at a feed of one hundred feet per minute or an increased rate if desired.



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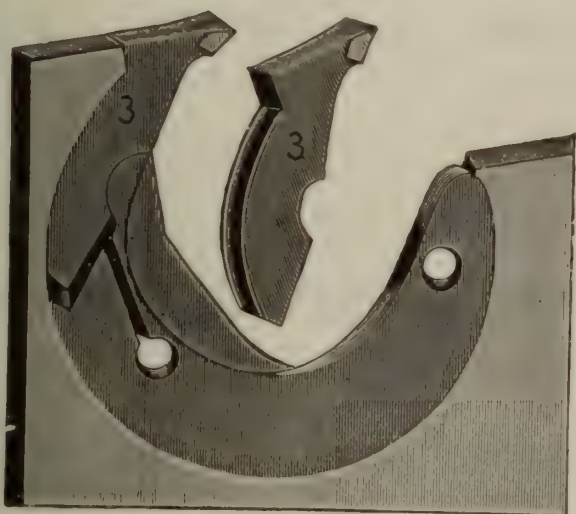
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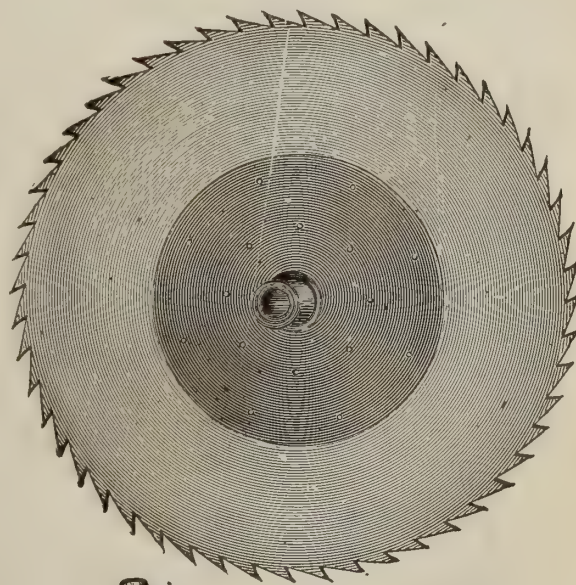
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Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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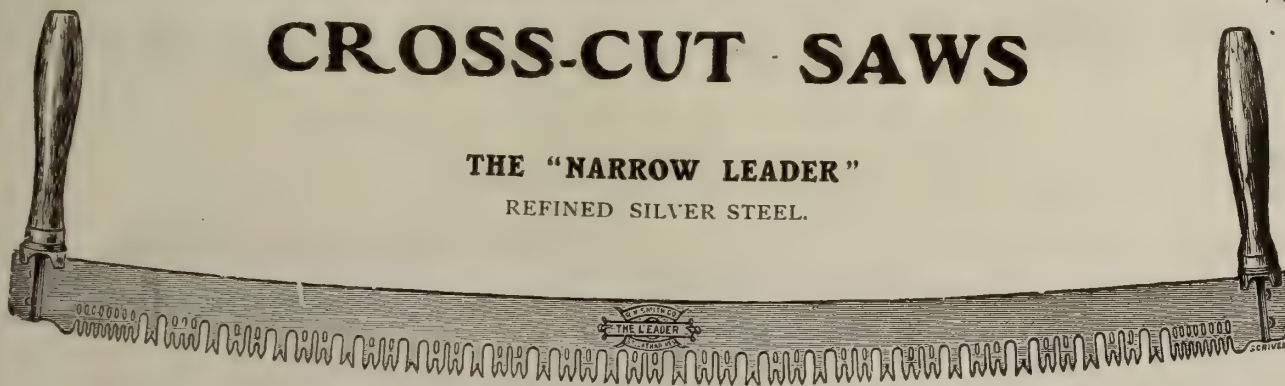
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Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



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THE "NARROW LEADER"
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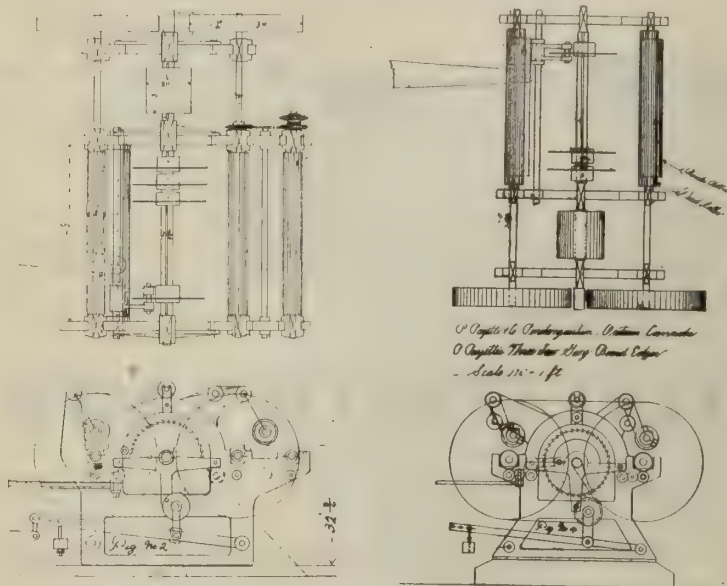
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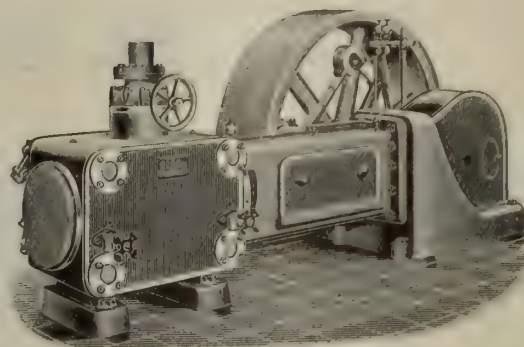
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We cater especially to the logging and saw-mill industries, carrying the largest stock of new and second-hand machinery in Vancouver.

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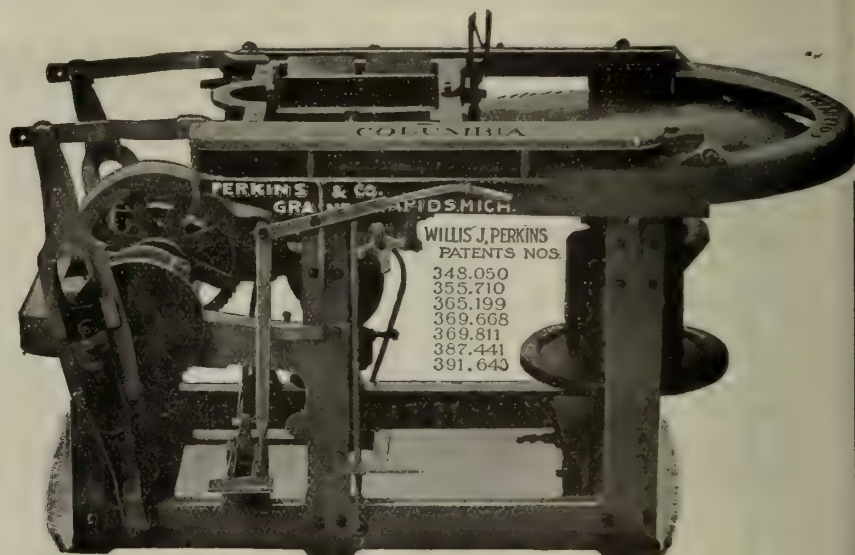
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by installing this machine and cut down the cost of manufacture. If

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will make more and better shingles, from the same stock, in less time, than any other machine, doesn't it add to your profits?

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JUST OUT The New Waterous Band Mill

8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., Sizes—Single and Double Cutting

The latest most up-to-date mills on the market.

Upper guide of patented safety saw centre swing design adjustable vertically and horizontally. Is fitted with quick opening device; is water coated and non-breakable.

Upper guide arm raised and lowered by power mechanism.

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The product of our 50 years experience in saw-mill business.

Columns solid, rigid, giving wide range of adjustment to upper wheels.

Upper wheel raised and lowered by jack screws and gearing.

Tensioning device acts independently of position of upper wheel and removes all jar from saw by patented self-cushioning tension weights.

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Tilting Device Improved and Simplified.

Cross Lining Adjustments also Supplied.

Frame very Heavy and Extends Completely Around Mill.

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Specialists on Lumber Insurance

You have your books audited by firms of expert accountants, you have your plants appraised by expert appraisers companies—Why? To get the best at the lowest cost.

Lumber Underwriters

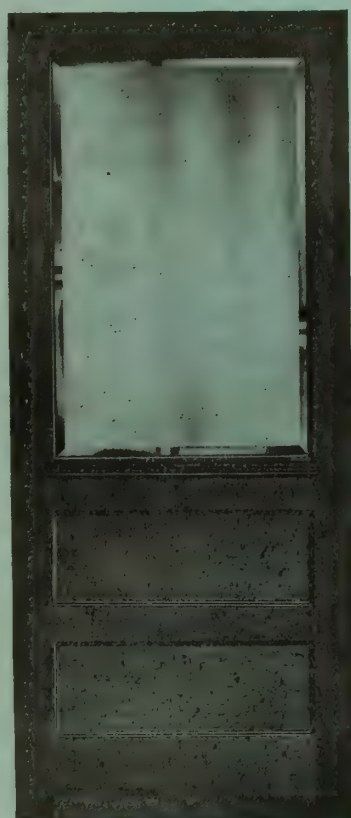
are experts on Lumber Fire Insurance—Our inspector and adjusters are lumbermen as well as insurance men. We can handle your line at reduced cost to you, giving you a strictly non-assessable policy, and absolutely sound indemnity. Drop us a line and we will explain our methods fully.

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Veneered Doors

Good profit await the retail lumber dealers who stock builders' supplies. Our veneered doors are popular sellers and yield fine profits to the dealer.

Colonial Columns

Your orders can be entrusted to us with a certainty of getting satisfaction in service and workmanship.

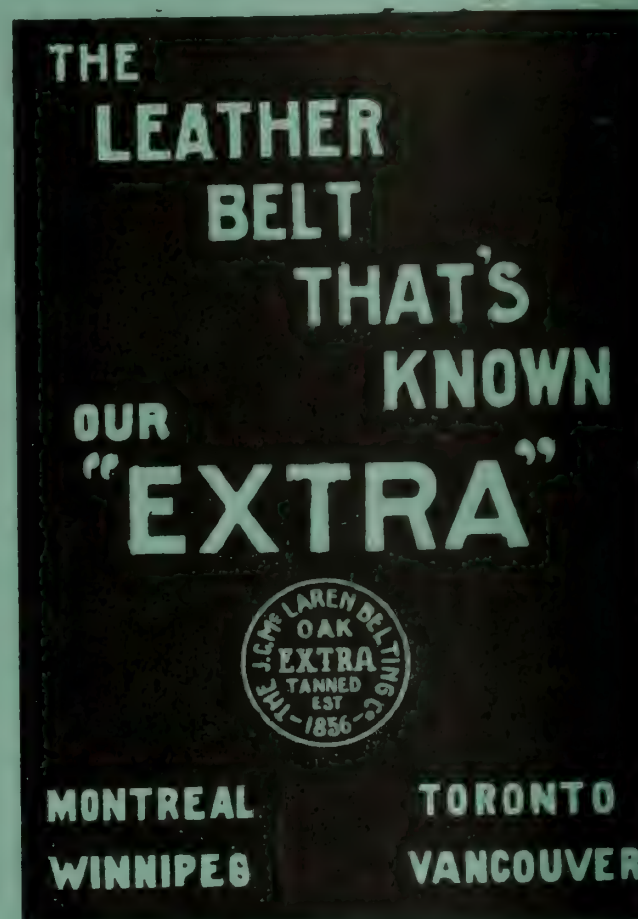
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J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P.Q.; Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Algoma Commercial Com., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ont.; Turner Lumber Co., Worthington, Ont.; J. J. McFadden, Whitefish, Ont.; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Northern Timber and Lumber Co., Markstay, Ont.



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The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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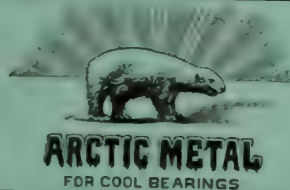
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Nine-tenths of the manufacturers of Wood-Working
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It is Reliable It Satisfies



We Guarantee every pound of ARCTIC METAL
Try it

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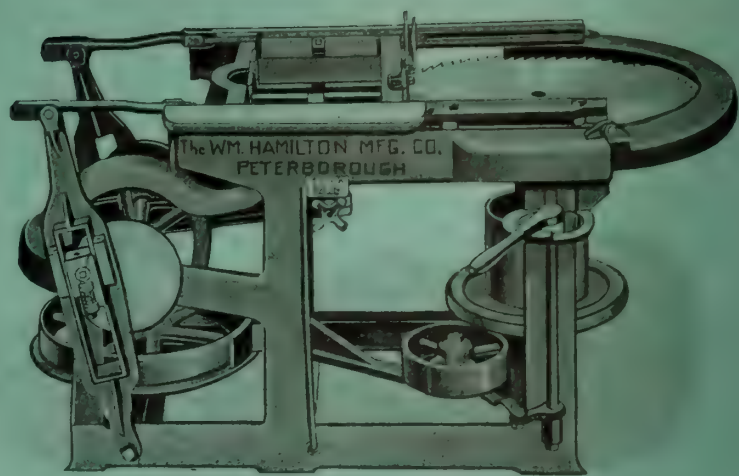
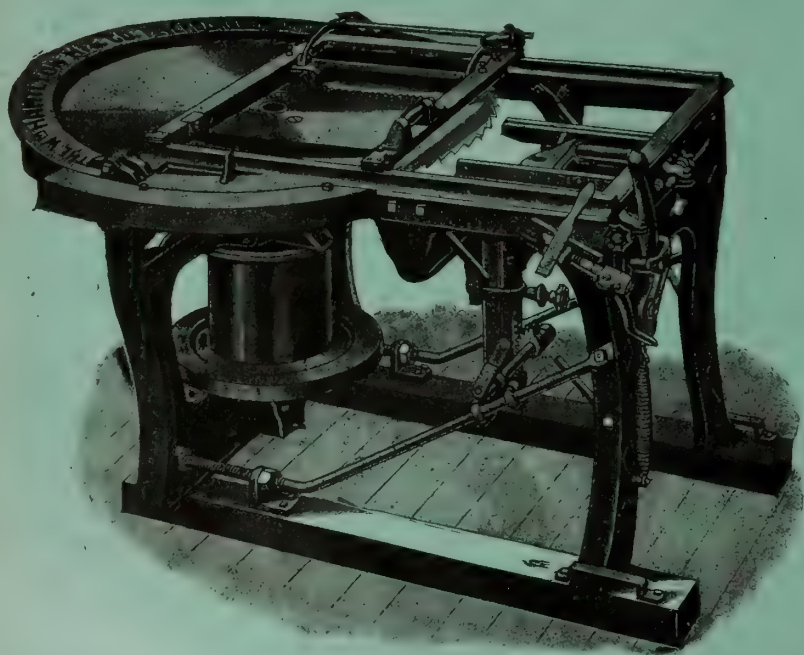
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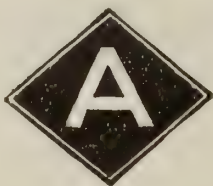
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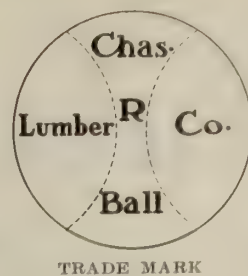
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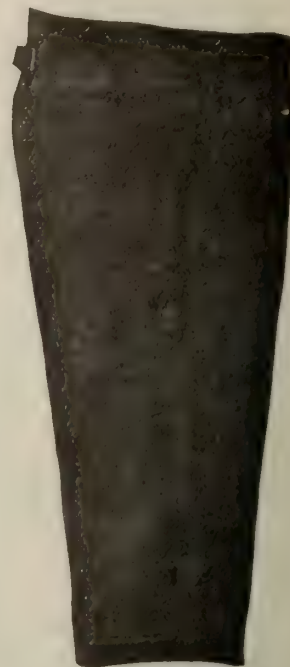


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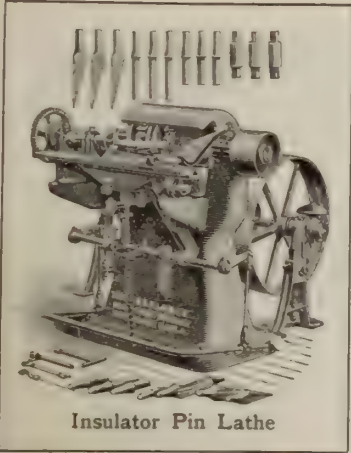
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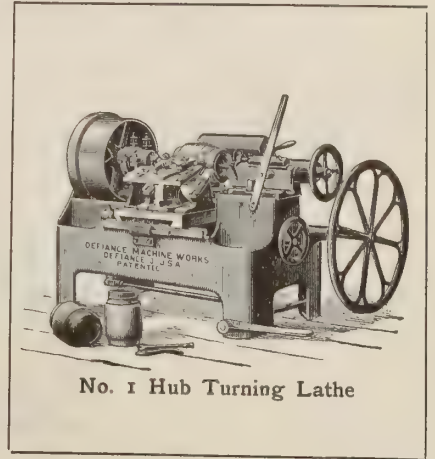
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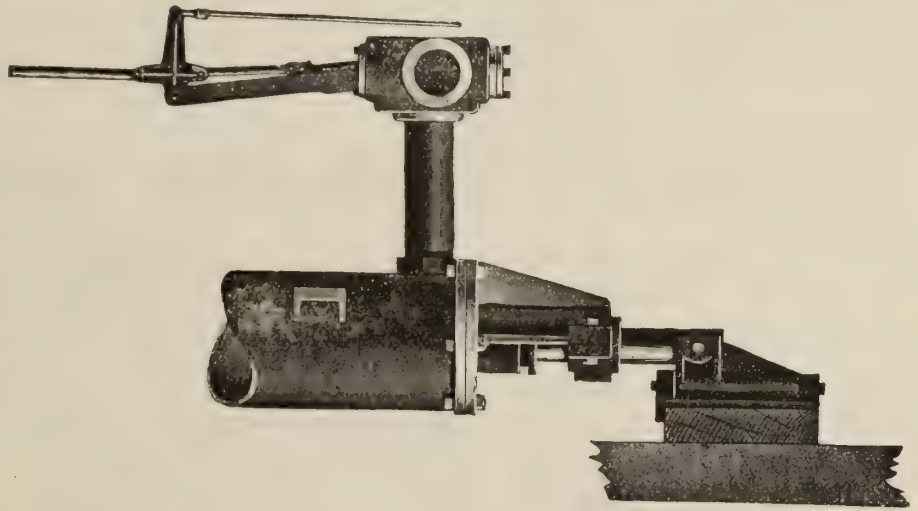


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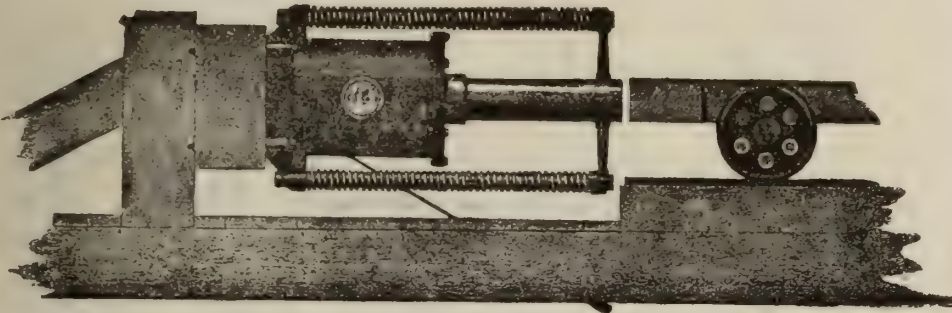
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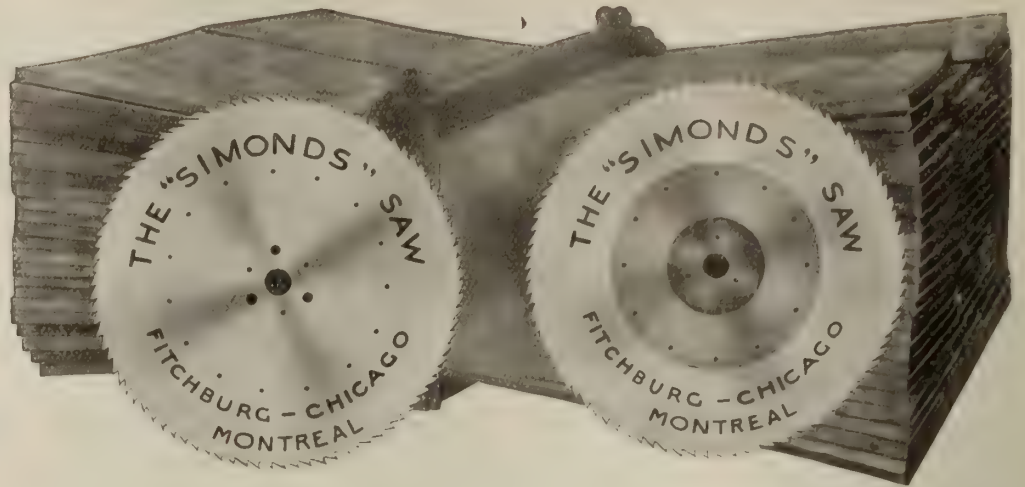
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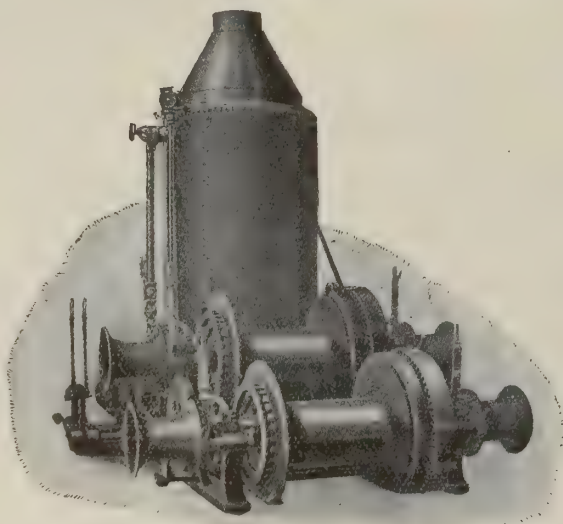
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, August 1, 1909

No. 15

B. C. Commission's Important Task

The announcement of the personnel of the British Columbia Forestry Commission, will probably be received by the lumber industry of that province as an earnest of the Government's intention to enact and carry into effect whatever laws are found to be necessary for the benefit of the industry and of the province's share in it. Already the Government is to some extent pledged to make the licenses perpetual. Whether this is done or not, the appointment of the commission so soon after the close of the legislative session leads to a hope that effective steps will be taken without unnecessary delay to render investments in British Columbia timber more permanently secure than they have been. The problem is fraught with many intricacies which will need delicate handling. Where the aims of all parties, however, are so identical, namely, the preservation of the province's resources, and the placing of the industry on a sound economic basis, there should be no insurmountable barriers in the path of acceptable reform. The Vancouver weekly "News Advertiser," in an editorial reference deals with the question in a general but acceptable fashion. Its views are perhaps effected somewhat by the political atmosphere in which it lives, but they are none the less to the point. Its remarks are as follows:—

"The Government is endeavoring to the utmost of its ability to bring about a condition of affairs relative to our timber wealth similar to that of our mining resources, and while in regard to timber it has problems to cope with as difficult as those involved in the sister industry, if not considerably more so, we may safely anticipate that laws will be enacted within a short time which will require no drastic emendations for many years to come. The forest asset of the province is so large a one that it is only fair to anticipate a public revenue yield therefrom commensurate with its intrinsic value, but it is possible to understand the feeling of

private persons or corporations who wish to know as exactly as possible what charge will be levied on their property and that the figure will not be subject to disconcerting changes at short notice, and also that their title, in whatsoever form it may be drawn, is good for a reasonable number of years. The Government in its choice of the personnel of the Commission, has selected men who will bring to bear an open mind on a highly important issue. They may safely be regarded as without bias on any of its aspects, and therefore as capable of truly balancing the immense amount of evidence which it will be their duty to sift. It will remain for the representatives of the various interests involved in the timber and lumber industries to give their opinions in the utmost of good faith, and to lay before the board all available figures and facts bearing on the issues at stake. Only by this means will the gentlemen with whom will rest, subject only to the final endorsement of the House and the Government, the drafting of laws equitable and to all intents and purposes permanent, be able to do their duty as they would desire on behalf of the public demesne and private capital invested or desirous of investing therein."

English Lumber Trade Situation

The situation of the lumber business in England so far as it concerns Canada, is rather a peculiar one at the present time. It is apparently just on that doubtful margin which leads some people to believe that it has already made a change for the better, and yet which others are inclined to look upon as unsatisfactory. The various reports to hand regarding the half-yearly trade, which are summarized elsewhere in this issue, are of a nature to show at least that trade conditions are not unduly extreme in either one way or the other, and that if the improvement which has already commenced in other countries and in other lines of business is continued, the lumber business will be able to fall in with the procession and jog along pleasantly until normal trade returns.

The most hopeful sign of possible improvement is the reduction of stocks. At London, nearly all descriptions of landed stocks have been worked down to very modest dimensions, and holders are justly confident of realizing at improving rates, seeing that such stocks cannot now be replaced at the present level of f.o.b. prices. Shippers will, no doubt, take full advantage of the situation. F.o.b. rates have already been considerably advanced for most current descriptions of wood. If stocks for shipments are generally very light, as is claimed, no harm can come of a legitimate improvement in market rates, so long as consumption can take care of the importations, as at present promises to be the case.

The soundness of the f.o.b. situation is further explained by the lesson taken to heart by the majority of importers as to the danger of speculation, or, as it was formerly termed, intelligent anticipation of customers' wants. The "Timber Trades Journal," discussing this point recently, said:

"The last few years have proved that the speculative buyer has done little good to himself by the purchase of a few parcels at comparatively cheap rates, as, while his travellers have managed to make a moderate profit on these low-priced contracts, they have generally contrived to depreciate the value of the rest of the stock. These transactions, repeated as they were in many quarters, resulted in imparting an amount of nervousness to the market in general which was wholly unwarranted by the general state of trade in the country, unsatisfactory as this may have been. The timber trade, which was formerly one of the soundest in the land, has lately been undermined by this cutting of quotations on the part of firms determined to do business at any cost, and the result has been unsatisfactory trade and diminished profits, if not positive loss, for the majority of importers, especially those in the London district. This suicidal policy was, of course, bound to work its own cure, but the reaction has been long in making its effects felt, and it is to be hoped that, now that it has apparently set in, the situation will not again be ruined by over-sanguine speculation. As far as stock lists are concerned, there appears to be some reason to anticipate a shortness of supply this autumn; but it is hardly necessary to remind our readers that anticipations in this direction more often than not have been unfulfilled, and that, from one quarter or another, goods have been forthcoming which have altogether altered the complexion of affairs. So far,

English buyers this year have exercised considerable prudence in limiting their purchases to actual requirements, and, as long as they continue to do this, there is every prospect of a continuous moderate improvement in trade.

"The feature in the market this year has undoubtedly been the firmness of plank sizes. For the first time for many seasons sellers have not made a point of pressing upon buyers a large proportion of broad dimensions; the tendency lately having been to diminish the quantity as far as possible. We have already alluded to the 'corner' which was stated to have been established in deal sizes, especially 3 x 9-inch, and adhere to our opinion that the matter has been greatly exaggerated, although there are not wanting many who maintain that the scarcity in the market of 9-inch goods arises from the manipulation of certain London dealers. For ourselves, we are inclined to attribute the diminution of

stocks and the absence of plank sizes from many specifications to the demand which has arisen from the railways and, in particular, the paving companies."

At Mersey ports stocks of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pine and spruce have been materially lowered. At Clyde ports, in spite of a dull demand, stocks are low enough to warrant higher prices. There is a general tone to the reports received which indicates hopefulness as to the near future. The depression of the past year or two, however, has been a severe strain and the slow recovery of the last six months was really to be expected. It can scarcely even be termed recovery. It is in the nature rather of a stemming of the tide which was formerly flowing so strongly in the wrong direction. With care from now out it should be possible to turn the tide definitely in the proper direction in the course of a few months.

Greater Cooperation Needed to Deal with Lumber Problems

Lumber producers have perhaps given greater attention during the last year or two to the matter of cheaper production than to anything else. Unsatisfactory conditions of business have induced them to study matters which would otherwise obtain little attention. Dull times and low prices have been the factors which led to this, and to that extent the dull times have been a blessing in disguise. It is unfortunate that some means is not available for collecting and disseminating the experience which is gained in this manner, as it would be of great benefit to all in the business. Lumber producers who make a study of these things, however, are not in the habit of handing on the knowledge gained to others. There is not much communication of information of this sort among the manufacturers, possibly perhaps because of a faulty conception of business competition and possibly also on account of lack of favorable opportunity. Every manufacturer, therefore, has to work out his own problems and apply his own remedies for practically every new difficulty which arises, whereas, hundreds of others have worked out practically similar problems in the past, or will have to work them out in the future. The "Canada Lumberman" does what it can to assist in the spreading of useful information of this nature, but it depends largely upon the co-operation of those whom it serves. It would be to the benefit of all concerned if lumbermen would recognize more fully that the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" are at their service for the publishing of all interesting information for the benefit of their fellow manufacturers and dealers.

The losses to which lumbermen are subject are so continual and widespread that they should be given much more general study than they receive. The sources of loss are manifold. Among them are: deterioration of standing timber in the forests, of logs on the ground or in the pond, of lumber in the pile or even in the drying kiln. The value of lumber is lessened by rot, insect ravages, dote, splits, stain, warping of sawed stocks, and many other causes which prevent it from reaching the consumer in as good condition as it might. Take the case of hard-

wood logs. If they reach the mill within a reasonably short time after cutting and are piled up as lumber, the profits are much greater than if they are allowed to lie for some time before transportation to the mill. Hardwood logs are said to dry very slowly, and although they may seem dry at the ends the centres may be quite green. It may be, as some believe, that this condition causes unequal strains which are discovered when the log is cut, which would account for the fact that many boards after leaving the saw develop splits extending for their full length. If the logs were put through the mill when green the strain would be even throughout and probably many of these splits would be avoided. Logs which are left in swampy locations and places from which it is a matter of much difficulty to haul them quickly to the mill, are subject to many sources of destruction. Some manufacturers prevent much of the damage which might result from this, by painting the ends of the logs. This is to prevent the ends from checking and to make the drying more uniform. Checks and splits may be kept down to a certain extent in the piling by proper cross piling. When in the pile, lumber is liable to stain as a result of fungus growth and of infection from stickers or cross pieces.

These problems and many others, such as the preservation of lumber from injury, by treatment with creosote or by carbonate of soda, are too great for most lumbermen to handle. They must be studied by large associations and governmental institutions. The lumberman is much too busy to take these questions up in a scientific manner, but it is a matter of necessity for him, if he wishes to make the most of his resources, that he should keep in touch with the latest information upon such subjects. The production of cheaper lumber and the proper care of lumber which has been manufactured would go far to solve a number of the difficulties which are looming so large before the manufacturers of to-day as a result of the depletion of timber resources. The "Canada Lumberman" would be glad to hear from its readers on all subjects of this nature, and to publish their experiences or opinions.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association Receiving Widespread Support

The secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Mr. Frank Hawkins, has returned from his business trip to the Pacific coast. During the trip his time was largely occupied with business, so that there was little opportunity for him to study business conditions closely. One point, however, with which he was impressed was the tremendous importance of the West to the lumber interests of Canada. There should be no difficulty, he believes, in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, absorbing vast quantities of lumber, and with the coast mills in a position to export, he could see nothing but a bright future for the trade, if their affairs are conducted on business principles. With the prospects to-day of a tremendous yield in the harvest fields, the position of the Northwest farmer was practically assured, and there were evidences through the Northwest, of solid substantial improvement in conditions which would not be visible if times with the farmer were not good. So far as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was concerned, he believed that his trip to the West would have far-reaching effects. Many of the important manufacturers were already with the Association, and

others were coming in right along, so that the Association could fairly claim to be representative of the lumber interests of the Dominion.

The decision of the Association to send its secretary to the West, at this time, was a most opportune one. The Association has been in existence a little over a year and for so young an institution has had an exceptionally successful career. Besides having effected a good organization, it has undertaken a progressive campaign in the interest of its members. The success with which it has already met is now well known to lumbermen in general. During this first year, however, little opportunity was found for conducting anything in the form of a membership campaign. The Association grew of itself, but naturally the membership was largest in those provinces nearest the place of the Association's origin. Ontario and Quebec were well represented, but the West and the Maritime provinces had done little more than evince an interest in the Association. The usefulness of the Association, however, was self-apparent and in Ontario and Quebec the membership grew automatically. Now that the aims of the Association have been placed before the people

of the West, they have been quick to realize the advantages which will accrue from membership, and the secretary has returned to Ottawa with the practical assurance of the co-operation of the whole West.

In the natural course of events it is now to be expected that a visit to the maritime provinces will shortly follow and that similar encouragement will be obtained from that quarter. The next time the Association holds its annual meeting, therefore, which is to be in Ottawa in February, 1910, the indications are that a large representation will be present from all parts of Canada, and that, what may aptly be termed a

Canadian Lumbermen's Parliament, will come into full existence. The Association will then be free to enlarge its activities along numerous lines which have already been mapped out, and along others which will be proposed. One cannot avoid a feeling of satisfaction that at last this practical organization in the interests of the lumber business has come into existence and passed the preliminary stages of its existence successfully. That it has been able to do so is in a great measure due to the energy and enthusiasm of the officers who have held office since the organization of the Association.

Good Opportunities for Flooring in Great Britain

The inactivity which has characterized the lumber trade of Great Britain during the last two years, seems to be disappearing, and at the same time, the changes which have resulted in trade conditions are making themselves strongly felt. Canadian wood goods have been obliged to meet stronger competition than ever before from continental products. They have, however, comparatively speaking, done well, and have even found in some cases new fields to cultivate. In this regard, Canadian manufacturers receive much assistance from the Trade Commissioner service, which is continually on the outlook for new possibilities for increasing trade. The reports of the commissioners in various parts of the world frequently contain valuable suggestions for Canadian manufacturers of lumber and those from Great Britain are exceptionally useful. As an instance, recent reports contained advice regarding the opportunities for selling flooring, in the old country.

The Trade Commissioner for Canada at Leeds and Hull, Eng., reports as follows: "In addition to the varied lines of Canadian wooden goods which now command a successful sale in this part of England, there would appear to be opportunities for introducing two further specialties in the way of wood pulleys and hardwood floorings. Renewed inquiries recently received here from United States sources regarding the demand for the former article, have suggested to local importers the possibility of obtaining these pulleys from Canadian manufacturers, who would undoubtedly receive the preference, prices and other considerations being equal. At the present time, these wood pulleys are being imported from Sweden and the United States and are chiefly used in flour mills, seed-

crushing mills and similar establishments. There is also an increasing demand for hardwood floorings, mainly arising out of the revived interest and enthusiasm shown in this country towards roller-skating, which is said to have resulted in the formation of nearly 130 joint stock undertakings during the last twelve months to operate roller-skating rinks in different parts of the United Kingdom. The importers are experiencing a steady demand for suitable timber for use in the erection of new rinks and for the purpose of repair in those already built, and desire to ascertain what Canadian shippers have to offer in this direction."

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports contain the following in a recent issue from the Glasgow, Scotland, office: "Business continues to display a regrettable lack of animation, and though there has been of late some little improvement observable, it has not so far made much progress. Apart altogether from how prices are likely to go during the season, the general feeling seems to be that trade prospects are not calculated to induce speculative purchases, and as a consequence the tendency with every one is to carry as little stock as possible. Meantime, prices are as a whole steady, and unless stocks accumulate considerably, brought about by imports being out of proportion to the consumption, the probabilities are that they will be maintained. During the week deliveries from the docks have been moderately brisk, a fair amount of progress having been made with the sale of recent imports, with the exception perhaps of Canadian pine, which is quite unusually slow of sale, due, no doubt, to so many cheaper substitutes in the market."

Commissioners Seeking to Remove St. John River Troubles

It has been pretty clearly brought out in evidence before the international commission appointed to enquire into the logging troubles on the St. John river, in New Brunswick, that the practice of delivering logs at Van Buren, for the purpose of distribution, militates greatly against the expeditious moving of the drives. Mr. John Kilburn, of Fredericton, one of the principal witnesses, stated that since the institution of the booms at Van Buren, driving operations have been rendered much more difficult and expensive. Mr. Kilburn is a man of long experience on the St. John river and its tributaries. His experience there goes back some 52 years. In driving he has worked both above and below the Grand Rapids. From his experience he believed that the effect of stopping the logs for sorting, at any point above Grand Falls, was very serious, as it was most desirable that the Falls should be reached on a fair pitch of water. Otherwise the logs would be broken up. In the last three or four years, he stated, the price of driving the logs had increased from 14 cents to 26 cents per thousand, and the increase was attributable to the one main cause, the Van Buren hold up, or, in other words, the stopping of logs for sorting above Grand Falls. Previous to 1904 there had been but little lumber shipped by rail above Fredericton. Nothing had been done since then in the matter of removing obstructions below the St. Francis river. All logs coming down the river were stopped and sorted at Fredericton regardless of whom they belonged to. Logs which should have been driven this year by June 1, had not reached their destination yet, and he believed that the delay was due to the upper contractors. When explaining the methods in use for sorting logs at the Fredericton gaps, Mr. Kilburn said that he knew of no method of sorting other than by means of distributing the logs by sorting gaps. Possibly some of the increased cost of driving of late years, he admitted, was due to the increase in the cost of labor. Since the existence of the corporation, Grand Falls had never

been reached before July 1, whereas previously he had made the fall about May 20. As to the proposal for sluicing Grand Falls, Mr. Kilburn believed that this would not be possible.

Mr. George C. Rainboth, of Aylmer, Que., a Dominion Land Surveyor, who has been engaged in the survey of the international boundary, together with Mr. J. B. Baylor, the United States representative, stated in evidence that although the treaty called for a straight line from the sources of the St. Croix river, they found that the survey made after the treaty, showed some variations from the straight line. A quantity of further evidence was given and the commission adjourned until a later date.

The taking of evidence upon the question is of necessity a slow process. There are many side issues to be considered which bear more or less strongly upon the merits of the case, and which require careful investigation. It may, therefore, be some considerable time before even a conclusion of the taking of evidence is reached. It will then be the duty of the commissioners to weigh the evidence minutely and announce their finding. After this is done, the result of their decision will have to be given effect by the Governments of both countries, and upon it a treaty or convention of some nature founded which will provide a remedy.

It would be over optimistic therefore, to look for anything in the shape of immediate, effective or permanent remedy. What may, however, be hoped is that the commissioners will recommend some modus operandi whereby lumber manufacturers on the lower parts of the river will be able to have at least a fair proportion of their logs reach them early in the season of 1910. If this is done, there will be no great amount of disturbance next year, and if extensive construction is found necessary for a permanent remedy, it can be gone on with, with assurance that from the present onward, the situation will gradually improve.

Pioneer Lumbermen of the Ottawa

Gillies Brothers of Braeside—Their Modern and Extensive Saw Mill Plant—A Business extending over 60 Years and Three Generations

The illustrations published herewith of the mills and properties of Gillies Brothers, Limited, at Braeside, Ont., will be of interest to lumbermen throughout Canada, on account of the progressive business carried on by the firm. The business was established in 1873 as a partnership, under the style of Gillies Bros., by James, William, John and David

therefore good claim to being among the old pioneer firms in the Ottawa Valley. They have inherited a splendid name among the lumbering fraternity and have maintained its merits undiminished to the present day.

The properties bought in 1873 consisted of the mill at Braeside, capacity 13,000,000 feet yearly, and some 250 miles of timber limits on the



Gillies Brothers, Limited—The Office.

Gillies, four sons of the late John Gillies, of Gillies Mills (now Herons Mills) and Carleton Place, Ont., one of the well known lumbermen of a generation ago. He was senior partner, 1867 to 1873, in the firm of Gillies & McLaren, large manufacturers of sawn lumber at Carleton Place, and for a score of years previously was actively and extensively engaged in the square timber trade on the Clyde, Mississippi and Trent rivers. The move to Braeside was made in order to locate on the Ottawa river, with a view to further expansion. At Braeside, all the tributaries of



Gillies Brothers, Limited—The Cedar Mill.

Coulange river, formerly owned and operated by the Rev. Henry Usborne. Since that date the business has been gradually extended both in mill capacity and timber holdings, until the present time. The sawmills now have a capacity of 35,000,000 feet in the season running ten hours only, and contain two bands, twin cylinder, and a 54-inch double cant gang, with every equipment for careful manufacture and economical handling.

The cedar mill is equipped with one circular log saw and six shingle



Gillies Brothers, Limited—The Inn.

the Ottawa river above the Chats Falls were available as sources of supply.

The partnership formed in 1873 was changed, in 1893, into a limited company, under the name of Gillies Bros., Limited, with the four original partners and the oldest sons of two of them as directors. Later other sons were admitted, and the present board of directors consists of John Gillies, president; David Gillies, vice-president; John S. Gillies, secretary-treasurer; William Gillies, J. A. Gillies, D. A. Gillies, and A. B. Gillies, all (excepting Mr. Wm. Gillies) actively engaged in the various branches of the business. The original partners continued together without a break for thirty-six years, until the death, in January, 1909, of James Gillies, the senior member of the partnership and the president of the succeeding company from its incorporation until his death. This shows a continued active connection with the timber trade extending over sixty years, and three generations. Gillies Brothers, Limited, have



Gillies Brothers, Limited—The Boarding House.

machines. It has a capacity of 150,000 ties and 25,000,000 shingles in the season, working day time only.

The timber limits now held by the company consist of some 1,400 square miles in Ontario and Quebec, all on tributaries of the Ottawa, from which logs can be floated to their mills at Braeside. The company are assured of a supply for years to come.

The head office of the company is at the mills, Braeside, Ont., on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus assuring a good supply of cars and good service. They also have a distributing yard and planing mill at Morristown, N.Y., on the United States border, with Mr. D. D. Earing in charge, while Mr. Guy E. Robinson, of 1123 Broadway, New York City, is their able representative in that important market.

It is seldom that one finds so many members of a family taking actively to the one line of business. In the present case, the personal in-

terest taken by each member of the company in its welfare is responsible for the splendid record which has been made. They have all, in fact, identified themselves closely with the business. They have, however, been able to devote their energies to other fields as well. Mr. James Gillies, eldest son of the late John Gillies, resided in Carleton Place and was in charge of the mills and sales of Gillies & McLaren for some years. He was also manager of Gillies, Son & Company, woollen manufacturers, and John Gillies & Company, machinists and founders, both at Carleton Place. In addition, he was interested in other less extensive concerns. He was also actively interested in school and church work.

Mr. John Gillies has been in charge of the Braeside mills since their purchase, and has resided at Braeside.

The logging department has been in charge of Mr. David Gillies, who, perhaps, is best known as the former able representative of the

The Lumber Trade in Great Britain

Statistics of Import and Consumption for the Half Year — Improvement Noted

The completion of the first half of the year 1909 has been coincident with an appreciable improvement in the condition of the lumber markets generally in Canada, and in the United Kingdom the opinions of those who are accustomed to study trade conditions seems to be that there is some reason to expect improvement. In the month of June, however, in the face of increased imports at some of the leading ports, the demand is reported to have been disappointingly small, so that the deliveries were



Gillies Brothers, Limited—Part of Log Pond.

County of Pontiac in the Quebec Legislature, a position which he filled with honor for some seventeen years, retiring at the last election.

Of the younger members of the company, Mr. J. S. Gillies, secretary-treasurer, is the eldest son of Mr. James Gillies, the first president. He resides at Braeside. Mr. J. A. Gillies, eldest son of John Gillies, is now in charge of the logging end of the business, with headquarters at Gillies Depot, near Cobalt.

Lastly, and by way of explanation of the success which has been obtained by this family of lumbermen, it should be stated that they are



Gillies Brothers, Limited—The Saw Mill.

all Presbyterians of Scotch descent. Scotch Presbyterians have had an exceedingly honorable connection with lumbering in the Ottawa valley, and none have been more deservedly successful than the late John Gillies and his descendants.

According to a despatch from Portland, Ore., most of the logging camps of the Lower Columbia and tributaries, as well as those of Grays Harbor, have shut down for the vacation season, and they are expected to remain idle until the tariff question is settled, one way or the other.

The camps have not recognized any vacation season for the past five years, because there was a strong demand for logs, but the disturbed condition of the market at this time has prompted the owners of the camps to guard against an oversupply, at a time when the price is inclined to decline.

There are about 1,250,000 feet of logs now in the water of the lower river. Logs are now quoted at \$7 for red fir and \$9 for yellow, and this, it is claimed, will not permit of profit in the logging business at the rate of wages and the cost of provisions.



Gillies Brothers, Limited—Office, Village and Lumber Yard.

light. A favorable factor at Liverpool, however, is the fact that stocks, with few exceptions, are not too large and values, therefore, are fairly well maintained. Yet in the face of the weak demand, it is still desirable that imports should be moderate. The stocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine at Liverpool and Manchester combined totalled 16,410 standards on June 30th last, against 19,060 at the same time in 1908, and 26,960 in 1907. Comparatively speaking, therefore, these are light. The imports of these classes of woods were pretty evenly divided between Manchester and Liverpool. The demand at present is



Gillies Brothers, Limited—Lumber Yard on Main Line of C. P. R.

reported to be poor, although, with stocks still low prices are remaining fairly steady. The imports for the month of June were much lighter than those in the previous years, being as follows: 1909, 11,600 standards; 1908, 15,670 standards; 1907, 15,020 standards. The consumption, although about stationary, shows in reality a slight increase for the month of June, being as follows: 1909, 6,790 standards, 1908, 6,310 standards, and 1907, 6,690 standards.

Birch logs at Manchester and Liverpool at the end of June, 1909, showed an increase in stock. The figures are as follows: 1909, 1,700 loads; 1908, 1,080 loads. In 1907 the stock at the end of June was 2,120 loads. The consumption of birch logs during the month of June was comparatively heavy, amounting to 1,250 loads, against 860 in June, 1908, and 340 in June, 1907. The imports increased similarly, amounting to 1,380 loads in June, 1909, against 780 in June, 1908, and 460 in June, 1907.

Birch planks in stock at the end of 1909 at Manchester and Liverpool amounted to 1,376 standards, against 795 on the same date in 1908, and 1,363 in 1907. The consumption of birch planks at these ports for the month of June, 1909, amounted to 243 standards, against 303 in

June, 1908, and 128 in June, 1907. The imports increased from 133 standards in June, 1908, to 727 in June, 1909, whereas in June, 1907, they were 297 standards. Birch logs arriving in the Mersey were mostly from Quebec, and the demand is reported to have been fairly good. At present the stocks are quite ample. Birch planks have not been in such good demand and the prices are low.

British Columbia and Oregon pine imports at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston have been light and the demand has been limited. Stocks at present are heavy but prices are fairly well maintained. During June there was an import of 4,000 cubic feet, against 18,000 cubic feet in June, 1908, and nil in June, 1907. Stocks at the end of June amounted to 394,000 cubic feet, against 326,000 cubic feet at the same date in 1908 and 405,000 cubic feet in 1907. The consumption for the half year amounted to 104,000 cubic feet in 1909, against 125,000 cubic feet in 1908, and 120,000 cubic feet in 1907.

Quebec square and waney pine stocks at the above ports amounted to 88,000 cubic feet on June 30th, 1909, against 67,000 on the same date in 1908, and 105,000 in 1907. The consumption of these woods for the half year was quite light, amounting only to 39,000 in 1909, against 76,000 in 1908 and 68,000 in 1907. The imports for the half year were nil and the same in 1908, against 10,000 cubic feet in 1907. Pine imports from St. John and other ports were also nil, as they have been for the same period during the two previous years.

At Glasgow the lumber business during the past quarter dragged on in an uneventful manner, the improvement which was looked for not having materialized. The opening of the St. Lawrence, which usually puts some briskness into business, has so far failed to do so. Parcels which were shipped under contract were taken in delivery by the merchants, but the bulk of the consigned stock found its way to the storage ground. With the exception of Quebec oak and sawn pitch pine, the stocks are extremely moderate. This fact, coupled with the probability of imports being kept within reasonable bounds, largely accounts for the steadiness of prices, in face of the small enquiry. The import of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce at Glasgow since the beginning of 1909 has been moderate and most of the arrivals have gone into consumption from the ship's side. Stocks are now reported to be low and to warrant higher values, but the competition of Baltic goods has kept the prices down. Present quotations are £7 10s. to £8 for 7-inch and 8-inch, and £8 15s. to £10 for 9-inch and wider, St. John stock.

Stocks of birch at Glasgow appear to be light, but there are heavy supplies in the private yards and prices are weak. Recent arrivals have sold at 16 to 20d. for 16-inch average, and 17½-inch recently brought 2s. 2d., but this figure is higher than the present prices.

At London the aggregate stock of deals and battens at the end of June was 2,763,674 pieces, against 3,838,565 at the same date in 1908, and 4,636,809 pieces at the same date in 1907. According to Foy, Morgan & Company's estimate this stock will last at the current rate of consumption 3.28 months. The 1908 stock at the same time was similarly estimated to last 3.39 months, and the 1907 stock 2.67 months. In spite of the comparatively low stocks, therefore, it is to be seen that the demand is dull. The lowness of the stocks in deals and battens is fairly well distributed throughout fir, pine and spruce and pitch pine. Some of the larger dealers are inclined to look for improvement on the strength of recent activity. During the first half of the year the prices of waney pine at London have shown little variation. They promise to remain steady with an upward trend, on account of light supplies. Canadian oak has been in poor demand, though some important enquiries have recently appeared.

The spruce market at London has been restricted during the first half of the year, because of the inability of shippers and merchants to agree. Baltic white woods have been taking the place of spruce. With a disposition on the part of shippers to meet the views of merchants, which is now reported to be more noticeable, it is thought that a larger cargo business at reasonable prices can be expected during the rest of the summer and autumn.

The arrivals of stocks from Canada at London, during June, were as follows:

From St. Lawrence ports:—

Pine deals	112,000 pieces, against 100,000 pieces in 1908
Spruce	95,000 pieces, against 70,000 pieces in 1908
Birch planks	18,000 pieces, against 26,000 pieces in 1908

From New Brunswick, etc.:—

Pine deals	19,000 pieces, against 29,000 pieces in 1908
Spruce	172,000 pieces, against 330,000 pieces in 1908
Birch planks	146,000 pieces, against 93,000 pieces in 1908

The deliveries have been very light, only 28,000 pieces of all kinds and some cheap sales are reported. These, however, are only of an exceptional nature.

Frank A. Arend & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a handsome leather covered pocket diary and memorandum book, which contains also an interesting assortment of useful information. Frank A. Arend & Company make a specialty of hard pine.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. J. Innes Tells of Cooperage Production.

Mr. J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., in an interesting communication to the "Canada Lumberman," gives some instructive details regarding the production of cooperage stock in Ontario. In the course of his letter, Mr. Innes says:

"I went into the matter of the production of cooperage stock in this country for the past two or three years, and it is approximately about the same.

"There are quite a number of small mills throughout the country who manufacture considerable stock and sell it locally, from whom I am unable to obtain reliable statistics, but from personal knowledge I should say that the amount of stock manufactured by these mills during the past few years would not vary or have any appreciable value in the market.

"There are not over one-third as many staves manufactured in Ontario at the present time as there were in 1899. Nearly all of the large mills in Kent, Essex and Lambton have gone out of existence for lack of raw material; whereas there used to be a stave mill at almost every station between Windsor and St. Thomas on the Michigan Central, now there are only three mills. Along the Leamington branch of the M.C.R., where there used to be four mills, there are none. On the Pere Marquette there are only two mills, as against 12 or 14, and on the Grand Trunk, while there are a number of small mills, the output from these mills is not one-third of what it was years ago.

"The greatest difference in quantity of stock produced is on the Courtright branch of the M.C.R. The largest mills in Canada, namely Alvinston, the Jog, Oil City, Courtright, Homesdale, Inwood and Alvinston, are all out of existence. Where formerly there used to be in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 exported from Canada to the United States each year and 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 to Europe, there are not over 5,000,000 exported from Canada yearly, this trade being filled by staves manufactured in the United States, both for local and export consumption.

"In heading it is a little different. There is about three-quarters as much heading manufactured in Canada now as there was ten years ago. There was never any heading manufactured for export to the United States, although, of course, some has been shipped in times of scarcity. While about 100,000 sets used to be exported to Europe from Canada, about one-half of this is still exported from here and the balance from the United States.

"There are about 60 per cent. of hoops made now in comparison to ten years ago, the use of patent elm hoops in Canada being to some extent supplanted by the wire hoop.

"Regarding the consumption in Canada, this has not varied more than 25 per cent.

"While in older districts there is not as much cooperage stock as formerly, new markets have opened and there is probably 75 per cent. as much stock used now as ten years ago."

Continual Waste of Timber Resources.

A correspondent from Little Current, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," writes as follows: "One of our chief needs at the present time is a national revival of forestry. The waste still continues, and the nation still permits lumber speculators to use the public domain to raise crop after crop on the one purchase of the then saleable timber thereon, without allowing anything for the increasing price of lumber, or giving the permanent settler any share of the crop sown by the Creator for the present and future benefit of the land and future population. Till the lumberman clears up his own rubbish, nothing will ever succeed in protecting our forests effectively, and united action by the Government (the original owner), the licensee (the owner of the first cut only), and the farmer (or permanent proprietor), will alone increase the forest wealth.

"No man will clean the waste of the cut over for nothing, and eventually the fire loss will far more than offset the stumpage gain. Thousands of our best young men are going to the United States or the prairies who would be a great benefit to New Ontario had they got a fair opportunity to remain in the timbered portion of Canada."

"What God hath joined together let not man put asunder' is as true of the land as of the race who inhabit it. Let the Government resume all the licensed lands, keeping poor soil in trees, and selling or leasing fertile soil to men of reputation, who would care for the trees under competent foresters, who would control cutting when ripe only—not giving away thrifty saplings on the Doyle rule, for a mere fraction of their value, with modern milling machinery. Give the pioneers of to-day similar inducements to those of 1830-65 and you will fill New Ontario with the cream of our young men and save the benefits derived from preserving tree life."

Manufacturers' Convention at Seattle

Important Meeting of N.L.M.A.—Delegates Discuss Important Topics—Edward Hines Elected President—Many Canadians in Attendance. Hoo-Hoo House the Scene of the Gathering

The seventh annual convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at the Hoo-Hoo house in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 12th, 13th and 14th. Beyond any question the convention was the most important meeting of lumbermen which has ever been held west of the Rocky Mountains.

The President's Address.

The opening session took place on Monday, and the president, Mr. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo., occupied the chair. The visiting lumbermen were welcomed to the city of Seattle by Mayor John F. Miller and I. A. Nadeau, director-general of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Major E. G. Griggs, president of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, also extended an official welcome to the visitors. President R. A. Long, on behalf of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, replied to the addresses of welcome in a brief speech, after which he delivered his annual address. In the course of his address he made special reference to the matter of the duty upon lumber entering the United States from Canada. In regard to the settlement of such questions as these, the National Association, he said, had a most important work to carry out. "Strange to say," he remarked, "the question of the duty upon lumber came at a time when the whole country seemed to be alive with the necessity of conserving our forests. Strange, I say, because the two purposes work exactly to the opposite of each other, for a close study of the whole matter will reveal to any unprejudiced mind that a reduction of the tariff means an increase in the supply of low grade lumber from Canada, thus overstocking an already overstocked market, necessarily reducing the prices to such an extent as to compel the leaving of a large amount of our low grade logs in the woods to rot or be burned, thereby reducing our timber supply instead of conserving it. I want to repeat in most emphatic way what I have before publicly stated, viz., low prices and the conservation of any commodity cannot travel the same road, and if tariff means low prices it means the opposite of conservation. The more closely this subject is studied the clearer this statement becomes, and so it is necessary to educate the people, our law makers and all, to the end that this great industry shall not be paralyzed, the wages of laborers reduced, the products of the farm sold on a lower level, the life of our forests be prolonged."

He then outlined the work which the Association had done in opposition to a lower tariff on lumber. He devoted some attention also to the matter of conservation and suggested that it might be a wise move to form a national clearing house for lumber manufacturers in connection with the Association, similar to the clearing house already established by the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association.

The secretary, Mr. Geo. K. Smith, stated that the affiliated associations now represented a production of 12,000,000,000 feet, or one-third of the total for the United States. Speaking of trade conditions, he said:

"Generally speaking, the supply has exceeded the demand during the last eighteen months and neither the volume of business nor the prices received for the product have been satisfactory. The figures for lumber produced in 1908 as compared with 1907 show a decrease in production of 17 per cent., and undoubtedly that percentage, of decrease, or a larger one, will be shown for 1909."

A paper entitled "The Lumber Cut of the United States in 1908," which had been prepared by Mr. R. S. Kellogg, of the Forest Conservation, was then read. The gist of this paper has already been published in the preliminary statement upon the production of lumber in 1908, which appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" of July the first.

Proper Handling of Cutover Lands.

This was followed by an address by Mr. J. A. Freeman, of St. Louis, Mo., on the subject, "How Should the Various Types of Cutover Land be Handled to Secure the Best Reproduction, Either Natural or Artificial?" Mr. Freeman dealt both in a sarcastic and serious manner with the problems of conservation, laying particular stress upon the importance of governmental co-operation. It was idle, he said, for individual lumbermen to attempt the task of conserving the forest resources. The multitude of their cares and worries stood squarely across the way. Nothing short of most thorough and most intelligent organization could hope to get results. The only thing lumbermen could do was to lend their sympathetic interest, and to co-operate with those upon whom the State laid the burdens of finding ways and means of conserving their present condition and their future need.

Those who were interested in the odd lengths conference assembled in the Hoo-Hoo house in the afternoon. Secretary Victor H. Beckman, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, called the con-

vention to order. John A. Bruce, of Strader, La., was elected chairman. A number of members delivered addresses expressive of their views upon the odd lengths question. After a discussion which lasted for some time a motion by Mr. Paul E. Page was unanimously adopted, to the effect that it was the sense of the conference, to be reported to the National Association meeting, that odd lengths in moulding, flooring, drop and bevel siding, finish and partition be considered standard, and that the approval and aid of the National Association be enlisted in this.

On Tuesday a brief morning session was held, during which Mr. J. E. Rhodes, who represented the Association at Washington before the sub-committee on car service and demurrage of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, presented a report of the action taken. The shippers had been unanimous in demanding a rule to provide for averaging of hours of overtime granted to a shipper for loading, or a receiver for unloading cars. The so-called "debit and credit" system was recommended. He believed that the sub-committee would incorporate such a provision in its report to the National Association of Railway Commissioners. Mr. Rhodes' reports was received and adopted by the Association.

The convention then adjourned in order to attend the funeral of the late Representative Francis W. Cushman, of the 2nd Congressional district of Washington, whose services on behalf of lumbermen were regarded by all to have been the greatest help which they had received in the struggles at Washington.

On Wednesday morning the report of the Committee on Resolutions was accepted. Among the resolutions was one recommending for serious consideration by the Board of Governors at an early date, the code of ethics of the American Lumbermen's Trade Congress recently adopted at Chicago. A resolution was also included to the effect that the Association recommend the adoption of all practical and effective means of conserving the forests and utilizing their products to the fullest extent without waste. Another important resolution included in the report was that the Association should declare its opinion that all lumbermen should request that supplies furnished from stores and lumbering camps be delivered in wooden packages.

Election of New Officers.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Edward Hines, Chicago; 1st Vice-President, E. G. Griggs, Tacoma, Wash.; 2nd Vice-President, W. B. Stillwell, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, J. A. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.

The newly elected president, Mr. Edward Hines, delivered an inaugural address, in the course of which, referring to the duty upon lumber, he said that unless they were united they could accomplish nothing in a national way. The National Association should take up those larger questions in which the manufacturers of all sections had a common interest. He pointed out how the Association had disabused the public mind of the belief in a lumber trust which had been so successfully nourished by Senator Kittridge. The experience of the Association's Committee at Washington had convinced it that a national association, properly organized with suitable machinery, could demand recognition in all legislation on matters pertaining to the lumber industry, and could obtain full justice for each of its members.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hines' address, the convention elected the following Board of Governors for the ensuing year:

E. C. Fosburgh (re-elected), Norfolk, Va.; J. B. White (re-elected), Kansas City, Mo.; William Irvine, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; J. H. Bloedel (re-elected), Bellingham, Wash.; William Deary (re-elected), Potlatch, Ida.; A. L. Osborn, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. C. Miles (re-elected), Globe, Wash.; F. H. Pardoe (re-elected), Wausau, Wis.; D. H. Downman (re-elected), New Orleans, La.; H. M. Graham (re-elected), Brinson, Ga.; R. A. Long (ex-officio), Kansas City, Mo.

An invitation was then extended to the Association to hold its 1910 meeting at New Orleans. This invitation was unanimously accepted. This concluded the business session of the convention, and the rest of the time was devoted to the reading of a number of important papers, among which was an extremely interesting one entitled "How Much Does it Cost to Grow Timber?" by R. S. Kellogg and E. A. Ziegler, of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C. The conclusions reached in this paper were as follows.

"Present stumpage prices of white pine are at a point where growing this timber is profitable for a 40 to 70-year investment at from 4 to 6 per cent. with land and stocking at \$10 an acre. Where land naturally stocked with a dense stand of young white pine can be bought for less than \$10, the profit is correspondingly greater.

"Stumpage of other species must rise to the cost of production in all cases except where cheaper, fast growing species will furnish satisfactory substitutes. At the present rate of stumpage increase, loblolly pine, red oak, yellow poplar and Douglas fir will shortly bring reproduction prices. Preliminary measurements indicate that cottonwood, red gum, southern white ash, redwood and probably a number of other species have a rate of growth that will include them in the list of species which will soon reach stumpage prices covering the cost of growing. There is little room to doubt that with all these species the stumpage will reach a reproduction price long before the timber can be grown. In other words, there is every reason to assume that the timber land owner who begins now to reforest will realize a profit when the timber is ready to cut.

"Present virgin timber is nearly always of greater age than can be grown with profit hereafter. This old timber usually has a larger percentage of the highest grades than "second growth" or young timber. Hence, in value virgin stumpage must be compared, not with the cost of the younger aged timber quoted above, but with the older classes. Under present methods of taxation, and to cover a 4 per cent. investment, virgin timber values should rise at least to the cost of growing saw timber from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, averaging 16 inches.

"The cost of growing timber with the long investments required becomes unreasonable when high rates of interest are demanded. If private capital is unwilling to engage in the growing of timber for an income of 4 or 5 per cent. compound interest, then the sooner timber lands come into possession of the States or the National Government the better, for they can undertake it at an even lower rate than 4 per cent."

A paper entitled "The Relation of Taxation to Forest Conservation," by Prof. F. R. Fairchild, of the Yale University School of Forestry, was listened to with great interest by all present.

"The Future of the Forests" was the title of an address by Mr. E. T. Allen, District Forester, United States Forest Service, Portland, Ore.

Among other addresses delivered were the following: "Lumber Insurance," by Geo. H. Emerson, Hoquiam, Wash.; "Lumber Inspection," by E. G. Ames, Port Gamble, Wash.; "Uniformity of Grades," by C. C. Bronson, Seattle, Wash.; "Forest Fire Protection," by Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Wash., and "Trade Ethics," by W. A. Whitman, Tacoma, Wash.

The meeting of the cargo branch of the Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which Chairman E. G. Griggs presided.

During the course of the convention a great number of entertainment features were provided by the committee in charge.

Among the Canadians who were noticed in attendance at the convention were the following: R. H. H. Alexander, Vancouver, B.C., British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association; J. A. Dewar, Nelson, B.C., Porto Rico Lumber Company; J. S. Emerson, Port Moody, B.C.; P. D. Roe, Port Moody, B.C.; E. C. Mahoney, Port Moody, B.C. Emerson Lumber Company; W. A. Anstie, Nelson, B.C., secretary Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association; W. H. Higgins, Vancouver, B.C., Pacific Coast Lumber Company; John Hendrie, B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C.; J. O. Cameron, Cameron Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C.; Richard Alexander, B. C. Mills Lumber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C.; T. F. Patterson, Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, Vancouver, B.C.; H. J. Mackin, Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C.; J. E. Tusker, Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.; J. H. McLean, Port Moody Shingle Company, Port Moody, B.C.; T. Ludgate, Arrowhead, B.C.

The Advantages of Using Thin Knives.

To use thin steel knives or not to—is a proposition that comes to the mind of every progressive lumberman at this time. The facilities offered by their use are no longer an experiment and those who are willing to retreat from the march of progression will show their adherence to old foggy ideas with all the defective methods accompanying.

To tear loose sometimes requires real courage, but usually such show their progressive spirit and compensate by the early advantages to their complete satisfaction. Naturally, the reader may hesitate owing to the varied methods of using the thin knife.

Some advocate the use of a square head with thin knife and spring steel back, whereas others purchase complete heads, of which there are a variety to select from, especially suited to the use of the thin steel knife.

It matters little which of the methods now in vogue may be adopted, because they all show especially advanced ideas for the planing and surfacing of lumber. There is one point, however, of particular interest and that is relative to the kind of thin steel knives one adopts.

Many makes of these knives may be found with varying degrees of merit, but the Bedee Knives, manufactured by Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pennsylvania, to whose product this journal has frequently referred, are especially useful and make particular claim to superiority.

United States capital invested in Canadian lumbering interests is estimated to be not less than \$40,000,000.

Use of Safety Devices Increasing

Greater Attention now being Given in Ontario Mills to the Protection of Employees

Factory Inspector Thomas Keilty writes as follows to the Ontario Government in his annual report: "I am pleased to report that the progress of industry and the equipment for the safety and protection of employees in factories has made very favorable progress during the past year. I might refer in particular to the installment of guards on shapers, buzz planers, etc. During the fall of 1907 there was on exhibition at the Toronto Fair, a rip-saw shaper and buzz planer equipped with practical guards to protect the operator from being injured by these machines. Since that time I have seen more guards applied to these machines than during my previous years of inspection; which demonstrates that, generally, manufacturers are desirous to protect their machines when they are convinced that a practical means is available.

"Other conditions have maintained their reputation for progress, although there was throughout the year a marked tendency to curtail the manufacture of some lines of goods. This applied in a general way to the lumber industry, which was not worked up to the standard of other years, and which had the effect of providing a more skilled class of workmen through the reduction of former staffs who were employed when the mills were operated to their full capacity, and thus averting the cause for accidents and the employment of boys under the required age, which is another evidence of the great regulator of supply and demand.

"Another industry which is closely allied, if not a part of the lumber industry, is the manufacture of pulp, and which follows into the manufacture of paper. Within the last few years this combined industry has assumed large proportions in this province. In the past the manufacture of pulp was an almost distinct occupation, but of late many of our large lumber mills have turned their attention to the manufacture of pulp; or, at least, where this is not done, to the supply of pulp material. The latest to enter this line on a large scale in my district, is J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, who manufactures lumber, pulp and paper at his extensive works in the above-named city, employing an aggregate of twelve hundred men. And in justice to their enterprise, I am satisfied that his new pulp and paper mills are among the best, if not the best, on the continent, from a constructive, sanitary and safety standpoint. Of course, this plant being recently constructed, would have the advantage of past experience in remedying defects in constructive safety and sanitary appliances. But experience has convinced me that unless humanitarian interests and modern enterprise are combined, we cannot hope for the best results. My only purpose in referring to this particular plant is to give credit where credit is due, and with the hope that what I have to say will be of benefit to other similar industries in remedying defects that exist in or about their premises.

"A plant for the manufacture of pulp, or pulp and paper, requires a large amount of heavy machinery and shafting. This machinery in some parts is operated at a high rate of speed, and necessarily requires a good substantial foundation, not only in behalf of the life and duration of the machine, but also its safety and effectiveness. It also requires that its dangerous parts be securely protected against accident as far as practicable. Then the shafting, counter-shafting and couplings require to be put up in a substantial and well balanced manner, and lastly, securely fenced and protected in all parts exposed to traffic. This latter direction also applies to pulleys, belting and drives. All stairs and openings should be securely railed, also planks or gangways provided for oiling, or as a means of access to any part of the machinery or shafting, should have strong and suitable handrails for the protection of persons whose duties require them to have access to such parts.

"In putting up handrails or protection of any kind, do so with the object of making that part perfectly safe. I have in mind instances where railing was put up at the direction of the inspector, and I afterwards discovered the danger had increased because of the temporary nature of the protection. If a man were to turn his cattle into a field where there was an open well, he would not simply throw a rail across that well to protect his cattle, but he would put a substantial fence around the well to protect them. The same applies more forcibly to the railing or fencing of dangerous machinery, where human life is at stake. Strange to say, however, some persons consider their legal obligations only, and these in a literal sense.

"Another phase of this industry is its sanitary effects. It has been proven beyond doubt that certain processes in the manufacture of sulphide pulp are very injurious to workmen; the evil effects from these processes have been practically removed in the system installed in J. R. Booth's mills. The injurious effects consisted in the presence of sulphuric acid gas in such quantities as to contaminate the air in a very harmful degree, and thereby cause the workmen to inhale almost continuously during working hours this poisoned air. The origin of these gases is found to be principally in the washing tanks. After the pulp chips are cooked in the digester tanks and impregnated with sulphuric

gas, they are usually emptied into a large tank to be cooled, washed, and conveyed to another process, and some of these tanks are open, permitting the gases to circulate throughout the entire premises. This system provides for the removal of the wood pulp by conveyors in a semi-dry state after the water which cools and washes has run off at the bottom of the tank. The process installed by Mr. Booth provides a closed tank, in which the cooked pulp is emptied, after which the washing and cooling water is turned on and the whole is reduced to a slush, which, in turn, is pumped up to a further process, allowing the sulphuric gas to escape through a ventilator, twelve by sixteen feet, and extending fifty feet above the roof. The system also provides a spray of pure water constantly pouring on the air which passes through this ventilator, to wash the gas from the air as it passes out over the city. Thus it will be seen that there is very little chance for the escape of injurious gases. Of course, poorly constructed or leaky pipes conveying the gas from the furnace to the digester, will readily give rise to trouble from this source, but this is a condition which can easily be remedied. In justice to those who have plants of the old type, it would hardly be fair to ask them to reconstruct their system along the lines described, as it would involve a large expenditure; but in view of the serious consequences to persons employed in these places, I would feel justified in requiring a fan installed so as to supply fresh air to workmen whenever engaged in these cooling tanks."

Personal Mention.

Mr. R. H. Thompson, city engineer of Seattle, visited Vancouver recently with a party of good roads delegates.

Mr. Fred J. Davenport, selling agent for Canada of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, of New Orleans, spent the month of July visiting the company's various mills.

Mr. A. D. McRae, president and general manager of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., is visiting Toronto and other eastern points. Mr. McRae reports an excellent outlook for the lumber business in the West.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, manager of the Hastings mill, one of the best known and most experienced lumbermen on the Pacific coast, has been chosen by the Vancouver Board of Trade to represent them at the meeting of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in Sydney, Australia, in September next.

Mr. James MacLaren, of Ottawa, the principal shareholder in the North Pacific Lumber Company, whose mill at Barnet, near Vancouver, was recently destroyed by fire, will spend the summer superintending the erection of a new and large mill, which will have a daily capacity of 130,000 feet. The plant will cost \$400,000.

Vancouver has gained another good citizen in the person of Mr. Wm. Robertson, assistant general manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, who went there from Kenora, Ont., with his family. Mr. Robertson has been with the company since its organization in 1893, having been secretary and manager of the eastern mills for that long period.

Mr. J. P. Johnson, of Campbell & Carman, Toronto, recently returned from a visit to the Pacific coast. Mr. Johnson took advantage of his trip to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, where one of the main centres of attraction is the Forestry Building. This building was erected by the State of Washington. It is 312 feet long, 128 feet wide and 90 feet high. In its construction there were consumed 2,016,000 feet of logs and lumber and 300,000 cedar shingles.

Mr. Fred S. Morse, of the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., and of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B., is making an extensive trip in New Brunswick, to look into the lumber situation there. Mr. Morse looks for little or no change in the American lumber market before next spring. This opinion, he has formed on the reports sent in by his firm's travellers in various parts of Canada and the United States. The sluggishness of the lumber market, he says, is due to a variety of causes. By some the tariff is named as the cause of lack of buoyancy.

Expanding Business Demands Larger Premises.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Hamilton, have instructed their architect, Mr. W. A. Edwards, of Hamilton, to prepare plans for a new wire rope factory. It will be a one-storey concrete and brick structure, 124 feet by 112 feet, with saw-tooth roof construction. The flooring will be solid concrete so as to withstand the weights of heavy machinery and large reels of cable. It will be an up-to-date factory in every respect. Orders have been placed for additional rope machinery of the very latest design.

It is expected the new mill will be completed and machinery installed by November first. The present rope mill will be used as an extension of the wire working branch of the business and will provide much needed room for the rapidly growing demand for their wire guards, garden fencing and bordering, factory lockers, etc.

British Columbia News

Secretary McGaffey, of the Vancouver Island Development League, wishes to hear from the different mill owners and loggers on the island concerning the development and progress of work at the camps and mills. He has undertaken to have all information of interest printed.

The concensus of opinion among prairie lumber dealers and mill men appears to be that following a good harvest—of which no doubt is entertained—there will be a period of tremendous activity in building, and stocks on hand in the yards will be rapidly depleted.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, Nelson, B.C., states that up-country sawmill men are unanimous in reporting that the demand for lumber from the three prairie provinces is stronger now than at any previous period during the past two years. Virtually every mill is in operation and despite the output, lumber stocks, which last January amounted to about two hundred million feet, have been reduced to about one hundred and fifty million feet. With a good crop harvested the improvement of conditions in regard to the lumber industry next fall will be a certainty. Prices are not showing any tendency to increase.

If everyone in the West is as busy as the Walsh Sash & Door Company, of New Westminster, B.C., there must be prosperous times ahead. Mr. W. E. Walsh, jr., reports that the company are employing 75 men in the ten-hour shift, by which they can turn out 300 doors a day. They need more doors, however, and have had to start running a night shift so as to turn out 500 doors per day. The company's equipment is all new and up-to-date. The motive power used is electricity. They have recently added a new power door clamp to the equipment, which has a capacity of 700 doors per day. The Walsh Sash & Door Company were formerly owners of the Bay City Sash & Door Company, of Bellingham, Wash., and while there shipped most of their output to Canada. Among the articles manufactured are doors, windows, turnings, and bandsawing in straight or mixed car lots. The company manufacture in both cedar and fir. They have been in operation at New Westminster now for about ten months.

Mr. H. J. Mackin, sales manager for the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, reports as follows: "With regard to conditions and our experience for the past few months, will state the market has improved wonderfully, prices are firmer and the present prospects for a bumper crop make the future look very hopeful. Our new mill is running along finely. The lumber we have shipped out has been very favorably commented on, and British Columbia's largest mill is certainly making good on its promise of superior products, perfectly milled and quick deliveries. We carry in stock 15,000,000 feet of lumber that is made 'right,' and with this stock, can ship promptly.

"Last month we shipped over 175 cars to the prairies, besides water shipments as follows: Coast-wise, 1,500,000 feet; S.S. 'Invermay,' for Sydney and Newcastle, 1,500,000 feet; ship 'Schurbek,' Valparaiso, Chili, 2,500,000 feet; S.S. 'Clan Macinnes,' for Sydney, 1,500,000 feet; ship 'Puritan,' Melbourne, 2,250,000 feet; a total disposition of stocks of about 12,500,000 feet. We believe this is a record for the coast."

Sessions of the Pacific Coast Logging Congress were held in the Hoo-Hoo house on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds on July 19, 20, 21, with many prominent loggers and others identified with the industry in attendance from all parts of the Pacific northwest. The programme provided for the organization of a permanent logging congress, the election of officers, addresses by noted speakers and an excursion to Mukilteo, to inspect the mills there.

After the address of welcome by the president, E. P. Blake, of Seattle, a number of addresses were delivered, among which were the following: "The Scope and Purpose of the Pacific Coast Logging Congress," Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Wash.; "Electricity as a Factor in Logging," George J. Brown, Portland, Ore.; "Cost of Fuel for Donkey Engines," C. W. Thompson, Cascade Locks, Ore.; "Timber Cruising," Frank H. Conant, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company; "Fire Hazard and its Prevention," D. P. Simmons, jr., Washington Forest Fire Association, and Prof. F. F. Miller, University of Washington; "Methods of Redwood Logging," W. W. Peed, Eureka, Cal.; "Sugar Pine Logging," Wallace Everett, manager Wood & Iron, San Francisco; "Logging on Grades too Steep for Locomotives," A. W. McLafferty, Tenino, Wash., and A. W. Clark, O. K. Logging Company, Portland, Ore.

The conference at Washington, between the Senate and the House of Representatives conferees and President Taft, upon the tariff schedules has been concluded and the duty on lumber has been placed at \$1.25. This is a compromise between the Senate figure and that of the House of Representatives, which were \$1.50 and \$1 respectively. It is believed that the tariff uncertainty will now be settled and that the conference report will be agreed upon and signed by the President this week.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Logging in British Columbia—Methods in Vogue on the Coast

The logging industry on the British Columbia coast and in the interior is one affording employment to thousands of men in the woods and other thousands of men are kept at work in the mills throughout the province. The amount of money annually placed in circulation by the lumbering interests is tremendous, and with a good demand for the products of the forests there is prosperity for a very large proportion of the population of British Columbia. Lumbering lends an impetus to many other industries and to commerce of many kinds; it furnishes large orders to the machinery and hardware men, throws thousands of dollars in the way of the vendors of oils, leather belting, steel, steel cable and wire rope, tools of all descriptions which find a place in camp or mill, keeps scores of tugboats running all the year around, is a factor in the operation of trans-Pacific steamships, transcontinental trains, and the supplying of cargoes to scores of sailing vessels destined for all parts of the world with the output of the mills. In a thousand different ways the lumbering industry is a factor in the development of the wealth of the province, and were the camps and mills of coast and interior forced to close down there would be an enormous hole driven through the prosperity of the people of the great West.

Logging Methods Change

For forty years and more it was possible on the coast for the logger to take a donkey engine or two on a scow, strike up the coast in tow of a tug and land his machinery and supplies on the beach directly in front of the timber which he had been employed to cut or which he intended to cut on his own account. Those were the days of the cheapest kind of logging, because with the aid of the donkey engines it was possible to pull out of the woods all the merchantable timber these waterfront limits contained. With the waterfront denuded of its forest wealth the logger was forced further back, but for many years he managed to remain in business with his donkey engines and with great timber chutes which he built down the steep hillsides to the water, and by means of which he was enabled to log off table lands and little shoulders high up in the hills where excellent timber grew.

But with the gradual disappearance of the timber which was easily accessible from the water with such primitive means of securing it as log chutes and donkey engines, there have arrived great steam logging railways which pierce the hills through the valleys which were logged over in the early days. These railways are tapping great reserves of timber far back from tide water which could not be reached by any other means. The logs are yarded still by steam donkeys and loaded on flat cars for transportation to salt water, where they are discharged into the sea to be made up into booms for towing to the mills of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Well Built Logging Railways

These railways are not by any means built in any slipshod fashion; they are constructed as well as any transcontinental line, the ballasting and the entire roadbed being as perfect as possible because of the immense weight the cars have to bear in transporting the fallen monarchs of the forest from their cradle to the water that is the next thing to their grave. Logs forty and sixty feet in length, with a diameter of from six to ten feet, are not things to be lightly tossed around, and the roadbed that supports a string of flat cars bearing such burdens has to be something as stable as modern engineering science can make it. The grades of these up-to-date logging railways are also made as low as possible as the expense of transportation is as closely figured on as in the engineering department of the great transcontinental railways.

At the present time there is under construction a logging railway from tidewater at Scow Bay, just north of Jervis Inlet, to the Gordon Pasha lakes, a distance of about five miles for the first section of the line, which is all that will be built for some time. This road is being hurried to completion and it will be in operation within a few months. As the road taps the large water stretches of the Gordon Pasha lakes, which drain a vast area of what is declared to be some of the best timbered country on the coast of British Columbia, it will be possible to log an immense stretch of country by means of it.

Unique Grade Locomotive

There is at the very door of Vancouver a logging railway which is unique in that it runs down a mountain side where the grade in places is declared to be 18 per cent. This road is situated on the west side of the Capilano river. So steep is the grade of this road that a Shea geared locomotive which was secured to furnish motive power, was unable to hold the rails, and within a very few days of its introduction on the work it raced down the mountain side and jumping the tracks, scattered its remnants through the forest. When a geared locomotive could not operate on the grades the builders of the line were forced to fall back on what

is probably the only logging engine of the kind on this coast. It is a wheeled platform adjusted to the grade and bearing a donkey engine and upright boiler. At the upper end of the line cables are securely anchored and these are passed around huge sheaves on the locomotive, which lowers itself and its load down the mountain and then winds itself up again.

More and more every year are the loggers being forced back from the coast line to secure their timber, and as a consequence the number of these steam logging roads will rapidly increase where there are extensive limits to be logged. There is now under construction in the Squamish valley a standard gauge railway which, while built to develop the rich agricultural resources of the Pemberton valley and the Lillooet, will be used in transporting billions of feet of fir from the Squamish and tributary valleys to tidewater.

The day of the big logger, the man with hundreds of thousands of dollars behind him, is here, and with his coming the small man is gradually passing away, being forced out by conditions over which he has no control, but the hand logger and the man with the donkey engine have played a wonderful part in the development of the lumbering industry on this coast.—Vancouver Daily Province.

Protection of Timber Lands from Fire

Of all the possessors of valuable property, the owners of timber lands take less precautions to insure against loss by fire of any known class of people, says C. L. Crawford, in "The Paper Mill."

In the nature of things I shall expect that the first exclamation to be used will be that they are unable to insure such property. But there is more than one kind of insurance. One of the oldest and largest holdings in Maine and New Brunswick—a property which was sold a few years ago at a price close to \$1,500,000—was for twenty years and over kept almost entirely free from fire at an annual expense not exceeding \$1,000.

This property would have been considered an extra hazardous risk by any insurance company, on account of the miles of railroad and number of trains crossing it. A patrol system of following each train during the dangerous season was the means of extinguishing many incipient fires, and thereby preventing great loss. The most damage was done in June of 1903. The patrol of these people discovered a fire on a 10,000-acre tract belonging to a neighboring lumber company. The owners promised to see that it was put out, but neglected to do so, trusting that it would go out of its own accord or be drowned by rains. In that season the most extensive damage all over the country was done in one day of high wind. This wind swept the fire over this 10,000-acre tract, a 6,000-acre tract of still another owner, and got on to the land which was being patrolled, about 600 acres. And this totally unnecessary fire caused them more loss than they suffered at any other time in the twenty odd years. This fire destroyed pulpwood which, if cut, would have netted the owners over \$500,000.

There has hardly been a forest fire in a good many years which could not have been prevented by a comparatively small expenditure in an efficient patrol system.

While these fires seldom do any serious damage to timber suitable for lumber, they destroy the smaller growth and put back the reforestation of the area for a generation, and in many cases for a longer time.

The people are not going to stand for these fires, with their accompanying smoke, much longer, and when the reaction comes the timberland owners are going to be very heavy losers. Already the mutterings are heard, and if the agitation now started reaches much further, several States will put laws on the statute books compelling every lumberman to destroy the old tops and refuse left after cutting. If they stop to consider what this will cost them, their hearts, which, with a good many of them, are located close to their pocketbooks, will give one mighty throb, and all this will be caused because nearly all of them considered that money spent in this manner was money thrown away, if it happened that they were lucky enough to be one of the fortunate ones that fire did not visit.

In the majority of cases, the owner who has fire on his timber land deserves no one's sympathy. A very much smaller expenditure of money than any insurance company would demand in premiums, invested in an efficient patrol system during particularly dry seasons, would keep them almost entirely free from fire. In a majority of years this patrol would be necessary only for a short time in the spring and fall, although there is an occasional year, like 1908, when it would be necessary for a longer time.

A sale by public tender of certain timber and tie berths in the Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, will be held by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines on Wednesday, September 15. Descriptions, plans and conditions of sale may be had from the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

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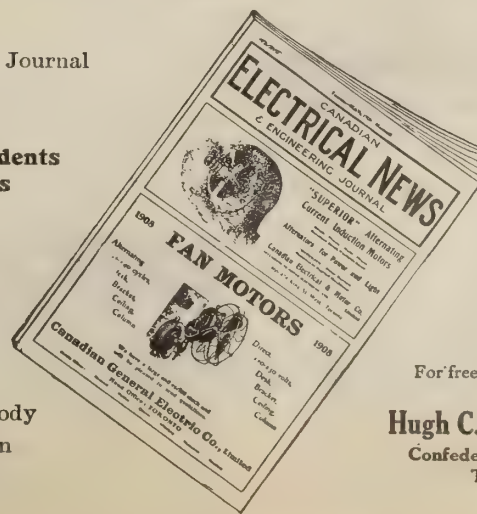
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Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

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FOR SHIPMENT IN FALL, 3 OR MORE cars first quality hewn Black Walnut Logs 16" and up square, 8 ft. and up long. Address "CANADA LUMBERMAN," B34 Board of Trade, Montreal 15

Wanted

SOFT MAPLE, SOFT ELM, ASH, CHESTNUT Basswood and Birch. Will you write us if you have any of the above. THE R.E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 18

Wanted

1" Soft Elm, Coffin Stock
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Hard Maple Axle Stock.
1" Basswood, Log Run, Dead Culls out
Box 786 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

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1st and 2nd Clear Spruce or Norway
10 M ft. 6 1/4 x 4 and up—20 ft.
5 M ft. 6 1/4 x 4 and up—22 ft.
18 M ft. 3 x 12—20 ft.
FURNACE RUN SAW MILL & LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

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SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

4, 5, 6 AND 8/4 NO. 1 COM. AND 1ST AND 2ND Bass, also Log Run Mill Culls out advising how much can furnish, if dry, and how same runs to widths and lengths, with best price on car your shipping station. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL AND LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 14

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply HODGE & WALLEY, Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

FROM 200,000 TO 300,000 FEET 1 1/2 x 12" 12/16 feet dry, West India Shippers. Address P.O. Box 415, Ottawa, Canada. 14

For Sale

ABOUT 50,000 FEET B. M. RED PINE, mostly clear. Cut to order 12 to 16 feet long. Apply Box 423, New Liskeard, Ont. 15

Spruce and Tamarack for Sale

CARLOAD 2x4 SPRUCE, 10 FEET UP; ALSO several carloads 2" Tamarack. McDONALD-Rowland Lumber Co., Owen Sound, Ont. 15

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 14

Wanted—Pulpwood Contract

WE CAN SUPPLY FROM 5 TO 10 THOU- sand Cords of Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood (Exportable), for 1910 delivery by water. For particulars apply to HAND & McNABB, P.O. Box 263, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 17

Wanted

LUMBER TO DRESS, MATCH OR RESAW in transit, best mill in Canada for this kind of work, two R R sidings through mill, prompt and careful attention. A few cars of 4/4 dry spruce for sale in the rough or dressed. TAIT CARSS LUMBER CO., Orillia. 15

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm
Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address WILSON LUMBER CO., Toronto. 14

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. 3/4" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. 3/4" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. 3/4" B. Ash C. & B.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 15

For Sale

4 Cars Tamarac, Spruce and Balsam Joists 2x4, 2x5, 2x6 and 2x8, 80% 12' long, balance of 20% from 12 to 24'
2 Cars 6/4 Pine good fair quality.
2 " 4/4 " medium "
1 " Pine squares 5x5, 6x6, 7x7, 12' long.
1 " Cull Ash and Elm 4/4.
8 " Cedar Fence Posts 10' 4 1/2 to 6" top.
1 " " " 9' 4 1/2 to 4 1/2" top.
1 " " " 8' 4 to 5" "
1 " " " 8' 3 to 4" "
1 " " " 7' 2 1/2 to 4" "
1 " Hard Maple Axle Squares.
A. T. SHAVER & SON,
Lunenburg, Ontario. 15

Lumber for Sale Cut this Season

TO BE DELIVERED SEPTEMBER AND October f.o.b. Lavant Station, K. & P. Railway, to be inspected at yard. Poland dead culls out.

White Pine

32 M 1 in. Siding
30 " 1 1/2" Flooring
30 " 1 1/2" Flooring
4 M 3 x 6
5 " 3 x 7
5 " 3 x 8
26 " 3 x 10
9 " 4 x 6
4 " 4 x 8
8 " 4 x 10
5 " 4 x 7
15 " 6 x 6
16 " 6 x 8
13 " 8 x 8

Spruce

15 M 1 in. Spruce
44 " 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10
5 " 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 18 to 22 long

Hemlock

10 M 2 x 6, 2 x 8

Ash

1 Car Com 1 in. Ash

Basswood

2 Cars 1 in. Basswood

Red Oak

2 M each, 1, 2, 3 in.

For Prices and any other information address R. R. DRYSDALE, Box 143 Lanark, Ont. 15

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAWMILL complete, good repair, engine 12" x 16" stroke. 1312-3 Traders Bank, Toronto. 15

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield Ont. 18

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaford, Ont. 14

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

16 x 20 square bed Engine
14 x 20 square bed Engine
11 x 10 centre crank Engine
3 block 40" Reliance Carriage
3 block 46" Hamilton Carriage
3 block 36" Mowrey Carriage
Correy & Baker Steam Setter
8 x 12 Cunningham Steam Feed
Champion Edger, 4 saws
No. 1 Waterous Ratchet Set Works
Drag Saw, with heavy wood frame
Some Band Saw Tools

NEW Stationery and Locomotive Boilers, all sizes in stock.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 14

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 new R.H. rope feed three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 refitted self-feed lath machine
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' semiportable fire box boiler
1 44"x18' semiportable fire box boiler
1 66"x14'7" horizontal return tube boiler
1 60"x17'6" horizontal return tube boiler
1 60"x16' horizontal return tube boiler
1 54"x14' horizontal return tube boiler
1 50"x14' horizontal return tube boilers
2 48"x15' horizontal return tube boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 12"x30" R. or L.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 12"x28" R. or L.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 0"x24" R.H. Wheelock automatic engine
1 8"x24" R.H. Brown automatic engine
1 8"x24" L.H. Wheelock automatic engine
1 12"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11 1/2"x14" L.H. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 10 1/2"x14" C.C. horizontal slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum reversible hoisting engine without boiler
1 7"x10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
2 5"x7" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engines without boilers

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 14

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

COMPETENT RIGHT HAND BAND SAW- yer, having excellent references and experience seeks position. Apply Box 779, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN, WITH BUSI- ness ability and experience seeks position with lumber company with view to learning business and eventually acting as salesman. Not afraid of work in yard or elsewhere. Box 819, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 15

Wanted

POSITION WANTED BY A LUMBER Buyer and Inspector, good references furnished. Box 816, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

SAW MILL HELP. TWO GOOD BAND SAW setter, one gang sawyer, one edgerman, two planing machine men, also other experienced saw mill help. PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO. LTD., Prince Albert, Sask. 16

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE. latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, waggon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 50 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell together or separate. For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 14

For Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE SAW MILL ON LAKE Nipissing, with timber range, scows and alligators complete. For full particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

For Sale

A STEAM SCREW STEAMER, HAVING daily mail, passenger and freight route on Lake Nipissing; with scows, wharfs, store-houses coal sheds, blacksmith shop, and ship yard. For particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits For Sale

IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 84 square miles of standing timber, adjoining Lake Winnipeg. These limits are comprised principally of Spruce and Tamarac suitable for marketable lumber, railway ties and poles. In connection with these will be sold a well equipped mill, steamer and two barges. For terms apply to H. P. MACMAHON, Traders Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man. 17

SALE OF McCormick & Moore Timber Limits

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as one Parcel or separately to suit purchasers, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on

September 30th, 1909,
at 2.30 p. m.

the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Parcel 1. N. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

Parcel 2. S. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

These limits are surveyed and are easy of access—the Ottawa River and Branches traversing both limits.

Terms 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at One (1), Three (3), and Six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustees for Sale. 18

Limits for Sale

FOR SALE, 800 ACRES TIMBER LANDS IN Muskoka, mostly in Hemlock, convenient to railway. Apply Box 802, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

For Sale

300 ACRES GOOD LAND HEAVILY TIMBERED with Beech, Hard Maple, red and yellow Birch, Balsam, Spruce, Hemlock and a sprinkling of Elm, Ash, Basswood and Cedar. Land mostly level on good main road, 2½ miles to Emsdale station, G.T.R., also a small portable sawmill if desired. Cheap if taken quickly. Apply B. O. MABEE, Box 22 Emsdale, Ont. 15



Sale of Timber and Tie Berths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certain timber and tie berths situated in the Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River in the Province of Ontario will be offered sale by public tender on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of September next. For descriptions, plans and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the Crown Timber Agents for the above Districts.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister.

Toronto, July 15th, 1909.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

Andrew MacCormack Estate and Other Interests

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21¼ square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9½ square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15½ square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682, Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 686, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half Lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles. Total 183½ square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

The Tumbo Tree.

On the west coast of Africa grows a curious plant classed by botanists as a tree, but no lumberman of this country would suppose it to be a "tree." It is called "Tumbo," and is a curious instance of adaptation to conditions and environments. It grows in an absolute desert where no rains fall and no moisture is present except the fogs from the sea coast. The Journal of the New York Botanic Garden describes the full grown "Tumbo" as a "trunk" about two feet long, shaped much like an inverted cone. Almost all the trunk is below the

surface of the ground, the visible part being only a few inches above ground. The remarkable feature of the trunk or stem is that often it is three and a half feet in diameter, or about 14 feet in circumference, and becomes more or less two-lobed in maturity. The trunk looks like a great mass of burned crust of a loaf of bread. The underground portion becomes greatly elongated, and its termination becomes the tap root of the plant. This goes down several feet into the desert soil in its efforts to get the few drops of water that the arid nature of the country permit. It never has more than two leaves after the seed leaves drop off, and very curious leaves they are. Starting from opposite sides from a groove on the depressed "trunk" they stand straight out on both sides of the plant and are often six feet long and two feet wide, and usually split into ribbons that undulate on the ground, strikingly suggestive of the tentacles of an octopus. With its great ugly body and its tentacle-like leaves, it is been discovered during the past century. Its flowers are borne in scarlet cones that come from the crown of the stem. It can be cultivated only by approximating the conditions that exist in its native African habitat. It is a desert plant par excellence. So far no use has been found for it.

A Sewer for Good Money.

Imagine a customer going into a haberdasher's and ordering a \$2 shirt, throw down 75 cents as payment. Yet this is what occurs every day of the present time. Manufacturers no longer fix their prices. They are told what their output is worth to the buyer and that ends it. Now let the manufacturers close down all the mills of this coast for sixty days. Then the supply will come to a closer level with the demand and prices will, once more, assume a normal tone. When the loggers and the manufacturers settle upon the price which is "right," then, and then only, will come the hour when the coastwise lumber business will become something better than a mere sewer into which to throw good money after bad.—Wood and Iron.

Loss of Timber Wealth.

The annual loss to the State of Maine through failure to utilize properly its wealth of timber is estimated by Fred. A. Gilbert, of the Great Northern Paper Company, at over \$10,000,000 a year on five of the most common kinds—spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, and cedar. In addition to this the State is slowly losing its principal assets, the standing growth of the timber itself. This latter loss is not due to the cutting and marketing of the timber (in fact, but little more than one-half of what the State is capable of producing is ever marketed), but to the great waste and decay and the losses by fire and wind.

Lumber at Huntsville

Our whole season's cut of White Pine Mill Cull Stocks and Sidings for sale in car lots or in large blocks to suit purchasers. ✓ ✓ ✓

Huntsville Lumber Co.
Huntsville, Ont. Limited



Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled just like any other kind by the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it under many conditions impossible by other methods. It saves money in skidding too.

May we send our catalogue?

Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U. S. A.

Sole Manufacturers of the McGiffert & Decker Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery

Branch Office and Warehouse:
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 421 Carondelet Street

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There has been little of any importance to report in the lumber situation in Ontario during the past fortnight. If anything, there is a slightly more active demand for white pine from the United States. This is especially the case for the mill run goods. American buyers have been travelling about Ontario in large numbers. It is reported that one of the most extensive manufacturing companies have sold the greater part of their cut to United States buyers. The retail trade in Ontario is listless and irresponsible to any effort on the part of manufacturers. Travellers report that the yards generally are fairly well supplied, and that in many sections formers, on account of doubt as to the crop outcome, are buying no lumber at all. Hemlock, if anything, shows a tendency on the part of those who have stocks to refrain from cutting prices. Prices in other lines are unchanged, and the amount of business going on is very slight.

The demand for lath and shingles at Ottawa has declined quite extensively, though manufacturers are not disposed to pay much attention to it. They argue that the dealers who are cutting prices are making a mistake and that the demand will revive again early in the fall at the latest, when dealers with short stocks will have to pay the manufacturers' prices, and will regret having parted with their summer stocks at low figures. The American demand for shingles is light, on account of the probable increase in the duty from 30 to 50 cents. Buyers of pine and spruce in the United States are also holding back until the tariff uncertainty is removed. There is still a downward tendency in the lower grades of thin lumber and deals. For pine mill culls \$17 is a high price, and most of the sales are at \$16 per thousand. Hemlock and tamarac are also reported weak.

Eastern Canada

The improved demand for "English" spruce deals has only held its own and has not continued, as was at first expected would be the case. The quotations at present for specifications containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 40 per cent. nines, and 10 per cent. elevens and wides, are from \$14 to \$14.50 per thousand feet f.o.b. steamer St. John. The shipments of "English" spruce during the last fortnight have exceeded the output by hundreds of thousands of feet, so that the stocks have been materially reduced. At St. John, the holdings at present amount to five and a half to six millions of superficial feet. Spruce lath have been dull for the past month but prices are quite steady at \$2.90 for non-dutiable and \$2.65 for dutiable f.o.b. steamer St. John. Cedar shingles have been weaker and improvement is not expected before September. Prices are \$2.75 for dutiable extras and \$2.25 for dutiable clears.

The turning point in the market for spruce at Boston is believed to have been reached during the past fortnight. Buyers are showing much more interest and are anticipating their wants to some extent, since prices grew firmer. A few dealers are still accepting \$23 for frames 9-inch and under. Several mills, however, are firm at \$23.50, and business has been done at this price. Some manufacturers state that they will hold for \$24. This figure, however, has been obtained only in rare cases as yet. Random has not advanced, but dealers are a trifle more firm. There is not an active call for wide random. The average price is \$23, though bids of \$22 are frequently made. For 2x3 and 2x4, \$21 is the selling price. Boards are only in moderate demand though firmer.

At New York the spruce market is strong according to reports from wholesalers. Prices, however, are a little unsteady. Shingles are weak at Boston and prices easy. Canadian shipments for prompt delivery are being made at low prices so as to anticipate the tariff changes. Cedar "extras" are quiet at \$3.65 to \$3.75, with few bids at the top price.

Lath are about steady with sales of choice 1½-inch at \$3.75. The general price is \$3.50. For 1⅝-inch, prices range from \$3.75 to \$3.85.

Western Canada

Fir logs are very cheap in British Columbia at present and there is an excellent demand for lumber. This is the first time in many years that such a combination has occurred, and as a result the lumber market is considered satisfactory by manufacturers. As an instance of the low fir log prices, a boom, above merchantable in the general run, was recently sold, delivered at the mill with all charges paid, for \$6.50 per thousand. The base price of lumber is \$11. The going price for logs is better than \$6.50, but a sale at this figure illustrates the weakness of the market. Shingles are in good demand on the prairies. It is so good, in fact, that manufacturers are not concerning themselves much about the United States market, where the demand has fallen off greatly.

Great Britain

The f.o.b. market continues to show strength and importers believe that a fair autumn trade is assured. The better demand has helped to bring this about, though it is believed that inland consumption has improved, largely on account of stocks having been allowed to run down. In spite of a good deal of encouragement English buyers are still inclined to be extremely cautious, and speculation is remarkable by its absence. At the London docks, business is still remarkably brisk in over-side deliveries, but spot deliveries continue to fall away in all descriptions. Very little inconvenience has been caused by the extreme lightness of dock stocks this year. Prices continue quite steady for useful sizes, deals being very firm, and the demand for floorings and matchings well maintained. At Churchill & Sims' recent auction sale unsorted Quebec spruce, 3x8, went at £8 10s., and 7-inch at £8 5s. 16-foot 1st Montreal pine made £31 15s., and the regulars £32 5s., 10 and 11-foot going at £28 15s. Prime unsorted Oregon made 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6d.

At Liverpool there is a better tone than was expected a short time ago. The spruce deal market particularly is quite buoyant, and there is an upward tendency for cargoes to arrive. Ordinary shipments from St. John and Miramichi have advanced at least 5s. per standard during the last few weeks. Cargoes recently landed are going direct into consumption. Canadian pine deals are unchanged at Liverpool and very little of the arrivals go into stock. Prices are expected to remain firm for the rest of the season. At Manchester spruce deals are in good demand and are expected to remain so for another month or two at least.

United States.

The improvement recently shown in business conditions has made itself felt quite noticeably in the lumber trade in the United States. At Chicago, northern pine is moving in larger quantities and prices of all the upper grades remain firm. At Minneapolis the outlook is encouraging for later business, and manufacturers are inclined to hold their factory grades of northern pine firmer. Railroads also are beginning to order lumber for grain doors, etc., which is having a good effect upon low grade stocks. At New York, upper grade stocks are in better demand, but the market still is comparatively quiet with prices steady. Floor timbers at Chicago are unsettled. Although there have been increased enquiries of late, no orders have resulted.

It is expected that repair work on the railroads will shortly require a quantity of floor timber. Stocks of No. 2 flooring are low with a good demand. Finish is strong. B. siding is in good demand and scarce. Spruce also is in good demand and steady. There is a shortage of the

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6x10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

The

J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



One of Our Lumber Camps.

We Point With Pride

to the quality of our lumber. Quality and Service are our two hobbies — they are trade-getters for our customers too. Try us with your next order for anything in Norway or White Pine. Do you want a special bill cut in a hurry? Just see how we can hustle it through for you.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

higher grades of western pine at Chicago. Prices are strong and a large volume of business has been done for No. 2 shop and better.

Red cedar shingles at Chicago have gone off a few cents. White cedar shingles are dull, as a result of red cedar competition. At Minneapolis shingles are in good demand, but there is a shortage of transit cars from the coast. Prices are firm and show no advance.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Lath and Shingles Lower.

Ottawa, July 24.—Lumber manufacturers do not attach much importance to the recent reduction in lath and shingles in the Ottawa district and expect advances to come later on in the season. There was even a greater decline in lath quotations a year ago, when white pine lath fell in a short time from \$4.25 to \$3.25 per thousand. The high figure was never restored, but this was not strange in view of the remarkable prices that had been ruling for lath for about a year. But the depression was short lived. When the dullness came in 1908 holders of stock preferred to keep what they had rather than sacrifice them, and there was consequently an early strengthening of the market. White pine and spruce lath were carried over in considerable quantity and the abundance of this stock on the market at present accounts for the weakening of the prices. The big producers are again holding to old prices and declare that middlemen and all who cut the rates are making a mistake. It is pointed out that this has been a low season for the production of all sorts of lumber as a result of a late start and hindrance to manufacture by high water, and that the demand for lath will come later on when the supply will not be able to meet it. To some extent the same holds good with respect to shingles.

Some surprise is expressed at the scarcity of enquiries for shingles on the American side, although the biggest producer reports himself sold out. The prospective increase of the duty from 30 to 50 cents has not stimulated the local demand very much and makers wonder what improvement can be derived by the trade when the tariff for this line is settled. In pine and spruce lumber sold to Americans the situation is very clear. The buyers are holding off till the Customs law is declared. An example of the interruption to trade is found with Hurdman & Elmitt, who have several boat loads waiting to be despatched and which the buyers do not want to accept until the tariff conditions are made more favorable. The Ottawa shippers in all cases will be only indirectly affected, as the sales are made f.o.b. In some cases, however, they are not waiting till the buyer is ready and have ordered them to ship away the stock at once.

Any downward tendency in thin lumber and deal prices is still in the lower grades. Pine mill culls rarely sell at more than \$17 per thousand and a great quantity goes at \$16. Hemlock is also weak and there is a good deal of tamarac on hand. The latter is bought chiefly in lots sawn to order, and commands from \$14 to \$15 per thousand. It does not often replace white pine, being sought mainly for bridges, stable flooring, silos and such like.

Compared with a year ago the water power is admirable and promises to make up considerably for the loss sustained from high water in the spring. One of the heaviest rain falls for the month of July, amounting to an inch and a half, occurred on the 22nd and 23rd of the month, which, with the previous rains, will put the Ottawa river in excellent condition for supplying the needs of the mills. J. R. Booth is running at full blast, and the prospects for all the mill owners are that they will be able to operate more extensively and at less cost than in the latter part of the summer of 1908. A great quantity of last winter's cut of logs will not be needed at the mills this summer, but the logs are far enough ahead to be available for any demand.

Lumbermen's agents report a scarcity of the sort of labor required for shanty work, and there is a probability of the wages going up four or five dollars a month. Last year \$26 was high, and the bulk of the men were engaged at an average of \$22. The wages for farm hands now are \$26 a month, and there is a small supply compared with the demand. For months the labor element has been drained off to the Northwest farms and to railway construction camps. The reduction of the gangs of river drivers also left men depending on other means of livelihood, and they went away to quarters where they will not be available when the hiring for the woods begins. So many too, were disappointed at the pay of last year that they are not so anxious to follow lumbering another season. Supplies for the shanties are also high priced. Pork is \$12 per cwt.; hay \$16 per ton, and a poor crop; flour \$6 per barrel. Lumbermen have not yet decided on plans as to the extent of the operations in the forest, but it is expected more logs than last year will be taken out. The first gangs will be sent away to the woods next month to cut roads and prepare the camps.

M. J. O'Brien, the wealthy lumber, mining and railway man of Renfrew, is the head of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Company, which

has just begun to produce pulp board at the Chaudiere at a prospective capacity of 35 tons per day. The mill will not use much spruce, depending for its chief source of supply on spruce screenings from mills that have thrown this refuse in the river.

The big incinerator at J. R. Booth's mill, erected some years ago for the burning of the sawdust from the mill, was examined by the city authorities to ascertain if it would be suitable for burning the city garbage. Mr. Booth informed the city that garbage might damage the huge burner and that there might also be trouble in getting the consumer to eat up the green stuff as easily as sawdust. The city afterward agreed to pay \$2,500 a year to have the refuse drawn away.

From New Brunswick's Capital—"English" Deals Firmer.

St. John, N.B., July 26.—The fortnight has been productive of many events of moment to those who are interested in the lumber industry of the province. Among other features was the getting out of the drives on the St. John river, the last logs having reached the Fredericton boom on the 17th. The drives this year have been very expeditious and results have been very satisfactory, not more than two millions of feet having been left. The quantity which has run into the sorting works at Fredericton is estimated at 130,000,000 feet. Of this quantity about one-half has been rafted and sent down river.

The sitting of the commission which is taking up the difficulties arising at points where rivers form the boundaries between Canada and Maine, was resumed in this city on Monday, July 19th. Most of the time up to the present writing has been taken up with the evidence of Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, of Murray & Gregory, of this city, and president of the St. John River Log Driving Company. The commission so far is aiming, apparently, to obtain knowledge fully covering the conditions governing the stopping of logs for sorting purposes at Van Buren, Maine, at the sorting works owned by the St. John Lumber Company. This stopping of the logs seems to be the most important issue at stake. Mr. Gregory made some interesting statements while giving his evidence, among others, that the value of the plants in St. John used for the purpose of manufacturing lumber would be in the vicinity of \$1,025,000. The finding of the commission will be a tremendously vital one to local mill-owners and will be awaited with great interest.

It was asserted by one or more of the witnesses at the enquiry that it would be possible to dam some of the upper branches of the St. John river and use the water thus reserved to make a head in the main river when required to drive logs. It would thus be possible to stop the logs for sorting purposes, without jeopardizing the chances of getting out the logs which must go further down river to be sawn. It is estimated that the cost of such an extensive operation would be between \$400,000 and \$500,000. While it is rather early to make any definite statement in regard to the matter, it is regarded as probable that a system of dams will prove the ultimate solution of the problems in connection with the driving of logs on the St. John river.

The sale of "no mark" and "mixed mark" logs rafted at the Fredericton booms and to be rafted during the balance of the season, took place on July 21st. The "no mark" hemlock, pine and cedar were bidden in by Scott Bros., of Fredericton, at \$5, \$10.10 and \$7.25 per thousand feet respectively, and the spruce, which forms the much greater part of the whole, was bought by Messrs. Randolph & Baker, of St. John, at \$13.90 per thousand for deal logs and two-thirds price for battens.

In trade circles the fortnight has been one of important events. The most vital question of the day in lumber trade circles has to do with "English" deals. The situation is being watched very closely, especially as the stimulation mentioned in the last letter proved a change after a long period of quiet. This stimulation, while quite tangible, has not been followed up by the trend of events to the extent which it was hoped would be the case and the situation as regards "English" spruce deals remains, locally, at any rate, much the same as it was previous to the slight manifestation of liveliness of a few weeks ago. The present local value of "English" spruce deals, in a specification containing say 50 per cent, sevens and eights, 40 per cent, nines, and 10 per cent, elevens and wides, would range from \$14 to \$14.50 per thousand feet (two-thirds price fourths and ends) f.o.b. steamer St. John.

Shipments of "English" spruce during the fortnight have exceeded by some hundreds of thousands of feet the output of the local mills, and the aggregate of local stocks has consequently shrunk considerably. The present local holdings of this line of goods would total from five and one-half millions to six millions of superficial feet. A considerable portion of this quantity has been already placed and awaiting the arrival of steamers for despatch.

Freight charters for July and August shipment are quoted at 32s and 6d. per standard to the west coast of Great Britain and the east coast of Ireland.

The market for spruce lath has shown little change for a month past. Local values in this line remain steady and there is apparently little danger of a shrinkage in values. Local stocks would total to a quantity of six and one-half to seven millions, shipments having been, during the present month, frequent and large. The present local value

1894 - 1909

I have much pleasure in stating that I have been using your "Camel Brand" Hair Belting for the last six years as it gives me the best satisfaction and I shall continue to give it the preference as long as the quality remains as good as formerly.

J. R. BOOTH

Ottawa, March, 1900.

We Get **Repeat Orders** All the Time
for

Write
for
Prices



Cheaper
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Leather

Sec Trade Mark is on the Belt

Sole Manufacturers

F. Reddaway & Co.

56 St. Francois-Xavier, MONTREAL

1896 - 1909

We have been using a 10 inch "Camel Brand" Belt which has given us excellent satisfaction. It holds a good grip on the pulleys, and has not stretched as is usual with rubber and leather belts and was never taken up.

HENDERSON & POTS

Halifax, N.S.,
Jan. 1898

Woods Planers

There are a thousand and one things to tell you about these planers. Here is one



In the Solid Back Round Cutter-Head—the latest improvement—extra metal behind the knives provides a solid support and takes all the strain. There are no projecting bolts in tension, but a series of set screws in compression which hold the independent pressure blocks in position without distorting the knives. Self-hardening steel can be used with absolute certainty that the knives will not spring.

The head is made in a single piece of fine crucible steel turned to cylindrical form and slotted from end to end. Each knife is set at exactly the same angle as in a square head.

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston

CHICAGO
NEW ORLEANS

ATLANTA
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The Planer Specialists

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New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

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Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

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Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

of spruce lath is \$2.90 for the non-dutiable goods and \$2.65 for the dutiable lath, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

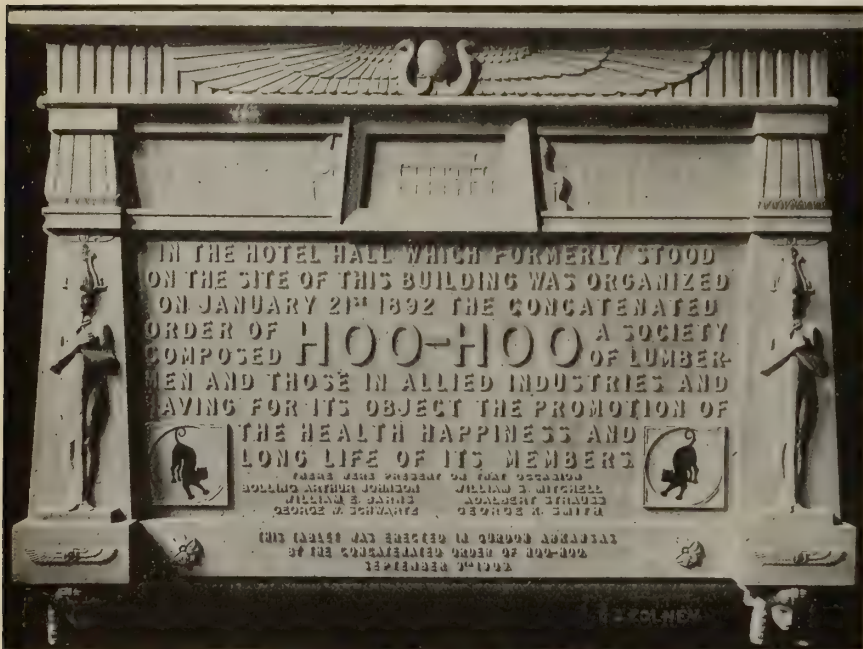
The prices on cedar shingles have been growing slightly weaker during the past month or six weeks and it is doubtful if there will be any improvement in values or demand until September, when the end of the hot weather brings a resumption of business at the chief distributing centres of the New England States. The local business of the past fortnight has been marked by a certain amount of hesitancy and local prices have weakened a trifle. The prevalent local quotations at present are \$2.75 per thousand on dutiable "Extras" and \$2.25 per thousand on dutiable "Clears."

The current freight rates between St. John and New England ports by schooner are 60c per thousand on lath to New York, \$3 per thousand feet on long lumber to New York, and 25c per thousand on shingles to Boston and vicinity.

Hoo-Hoo Annual Meeting in September.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 8-12 next. Already arrangements are under way for providing an entertainment for the members that will excel anything they have ever yet seen. The four vicegerents for Arkansas, E. C. Lippmann, Tupelo; J. H. Carmichael, Little Rock; Harry J. Large, De Queen, and C. B. Barnhaf, Burdos, Ark., are in frequent conference over ways and means. These men are also receiving the active co-operation of ex-Snark of the Universe "Bige" Ramsey, of Nashville, Ark., and of the supreme officers of the organization.

One feature of the annual this year will be the ceremony of placing



Bronze Tablet to Mark the Birthplace of Hoo-Hoo.

in the wall of a building at Gurdon, Ark. (the birthplace of Hoo-Hoo), a bronze memorial tablet, just finished by Mr. Zolnay, the sculptor, of St. Louis. The building now occupies the site of the old house where seventeen years ago Hoo-Hoo was founded.

The size of the tablet is four and a half by six and a half feet. It is of bronze and is to be dedicated on Sept. 9th. Is the lower boxes are receptacles in which any documents, photographs, etc., may be placed. This tablet is being erected by voluntary contributions, and it is desired that every member of the order contribute something to this fund.

Something About Hoo-Hoo.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo is a fraternal and social order based upon a homogeneity, or unity, of commercial interest. Its object is to extend acquaintance and promote friendship among lumbermen and men engaged in other lines of enterprise so similar as to be practically interdependent. From this basis, those who are eligible to membership in the order comprise (besides lumbermen) general freight and passenger agents of railroads, manufacturers of sawmill and planing mill machinery, and editors and publishers of newspapers. The idea is that only those men shall be admitted who come in contact with lumbermen in the regular course of business.

Hoo-Hoo is unique in that it is the only fraternal order in existence that takes as its foundation stone the reciprocal advantage resulting from closer union of men whose business interests are, in a sense, identical. Whatever the business may be which makes a man eligible, it must be his principal or chief occupation. The order has no insurance feature and pays no death benefits. Neither has it any philanthropic aspects, and it undertakes no charitable enterprises, except on the broad platform of voluntary contribution to those of its members who may happen upon evil days.

So far as the reason for its being is concerned, Hoo-Hoo stands firm on the two general principles:

Business is the most important thing in the civilized world, since without it, nothing would be that is, and that the lumber business is one of the most important lines of industry.

Nothing contributes in greater degree to the prosperity and extension of the individual's business interests than the friendship of others who are engaged in the same or similar lines of enterprise.

The "Supreme Nine" constitutes the governing body of Hoo-Hoo, and each of these nine men is elected at the annual meeting. The members of the present supreme nine are:

Snark of the Universe—Platt B. Walker, Minnesota.

Senior Hoo-Hoo—W. A. Hadley, Ontario, Canada.

Junior Hoo-Hoo—E. H. Dalbey, Illinois.

Bojum—C. E. Patten, Washington.

Scrivenoter—J. H. Baird, Tennessee.

Jabberwock—Maurice W. Wiley, Maryland.

Custocatian—W. R. Griffin, Indiana.

Arcanoper—Burt J. Wright, Missouri.

Gurdon—Edw. F. Niehaus, California.

The motto of Hoo-Hoo is "Health, Happiness and Long Life." These words represent the sum total of a successful career, and Hoo-Hoo stands for all that constitutes that "spirit of hopeful endeavor" without which all effort tends toward failure.

Hoo-Hoo has no lodges or fixed days of meeting except the annual meeting previously mentioned. A "concatenation," or meeting for the purpose of initiating new members, is held whenever, in the discretion of the vicegerent snark, it is deemed expedient and desirable. The vicegerent snark has complete charge of all concatenations in his district.

Hoo-Hoo is now seventeen years old, and has a membership of about 20,000. The membership is largest in the United States, but for the last few years the order has been growing very rapidly in Canada. There are some members of Hoo-Hoo in nearly every civilized country. It may be said, in fact, that there is no quarter of the globe where the influence of Hoo-Hoo is not felt.

Good Demand for Wood Boxes in South Africa.

Mr. H. R. Pousette, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban, South Africa, in a recent report says:

"A number of trade inquiries have gone forward from this office recently for wood boxes in shooks, from fruit and butter packers. Sweden has practically a monopoly of this trade, but if Canadian shippers can compete with that country in price and quality, they have assured an extensive and expanding market with tea growers, butter and cheese factories and fruit packers. The fruit industry is becoming a very important one in South Africa, and owing to the attention which it is receiving from the agricultural departments of all the colonies, and the interest aroused in it amongst most of the growers, it is likely to be a rapidly growing one.

"Many of the firms using boxes for packing here have stated that they would much prefer to deal with Canada than with foreign countries, but at the same time some of them seem to feel dubious as to the desire of Canadians to compete in the trade. Reading between the lines of their courteous words, one is left with the impression that they do not believe that Canadian shippers will take the trouble to send exactly the class of article required. And the same thing applies to the timber merchants. And, of course, it is only natural that when they have a country such as Sweden, which is anxious to oblige them in every way, they will turn to it for their supplies, when these are unobtainable from that source which they would prefer."

Mill Owners Living Up to the Factory Law.

Factory Inspector Henry A. Clark, in his annual report to the Ontario Government, says: "During the year I visited a large proportion of the sawmills in the province. I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the great activity in this line of industry, the law, with but few exceptions, was fairly well lived up to. I found the mill managers, as a rule, willing to make any changes that would safeguard the workmen employed in and around the mills. In my tour of inspection through the mills in the Manitoulin Island and through the Georgian bay district, I found the child labor problem with which the inspector had to battle in past visits had disappeared. It was a rare thing to find a boy under 14 years of age working in a mill.

"I find that a number of mills run day and night. I have recommended that special protection be provided for all parts of machines that are in any way dangerous, and also that the best light obtainable be introduced for night use. In all lines of industry operated on the principle of continuous employment I have recommended that the lighting facilities be of the best kind."

The University of Toronto has decided to establish a course in commerce and finance, the plan being to make the course of real practical value.

B.C. FIR AND CEDAR

Telegraphic Address :—"FRASER MILLS, B.C."



==== Competitive Prices =====

A Trial Order will Convince You

Largest Mill in Canada

SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

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 WINNIPEG, 332, Grain Exchange - - - F. A. SHORE
 TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building - H. A. ROSE

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Lien upon Lumber—Payment upon Timber Cutting Contract—Recovery of Logs

Lien for Material Furnished to Contractor.—In the case of *Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Company v. Fallis*, Judge Clute, in an Ontario Divisional Court, has recently held that it is essential before the lien can arise that the material should be furnished and placed upon the land upon which the lien is claimed. In the case under consideration it was conceded that the last of the material sold to the contractor was never used upon the building or even placed upon the land, and that more than 30 days elapsed between the time any material furnished by the plaintiff was placed upon the land or used in the construction of the building. He was of opinion, therefore, that no lien attached. The question raised was on an appeal as to whether a sub-contractor was entitled to recover for the value of material sold to the contractor, but which was not actually placed in the building or upon the land upon which the building was being erected. The trial judge had upheld the lien and Judge Clute reversed this judgment with costs.

Description of a Timber Limit.—In the Supreme Court action of *Edmond & Norman v. the Vancouver Lumber Company*, an action for \$12,000, for cutting timber on what was alleged to be the plaintiff's limit, Mr. Justice Irving has given judgment holding that the stakes of a timber limit are to be given precedence over the advertised and registered description. He awarded the plaintiffs \$680, and reserved the question of costs.

Payment for Cutting Timber.—The case of *Thomas Casey v. Archibald McNab*, a dispute over a contract to cut timber, has been decided by Judge Gunn, at Russell, Ont., the plaintiff being awarded \$139.37, or \$60 less than he claimed. McNab engaged Thomas to cut timber in a bush near Kenmore agreeing to pay him \$509.37 for the whole job. Before he was finished and when still the hardest part of the work was left to be done, according to the defendant, Thomas threw up the job. He was given \$310 for what he had done, but he claimed that he had fulfilled the contract, and sued for the full amount. Judge Gunn before giving his decision visited the bush near Kenmore to get a clearer idea of the case.

Damages for Flooding Land.—The appeal of the Heaps Timber Company, Vancouver, against the judgment of the County Court judge awarding Albert Bamford \$760 damages in consequence of the flooding of the latter's land at Hills Prairie by the giving way of the company's dam on the Campbell river, has been dismissed. The appeal was on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Recovery of a Boom of Logs.—In the Vancouver County Court recently George Deighton, a logger, obtained an order for reclaim of a boom of logs collected by one Stubbs. The evidence disclosed that the plaintiff had collected the logs on the north coast, but they were cut loose and picked up by Stubbs, who thereupon claimed them as treasure trove. A claim for damages, by Deighton, was disallowed by the judge.

Therese Schmidt, of New York, and John Shilton, of Toronto, recently issued a writ against William Miller, William D. Dickson, and Miller & Dickson, of the district of Rainy River, and the Eastern Construction Company, of Fort William, Thunder Bay District. The plaintiffs want damages for the alleged cutting and removal of timber, and an injunction.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

825. Agency abroad.—A South Wales firm wishes to secure the representation of some Canadian lumber exporters.

836. Paper, white news.—A South African newspaper and printing company asks for quotations for white news, 27 inches by 42 inches, 40 pounds per ream, also same size, 38 pounds per ream. Prices must be c.i.f. East London. 300 reams in one lot, or 600 reams in two shipments two or three months apart.

837. Newspaper.—A South African firm of printers and publishers asks for samples and quotations of newspapers.

852. Box-wood.—A South African firm of fruit growers and exporters asks for quotations for box-wood, boxes 24 inches by 6 inches in wired shocks, as per specification, and trays 18 inches by 12 inches by 2¼ inches as per specification, packed 100 in crate.

853. Butter boxes.—A South African creamery asks for quotations for butter boxes, wood to be odorless and free from knots; inside measurements to be: length, 15 inches; breadth, 10½ inches; depth, 11½ inches. Also for boxes suitable for storing purposes of the cube pattern, to be ¾-inch sides, tops and bottoms and ends, each in one piece and 12-inch cube inside measurements.

854. Butter boxes.—A South African creamery asks for quotations

for butter boxes; an assurance must be given that the wood is absolutely free from taint.

863. Doors and windows.—A South African firm of general merchants asks for quotations for doors and windows, etc.

906. Box wood.—A South African firm of manufacturers of jams, etc., asks for quotations of box wood.

907. Box wood.—A South African firm of manufacturers asks for quotations of box wood.

908. Box wood.—A South African Government Agricultural Department asks for quotations for box wood, as per specifications, which can be had by applying to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

925. Flooring blocks.—A London firm which handles large quantities of prime maple flooring blocks, cut to dimensions, invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers who are in a position to make large and regular shipments.

950. Box wood.—A South African canning company asks for quotations from exporters of box wood.

951. Box wood.—A South African fruit packer asks for quotations for box wood in shocks as per specifications, which can be had by applying to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

953. Agents.—A Scottish firm manufacturing cranes, hoists, overhead runways, wire ropeways, conveying and elevating plants, pulley blocks, lifting jacks, winches, barrows and trucks; chains, ropes, etc. (logging supplies a specialty), is desirous of appointing representatives in Canada.

959. Logs and boards.—A London firm of timber merchants wish to get into communication with Canadian shippers of rock elm logs, and soft elm and basswood boards.

How to Figure Lumber Selling Costs.

Every business man does, or should, figure his selling cost at a certain percentage, whether his output is handled by paid salesmen or on a commission basis. Naturally, the producer wishes to hold the expense of distribution down to the minimum, and with this idea in view some manufacturers contend that sales made on a commission basis are the cheaper. Perhaps they are, per thousand feet. Perhaps a man who sells lumber for \$5 a car will move more stock for the money paid him than will a high-class salaried salesman, but if so, it does not follow that the manufacturer who employs the \$5 man is selling his stock the more cheaply. In figuring cost on disposal of output there is a right and a wrong way, just as there is in anything else. It is not necessary to talk about the wrong way. The right way is to figure cost of selling as a certain percentage of the profit on the transaction. If there is to be no profit, why make the sale?

Salesmen, like the members of any other class of business men, differ greatly in ability, but the best salesman in the world must have an incentive or he will not use his ability to the utmost. The man who sells lumber for a fixed price per car has only one incentive and that is to sell as many cars as possible. Why should he hold off for a higher price than the rock bottom figures allowed him and risk losing a sale that means money to him when he gets no more for his work should he succeed in inducing the buyer to pay the higher price? In selling lumber at \$5 a car the man must sell a good many cars a month to make a living. His methods of doing business undoubtedly hurt the lumber market, but it is the system and not he which is to blame.

The salesman, on the other hand, is required to make a showing not only in the amount of stock sold but on the prices he receives for it and his ability is judged more by the latter than the former. Indeed, among the brotherhood of salesmen, the man who gets the price is known as a salesman and the man who takes what he can get, as a peddler.

It costs just as much for stumpage, manufacture and freight on the stock that is sold at prices that represent the bottom of the market as it does for that which is billed out at \$2 above such rock bottom figures. If the manufacturer makes \$2 a thousand on the first lot and \$4 on the second, his percentage of profit on the second lot has been increased 100 per cent., and should be so figured, and the methods by which it was obtained credited to that extent.

Perhaps the greatest improvement that could be made in lumber selling conditions surrounding the commission trade would be increasing the amount of commission allowed, either on a flat car rate or per thousand feet, to an amount which would allow the reputable commission man to do justice to the interests of his milling connections and at the same time make a living profit.—The "Lumber World."

Below will be found a list of patents recently issued by the Canadian Patent Office, 1909, relating to inventions of interest to lumbermen, and furnished by Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Ottawa, Russel S. Smart, resident:

119,108—Howard Parker, Nashua, N.H.; cylinder moulds for paper making machinery; Sherbrooke Machinery Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, Que.

119,181—W. R. Chynoweth, Painesdale, Mich.; combined measuring instruments.

119,272—J. Morin, Seattle Wash.; gauges for cross-cut saws.

119,291—C. A. Knowles, Friend, Ore.; saw-swages.

Lumber and Sawmill Insurance

By using the facilities of this office the COST of insurance on your LUMBER and MILL property will be MATERIALLY REDUCED without impairing the quality of your present indemnity. A SUBSTANTIAL SAVING is possible because our experience as SPECIALISTS has taught us to direct the property owner's efforts for PHYSICAL BETTERMENT of his property into the channels which will result in RATE REDUCTIONS. We have also eliminated many forms of expense, thereby SAVING to our policy holders unnecessary drains on our premium income.

If you are interested **Write Us**, and you will find that we are interested in you.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
licensed under the Dominion Government.

42 Central Chambers, OTTAWA

General Agent, E. D. HARDY

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

J. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Agents for Maritime Provinces:

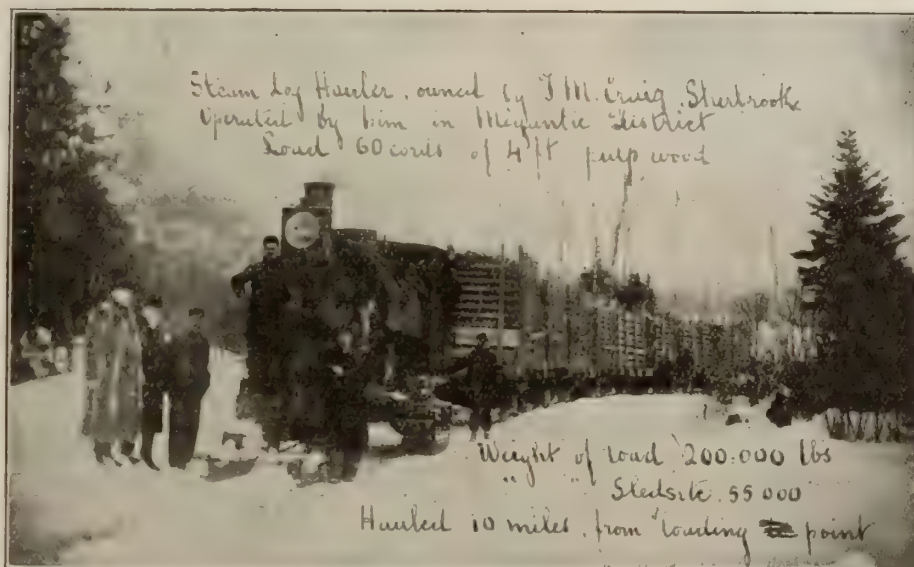
J. G. RAINNIE.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Interested parties will note, the load taken in one trip.

Figure it out yourself and the saving will surprise you.

It will pay for itself



Our descriptive catalogue gives you further surprising results.

Can we mail you a copy.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Galt Machine Knife Works



Machinery Knives

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

WOODWORKING MACHINES

Send for Price List

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited - Galt, Ont.

The
R. M. Beal Leather Co.
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— MANUFACTURERS OF —
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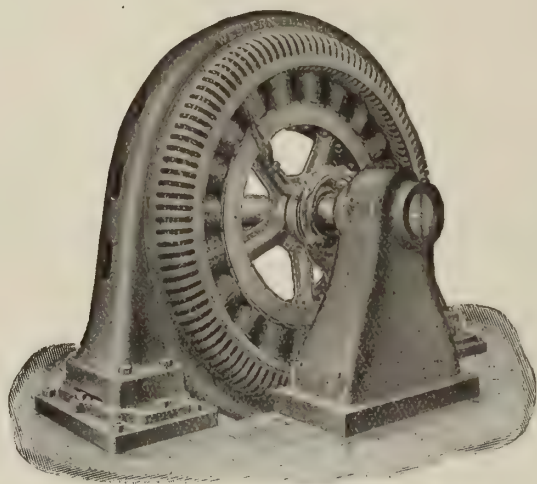
Lumberman's and Prospector's Boots
Sporting Boots

Lumberman's Aprons

and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



Highest Efficiency is what you look for in your plant and what you get when you install Western Electric Generators



HIGHEST Efficiency day-in and day-out—under heavy loads or light ones.

That's what the Western Electric Generators will give you.

Thirty years of constant working to improve is back of every machine.

\$230,000,000 worth of apparatus put into service in the past five years—that is the Western Electric Company's record—figures that must prove to you, better than anything else we could say, that Western Electric Generators give the highest satisfaction.

Those parts in which heat is developed are so generously and so well ventilated that the heating is kept at a minimum.

Perfect regulation is obtained by so proportioning the parts as to reduce to the lowest possible value the quantities which tend most strongly to prevent good regulation.

You who own a plant should know more about Western Electric Apparatus. Our Bulletin No. 510 shows you all the details and we will gladly send you a copy. Write for it to-day.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

**Montreal
Toronto**

**Winnipeg
Vancouver**

EDGINGS

Ontario

Machinery for Captain Kendall's tie mill at Kenora, Ont., is being installed. A shingle and lumber mill is to be erected by Captain Mellon at Howe Sound, Ont., with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet of dressed lumber and 100,000 shingles.

A bush fire in McCarthy Township, Ont., along the Sturgeon river, which continued for nearly two weeks, caused considerable damage to the limits of the Cache Bay Lumber Company, the Beck Manufacturing Company, and the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, the latter firm losing camp buildings as well.

All the mills along the Ottawa river are supplied with enough water power to keep machinery going regularly. The only trouble is that before long the river will shrink as a consequence of the enormous waste during the spring flood. On this account there is uneasiness at the delay in the construction of the conservation dam at Lake Temiskaming on the upper Ottawa, at headwater.

Many of the large lumbermen will store a quantity of logs in the Ottawa river to allow the pulpwood logs of the E. B. Eddy Company to get to the manufacturing plant. J. R. Booth, W. C. Edwards Company, the Hawkesbury Lumber Company and Shepard & Morse are joining in this move to help the pulp mill, which otherwise would be unable to get enough raw material to keep the grinders in operation.

The Royal Trust Company will hold a public auction sale on Sept. 30th at 2.30 p.m. at the Russell House, Ottawa, of timber limits in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec. The limits include: Parcel 1, north half of lot No. 8, range 4, block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles; and parcel 2, south half of the same lot, 25 square miles. These are known as the MacCormack & Moore Timber Limits.

The Chaudiere dam, a private enterprise, built by the power interests of Ottawa and Hull, comprising chiefly the E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth, lumber and pulp manufacturers, valued at \$250,000, may escape municipal taxation on account of the value of the improvement to the water service of the two cities. The Hull City Council has made a valuation of the portion on their side of the river at \$100,000, and ratepayers will be asked to exempt the structure from taxation for at least fifteen years.

The Niagara Veneer Company, of Parry Sound, Ont., which until a few months ago was known as Parry Sound Furniture Staples, Limited, report business increasing in an encouraging manner. They have recently installed a Goldie & McCulloch heading machine to make headings, and are also putting in an addition to their plant for the purpose of installing a roll veneer dryer. The Niagara Veneer Company do any extensive business in the manufacturing of furniture veneers, drawer bottoms, basket veneers, etc.

J. R. Booth has taken out a building permit for the construction of a power house at the Chaudiere. The power will be used chiefly for his sulphite and box board factories, which are in the same block as the lumber mill. The building is on the site of his first sawmill, erected about a half century ago. The lumber mill was destroyed in a fire in 1900 and the land remained idle until the present time. Electricity will be generated on the place and transmitted at low cost to the various points of consumption. The motive power for grinding pulp and sawing lumber continues to be the Chaudiere Falls.

Eastern Provinces

A man named Allan Belliveau was seriously injured in a sawmill at St. Paul, Kent county, recently, when a piece of wood flew up, striking him in the stomach. He was taken to the Moncton hospital.

The I. C. R. management has given instructions for immediately transforming 500 flat cars into pulpwood cars at Moncton, N.B. An order has also been issued to build 200 box cars of 60,000 tons capacity at Moncton.

Tenders were received until July 20th, by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, for the purchase of 665 acres of timber lands situated on Five Mile lake, Harts County, belonging to the estate of the late Bennett Smith.

It is estimated that the Hearst pulp mill to be erected in Newfoundland will cost from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, as the territory covered by the deal embraces one of the richest and vastest lumber areas in Newfoundland. A further 250,000 acres of lumber have recently been purchased by a syndicate of Syracuse, N.Y., who will also erect pulp mills representing an outlay of \$3,000,000.

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands and Forests, Province of Quebec, has been conducting an inquiry into the origin of recent forest fires in Arthabaska county. It appears that these fires have been caused by new settlers, who do not take the precautions to extinguish bush fires when they leave. It is understood that the Minister will, at the next session of the Legislature, introduce a bill making it a criminal offense to set fire to the forest.

Wm. Currie, M.P.P., confirms the report of the sale of his company's property to an American syndicate. The interests sold by Wm. Currie & Company, Limited, consist of 163½ square miles of lumber limits located on the different branches of the Charlo river, N.B., a new shingle and railway tie mill, one of the largest in the province, situated at River Charlo, all the logs in the Charlo boom, general lumbering outfit consisting of horses, etc. Walter Miller, formerly bookkeeper for Wm. Currie & Company, Limited, will manage the new business and the affairs will be conducted as in the past, except that the head office of the company will be at River Charlo, instead of Campbellton.

British Columbia

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, near Wardner, B.C., recently installed a private telephone system around their plant.

Cranbrook, B.C., is to have another sawmill, to be erected north of the Skookum Chuck. Two carloads of machines arrived recently.

The Nicola Valley Lumber Company, of Cranbrook, B.C., has acquired the portable sawmill operated until recently by Wm. Gray, of Lower Nicola.

The Thompson Lumber Company, Limited, Selkirk, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, for the purpose of building and operating saw,

shingle, and planing mills, etc. John James Jackson, Bedford B. Thompson, and Edward J. Tarr, of Winnipeg, are incorporators.

The forestry branch of the Canadian Government finds that the early reports of damage done by fires along the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan were greatly exaggerated.

The Peterman Manufacturing Company's plant at Tacoma, Wash., consisting of a sawmill, sash, door and interior finishing factory, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$80,000; insurance small.

The work of rebuilding the North Pacific Lumber Company's plant at Barnet, ten miles from Vancouver, which was destroyed by fire in May, is being pushed with all possible speed by the contractor, Mr. C. H. Caite.

The British barque Puritan did not suffer any damage through grounding on a sand bar in the Fraser river, as at first reported. After being inspected at Royal Roads, Victoria, by the surveyor for Lloyds, she left for Melbourne, Australia, on July 6th, with her large cargo of lumber from the Fraser Mills Company, Limited.

Mr. H. L. Jenkins, senior member of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, has let the contract for a new steel ten-storey office building to be erected on Pender street, between Granville and Seymour streets. The structure will have a roof garden, and the basement will be fitted up as a fashionable restaurant. The cost will be about \$125,000.

A pile of lumber in the yard at Deep Creek sawmill, belonging to the Okanagan Lumber Company, caught fire recently and in a few minutes the whole yard was enveloped in flames. How the fire originated is a mystery, and as the lumber yard is some distance from the mill the conflagration could not have been started from a spark. The loss will be heavy.

Vancouver City Council has decided to put down 12,000 yards of cedar block pavement on residential streets. The contract for cutting the blocks has been awarded to the Paterson Lumber Company, of Vancouver. Over one million feet of cedar will be required. The blocks will be cut at the plant of the Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, on False Creek.

A large number of loggers from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia met recently in the Hoo-Hoo house at the Fair in Seattle for the purpose of exchanging views and organizing a Pacific Coast Loggers' Association, which will meet annually to discuss the engineering and technical side of the logging industry rather than its business phase. The congress spent three days in listening to papers on features of logging business.

When the Princess Royal, of the C.P.R. passenger fleet, was leaving Victoria harbor on the night of July 10th, she ran into a boom of logs in tow of a tug, which had put into the harbor to escape the heavy swell outside. The shock opened up several of the cribs and the logs went adrift. The concussion caused by the collision created alarm among some of the passengers on the steamer, but they were quickly reassured by the officers.

With a view to acquiring certain timber limits on Howe Sound, a party of New York financiers left Vancouver recently to visit the claims. The party consisted of Messrs. E. B. Kurtz, president of the American Finance & Security Company, of New York; his wife, Mr. W. R. Welsh, and Mr. E. J. King, of Seattle. They were accompanied by four timber cruisers. The limits contain 28 sections and consist of fir and cedar. The price approximates \$750,000.

If present plans come to a head, the B. F. Graham Lumber Company will in the near future have a sawmill at Victoria, B.C., capable of cutting 100,000 feet daily. Mr. C. M. Shannon, a wealthy mining operator and lumberman, of Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the parties interested. A railroad along the shores of Vancouver Island to Barclay Sound is also projected by the members of the company in order to tap a timber country containing some billions of feet.

Spokane lumbermen are up in arms against the use of pulp paper or fibre boxes and packages. It is estimated that fully 30 per cent. of the lumber heretofore manufactured in the United States has been used by the box factories, and the increasing substitution of pulp is being felt. The Spokane Lumbermen's Club recently passed resolutions deploring the use of pulp for boxes, a copy of which has been sent to every manufacturer in the United States and to all lumber organizations.

The Michigan Lumber Company, owners of extensive limits along the Jordan river, Vancouver Island, intend to construct a large sawmill at the river mouth. Docks will be constructed for the use of vessels loading for the foreign trade, and sailing vessels will be able to arrive and depart without the aid of tugs. The company is now constructing a breakwater which will extend outward 1,000 feet, at a cost of \$50,000. Seven miles of logging railroad have been built into the limits, and two locomotives are engaged hauling logs to the seaboard.

A 7,000-acre tract at Gordon Pasha lake on the mainland coast, owned by Dr. Judson Clark, of Vancouver, has been bought by W. L. Keate, of Vancouver, on behalf of American clients. Although the price has not been made public, it is stated to have been at a record figure for cedar held under license. Seattle capitalists have also purchased a 5,000-acre holding on Britten river, Jervis inlet, from Daniel O'Brien, of the Wilson Logging & Lumber Company, of Vancouver. The price was about \$75,000. The timber consists principally of cedar estimated at approximately 140,000,000 feet.

The construction of the projected Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley & Northern Railway from the head of tidewater on the Squamish river, about thirty miles from Vancouver, to Lillooet, B.C., is eagerly awaited by lumbering firms. The grading of the first section of seven and a half miles is under way, and it is the intention to have trams passing over it before the end of next January. Many millions of feet of some of the finest timber on the coast will be made accessible as a result of the building of this first link of the road, and the shipping of logs to tidewater will be prosecuted with great energy by half-a-dozen firms as soon as traffic opens. As fast as one section of the line is completed another will be put under contract.

An Edmonton, Alta., despatch states that through the sudden rising of the Saskatchewan river recently and the consequent breaking of the booms at the Walters, Edmonton Lumber Company, and the Fraser Company's mills, lumbermen are threatened with a loss of logs fully as great as that of last year, when two million feet were swept down the stream by floods. The river rose eleven feet the first day, and several of the booms gave way, allowing some of the logs to be swept down stream. The lumbermen placed large gangs out on booms to rescue as many logs as possible from the drifts, the gangs working practically all night. The lumbermen curtailed the lumber cut this year to at least one-third, in view of the possibility of another flood. The lumbermen last year put forth strenuous efforts to have the Dominion Government assist in providing protection for the logs and booms on the river, several of the local merchants going to Ottawa, but no action was taken and the conditions this year are precisely as last summer.

FOR

British Columbia Timbers

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

(RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS)

Communicate with the

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 930

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ask us about our Dry stock good length and width of

Log Run Maple

We have about 100,000 feet M.C.O. of 4/4.

Here is some Common and Better

Poplar

about 350,000 ft. altogether 5/4 stock which will run from 40% to 50% No. 1 Common, 25% Saps 10% Cull, balance 1 and 2 soft yellow Poplar.

If you are in the market for Sound Wormy

Chestnut

get prices on 500,000 each of 4/4 and 6/4 and 50,000 feet of 8/4.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

Ash

It runs 50 M feet of 6/4, 36 M feet of 8/4, 35 M feet of 10/4, 16 M feet of 3 inch, and 25 M feet of 4 inch.

And then we have some Common and Better

Chestnut

in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 of which there are 4 cars. We want to ship this quickly.

Another chance of Heart Rived

Gulf Cypress Shingles

300,000 each of 7 x 24 and 6 x 20.

How are you fixed on Common and Better

Red Oak

We have 5 cars of 6/4 and a car of 4/4 and 8/4 all dry and good lengths and widths.

There is a lot of

Poplar

at one of our outside points—
150,000 feet of 5/8 No. 1 Common
60,000 " " " 24" and up 1 and 2
70,000 " " " 18" " " " " " "
150,000 " " " 4/4 No. 1 Common
75,000 " " " Saps
36,000 " " " 5/4 18" and up 1 and 2
10,000 " " " 24" " " " "
80,000 feet 6 and 8/4 Com. and Better

Get an order in early for

Log Run White Oak

We only have 7 cars of 4/4 and 4 cars of 5/4—dry.

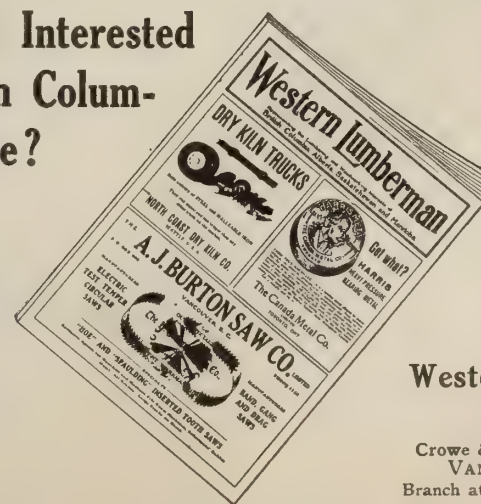
"We Have It If Its Hardwood"

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

inch Pine cuts & better.....	\$40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better.....	53 00	55 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better.....	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts and better.....	44 00	47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better.....	46 00	49 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Cuts and Better.....	33 00	35 00
2 inch No. 2 Cuts.....	35 00	37 00
1 inch Pine Dressing and better shorts.....	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common.....	22 00	23 00
1 x 6 common.....	22 00	24 00
1 x 8 common.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 box.....	21 00	23 00
1 x 10 common and dressing.....	29 00	31 00
1 x 12 common.....	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull sidings.....	19 00	20 00
2 x 10 common.....	20 00	27 00
2 x 12 common.....	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 inch box and common.....	24 00	26 00
1 inch mill run sidings.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls.....	18 00	20 00
1 inch dead cull sidings.....	12 00	13 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.....	25 00	27 00
Spruce mill run.....	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls.....	14 00	15 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.....	14 00	15 00
2 x 4 to 8 in., 10 to 16 ft.....	16 00	18 00
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.....	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried.....	52 00	67 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar air dried boat lumber.....	55 00	70 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2".....	\$ 57 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2".....	38 00
Ash, black No. 1 common and better 1".....	26 00
Ash black log run Birch, No. 1 common and better 1".....	25 00
Birch log run.....	26 00
Birch, No. 1 common and better, 1 1/2 to 2".....	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4".....	32 00
Birch, 1" 1sts and 2nds.....	35 00
Basswood, No. 1 common and better, 1".....	28 00
Basswood log run.....	26 00
Basswood, No. 1 common and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	28 00
Basswood mill run.....	20 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	27 00
Soft Elm log run.....	22 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1".....	24 00
Soft Elm, mill run.....	20 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better 1".....	32 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in. and up.....	42 00	46 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x 8' and up.....	50 00	56 00
2" x 7" and up.....	48 00	54 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up.....	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1".....	32 00	34 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4".....	38 00	42 00
2".....	42 00	45 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up.....	35 00	37 00
1 1/2".....	28 00	30 00
1 3/4" and 1 1/2".....	40 00	43 00
2".....	42 00	45 00
7" to 9" A Sidings.....	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings.....	36 00	40 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips.....	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts.....	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'.....	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings.....	21 00	25 00
Pine, s. c. strips.....	19 00	21 00
Pine, s. c. shorts.....	17 00	19 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 4.....	20 00	21 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 5.....	21 00	22 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 6.....	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 7.....	22 00	23 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 8.....	23 00	25 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 9.....	23 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 10.....	24 00	26 00
Pine, box boards.....	15 00	18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn.....	29 00	32 00
1 x 10 No. 2.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn.....	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2.....	20 00	22 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'.....	22 00	23 00

Douglas fir dimension timber

up to 32 feet:—	
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16.....	31 80
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10, 10x12, 12x10, 12x12, 12x14, 14x10, 14x12, 16x10, 16x12, 18x10, 18x12, 18x14, 20x10, 20x12.....	32 30
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20.....	32 80
10x20.....	33 30
6x18, 8x18.....	34 30
6x20, 8x20.....	35 30
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain.....	45 00
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath.....	4 00
1 1/2" No. 2 4 ft. lath.....	3 50
1 1/2" 32' pine.....	1 60
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath.....	3 50
1 1/2" mill run hemlock lath.....	3 25
XX Pine Shingles.....	2 25
X Pine Shingles.....	1 25
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles.....	2 30
XXXX 6 butts to 2".....	3 25
XXXXX 6 to 23-16".....	3 60
XXXXX 5 to 2".....	4 30
Red pine, c & c f 1".....	30 00
" " 1 1/2".....	31 00
" " 2".....	32 00
Red Pine, common 18'.....	22 00

Rock Elm, 1 1/2" to 2" 1sts & 2nds.....	42 00
Soft maple, common and better 1".....	20 00
Soft maple common & better 1 1/2 to 3".....	26 00
Hard Maple 1" x 4" & up 10 to 16 No. 1 common and better.....	22 00
Hard Maple 4" x 4" 10' to 16' common and better.....	32 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds 1".....	52 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 2".....	54 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 3".....	58 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4".....	60 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds, 1".....	52 00
Oak, white, 1 1/2" x 6" and up 10 to 16.....	54 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds 1".....	80 00
Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2".....	84 00
Hickory 1sts and 2nds hvy 1 1/2 to 3".....	62 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. I. S. AND I. E.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. I. S. AND I. E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4.....	14 00	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	16 50	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 10.....	17 00	17 50	20 50	19 00
2 x 12.....	17 50	17 50	21 50	21 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions

2 x 4-12.....	\$19 00
2 x 4-8-14-16.....	19 00
2 x 4-10-18-20.....	21 00
2 x 6 1/2 to 16.....	19 00
2 x 8 1/2 to 16.....	19 00

Flooring

4 or 6 inch No. 1.....	\$32 00
" " " 2.....	30 00
" " " 3.....	22 50

Shipal—Finished

4 inch.....	19 00
6 ".....	21 50
8, 10, 12 inch.....	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch.....	\$19 00
6 ".....	21 50
8 ".....	22 50
10 ".....	22 50
12 ".....	22 50

Siding

6 inch No. 1.....	31 00
" No. 2.....	29 00
" No. 3.....	22 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.....	4 75
No. 2 " " ".....	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10.....	23 00	22 00
3 x 12.....	23 50	24 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8.....	21 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10.....	23 50	22 50
8 x 8.....	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft.....		29 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. I. S. AND I. E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.....	\$20 00
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.....	22 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	21 00
18, 20, 22 ft.....	24 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32.....	26 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft.....	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	22 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.....	25 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.....	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14.....	25 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top.....	1 00	1 50
30 " " " " " ".....	1 40	3 25
35 " " " " " ".....	2 25	4 00
40 " " " " " ".....	4 25	4 75
45 " " " " " ".....	4 75	5 75
50 " " " " " ".....	7 50	10 50
55 " " " " " ".....	11 00	13 50
60 " " " " " ".....	16 50	

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average.....	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal.....	70	72

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality.....	60	65
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ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.....	65	70
30 to 35 feet.....	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality.....	25	
Average 16 inch.....	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch.....	16	00
15 ".....	22	24
17 ".....	27	30
18 ".....	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up.....	17 00	per ft.
Odments.....	15 00	
Boards, 1 and 2 in.....	15 00	

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.....	18 00	
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SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8".....	50 00
1 in., 8" and up wide.....	55 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4".....	62 00
2".....	64 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4 x 4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	45 00
6 x 4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	54 00
8/4.....	57 00
6 x 4 x 6 & up No. 2.....	47 00
8/4.....	49 00
6 x 4 x 6 & up No. 3.....	42 00
8/4.....	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide.....	44 00
1 1/2" in.....	51 00
1 3/4" in.....	53 00
2 in.....	56 00
2 1/2" and 3".....	75 00
4 in.....	80 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.....	29 00
1 1/2".....	39 00
1 3/4".....	41 00
2".....	45 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4".....	60 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.....	21 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4".....	31 00
2".....	31 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4".....	40 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4".....	24 00
1" x 5".....	26 00
1" x 6 and 8".....	26 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.....	31 00	42 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2".....	34 00	
2 1/2 and 3".....	37 00	
4".....	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.....	29 00	33 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2".....	30 00	
2 1/2 and 3".....	30 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.....	23 00	26 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2".....	23 00	26 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2".....	20 00	27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2".....	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1".....	15 00
1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2".....	15 00
No. 2.....	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32".....	1 50	2 00
No. 2, 48".....	3 50	
No. 1, 48" pine.....	4 00	

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32.....	\$24 80
10 x 20.....	20 80
8 x 20.....	27 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.....	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring.....	40 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	40 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	34 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring.....	29 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.....	21 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	18 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16.....	20 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16.....	19 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. I. S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.....	\$27 00
" " " " " ".....	21 00
" " " " " ".....	18 50
" " " " " " mixed w dths.....	15 50
" " " " " ".....	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar.....	2 80
XX B. C. Cedar.....	2 00
XXX Dimension.....	2 55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine.....	\$3 50
No. 1 B. C. Fir.....	4 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 4/4 to 8/4.....	\$88 00
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Selects 4/4 to 8/4.....	78 00
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Fine Common 4/4.....	56 00
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MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



To-Day's the Day and Fenderson's the Products

for every dealer who wants the best stock he can get for his money and his customers. Why? Because our products are manufactured under our strict personal supervision with the sole view of having them fully up to the requirements of the Eastern yard trade

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Our well-known "Silk Finish" Quebec Spruce needs no introduction except to say that it's "as good as ever" and the best ever.

The Fenderson Brand New Brunswick White Cedars, also Mill Brands. Prompt Shipments. Quality Goods.

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Sayabec, P. Q.

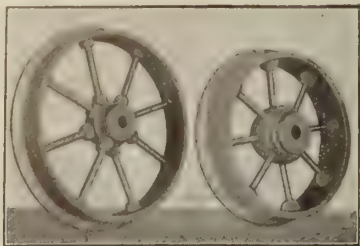
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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

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A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment.

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A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

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A sure and speedy cure for colic

Imperial gallon \$5.00

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Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada.

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Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb . . . 30c.

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In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

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for Water, Steam,
Air Suction, and
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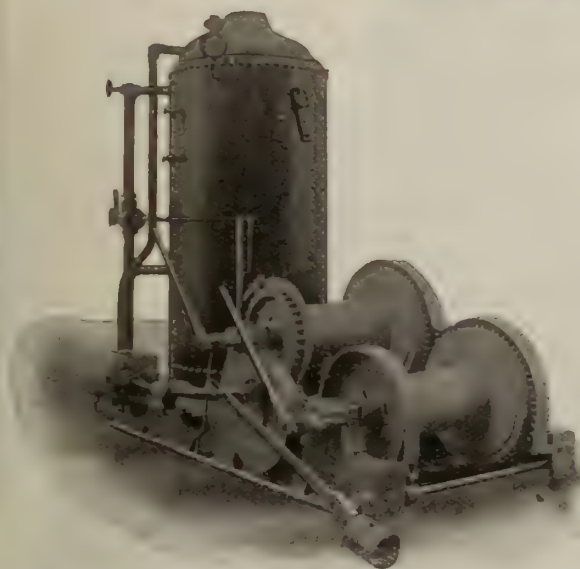
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For Log Loading, operating a Derrick, pulling and placing cars and general hoisting purposes

The "MIDLAND"



**Hoisting
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The Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd.

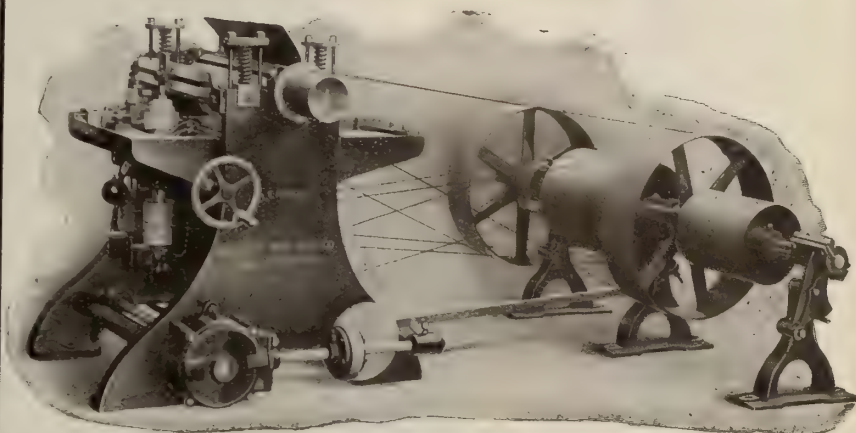
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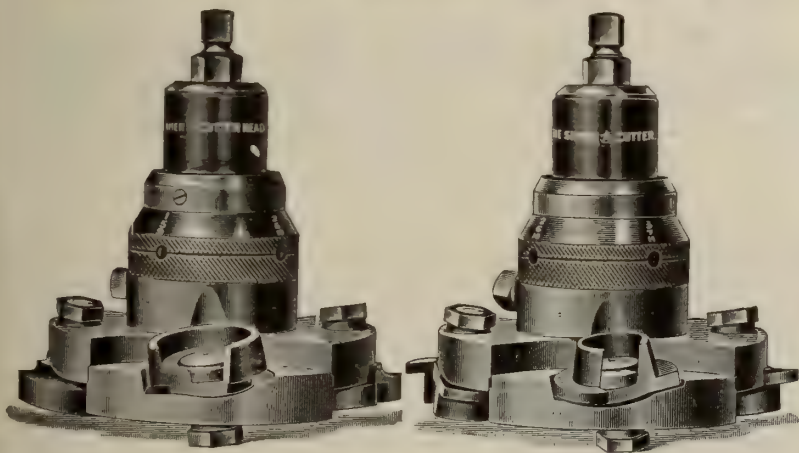
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The reversible as well as the variable feature of the feed puts our machines in a class by themselves.

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That of matching single tongue and groove flooring, ceiling or plank, with bits interchangeable and readily set up by a standard guage to bring all the tool edges into equal cutting relation around the head centre. This forms first of all a perfect cutting tool wherein every cutter does its share of the work—no more. The cutters being circular and secured to inclined bit seats establishes a system of perfect edge and point clearance, enabling them to cut in any lumber without binding or burning the wood.

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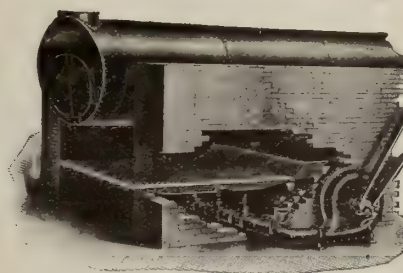
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Increases the efficiency of every machine

- - and every man in your mill - -

IT ADDS TO YOUR OUTPUT

But not to your expenses



The GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE is the ideal forced draft system for burning wet or green slabs, edgings, sawdust and similar refuse.

It causes your boilers to develop from 25 to 50% more steam.

It makes it as easy to control your fire as though you were burning gas.

It lightens the labor of firing.

It outlasts all your other machinery.

SOLD ON APPROVAL, subject to thirty days' test. In case of rejection, WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

Write for proposal, giving dimensions of grate surface or surfaces.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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Also manufacturers of the famous
"TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS AND TRIMMERS

"VI-BALATA"**B
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AGENTS:**A GIGANTIC ORDER**13,108 FEET x 24" WIDE
7,000 FEET x 36" WIDE
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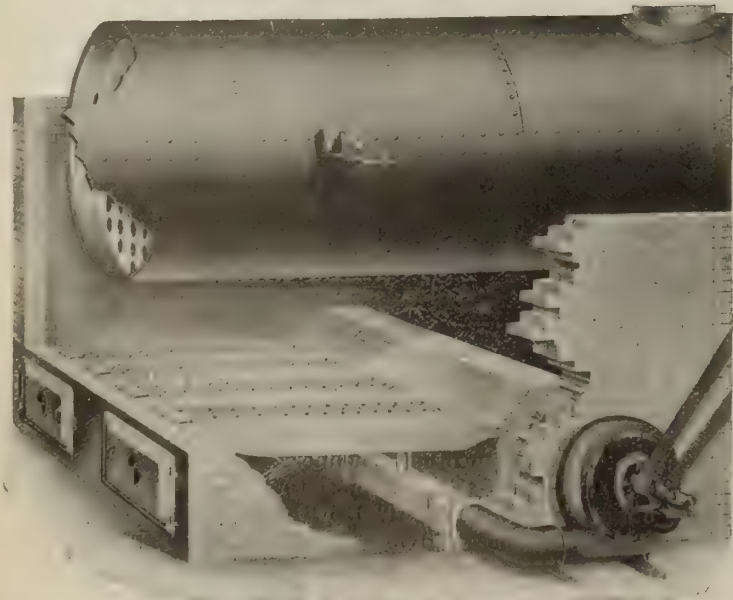
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The Improved Hot Blast Grate



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

Develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

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With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

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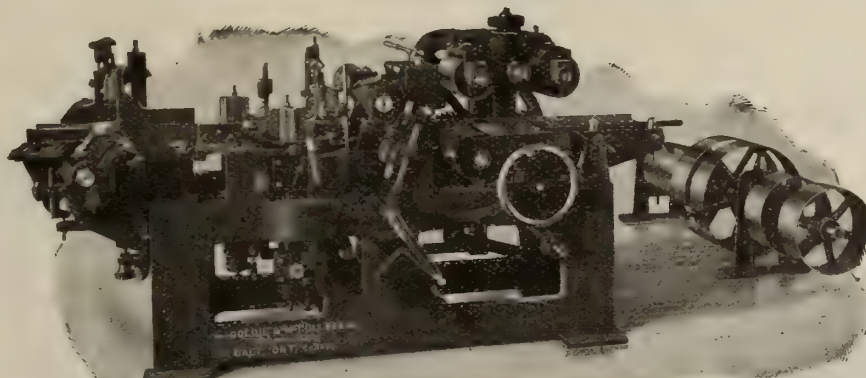
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It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



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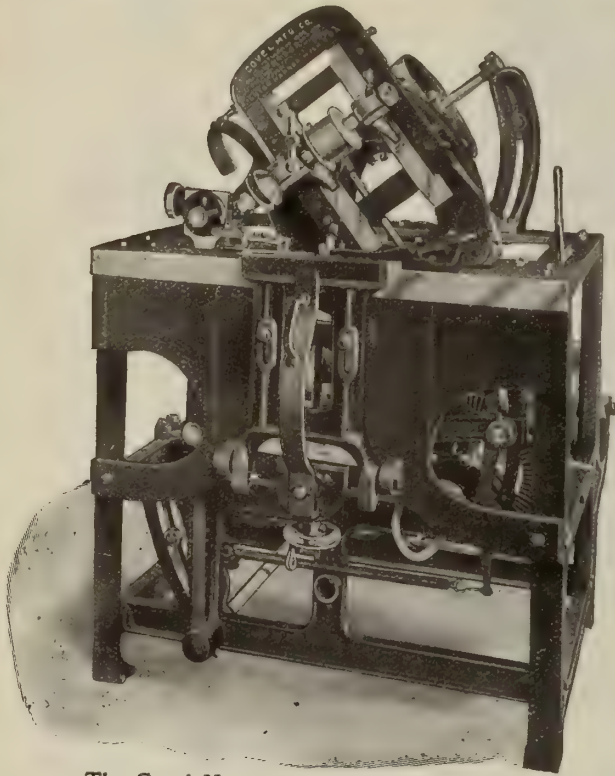
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The Covell No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the
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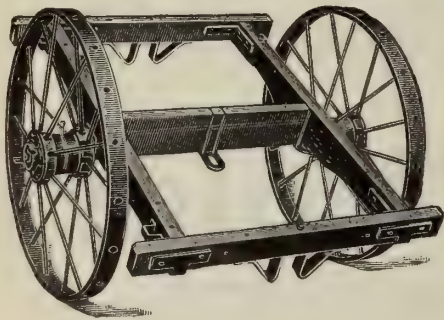
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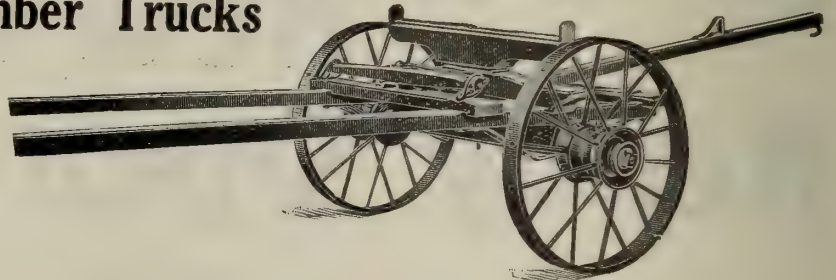
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Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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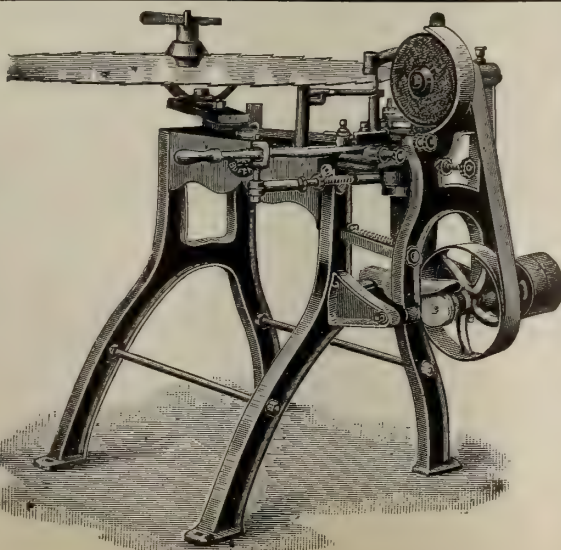
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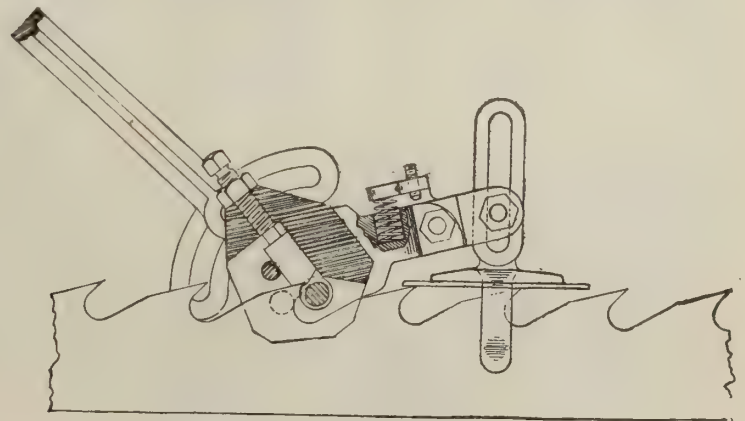
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We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

The sectional view of our swage shows our new spring bracket which permits the swage to tip forward during the operation of swaging. In this bracket we have preserved our compact construction features. It is practically as strong as a solid bracket, is impossible to get out of order, and is easily adjusted to give any amount of spring desired, or to be rigid and allow no spring.

This new feature of Hanchett Swages still further increases the efficiency of a swage which without this improvement has for a number of years been quite generally conceded to have the lead over any other swage manufactured. The spring bracket, in conjunction with the action of Hanchett dies, proves unusually effective in bending the tooth forward so that it may be faced perfectly with little grinding.



Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage.
(Patented January 5, 1909.)

With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

Let us send you our New 1909 Catalog No. 18. It is the most comprehensive and up-to-date Filing Room Catalog in existence. It will interest you. : : : :

Hanchett Swage Works

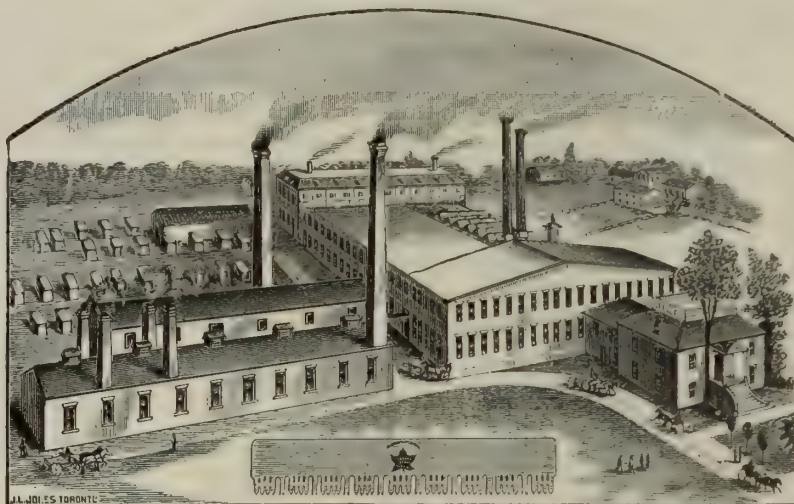
BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

Hanchett Swages Do Good Work

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
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Save Labor

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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

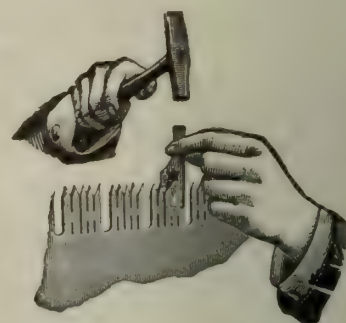
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

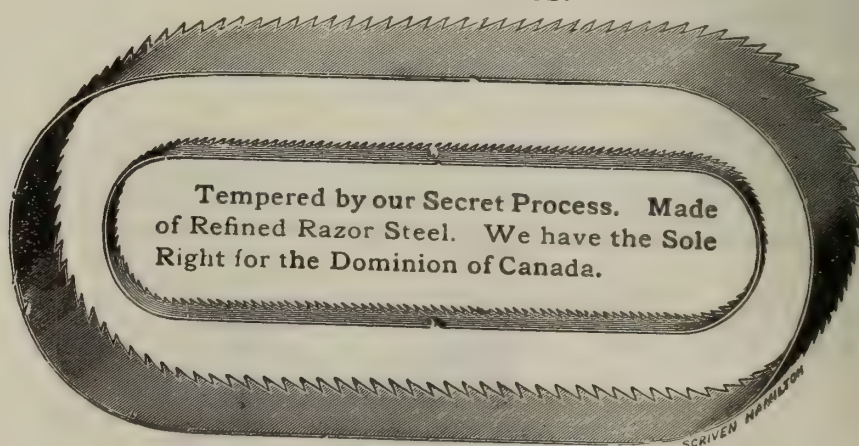
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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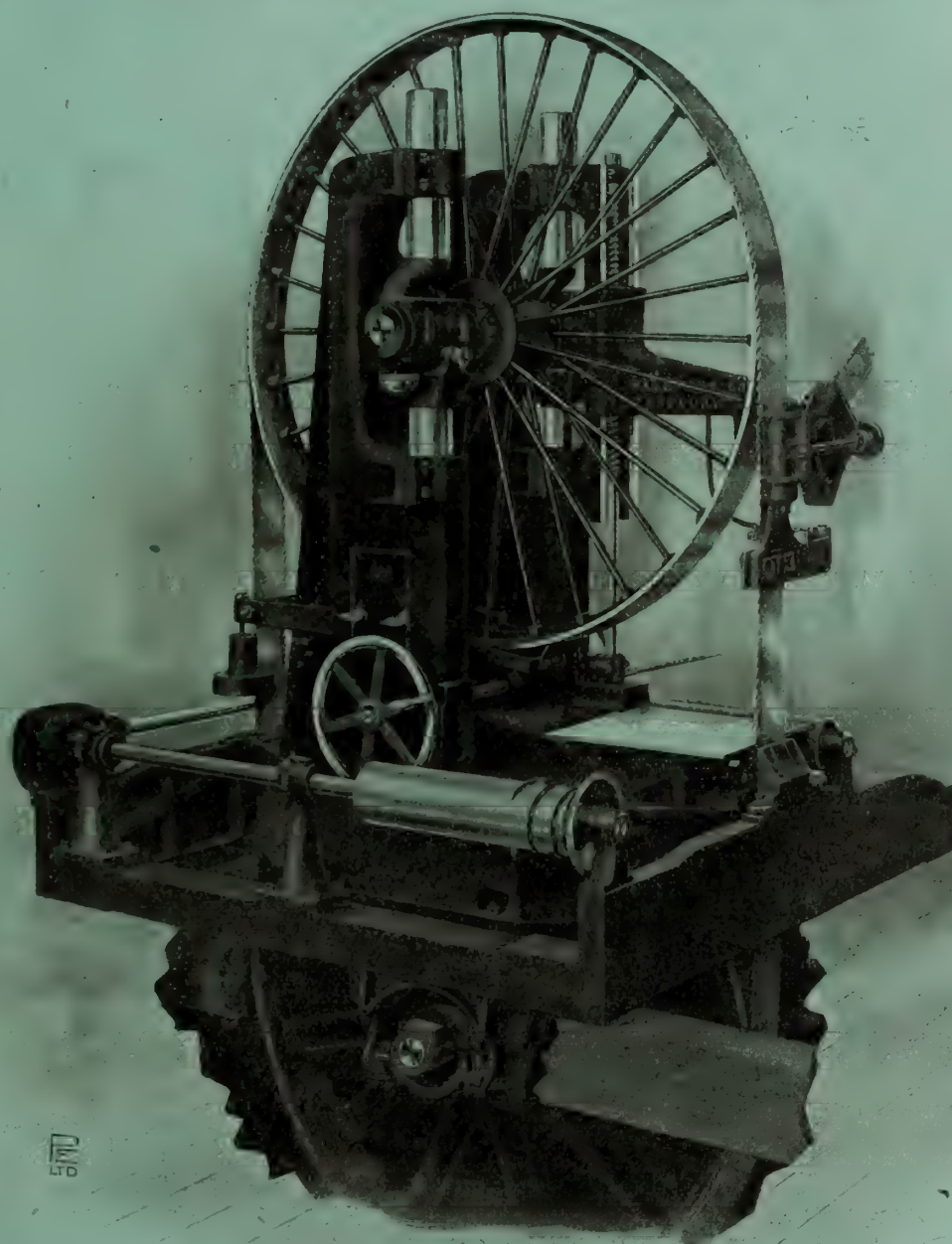
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The latest most up-to-date mills on the market.

Upper guide of patented safety saw centre swing design quick vertical and horizontal adjustment. Is fitted with quick opening device; is water cooled and non-breakable.

Upper guide arm raised and lowered by power mechanism.

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The product of our 50 years experience in saw-mill business.

Columns solid, rigid, giving wide range of adjustment to upper wheels.

Upper wheel raised and lowered by jack screws and gearing.

Tensioning device acts independently of position of upper wheel and removes all jar from saw by patented self-cushioning tension weights.

CUT of 8"—DOUBLE CUTTING.

Tilting Device Improved and Simplified.

Cross Lining Adjustments also Supplied.

Frame very Heavy and Extends Completely Around Mill.

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By Lumbermen

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Low prices — good values.

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Stocked in a variety of styles and in many cabinet woods.



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These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds. The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

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It is Reliable

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"THE GREAT BELT"

BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

STRENGTH
FOR UNIFORMITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENT

J. S. YOUNG, 14 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING FOR THE
WET PLACES IN THE SAWMILL

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LET US SEND YOU
PRICES &
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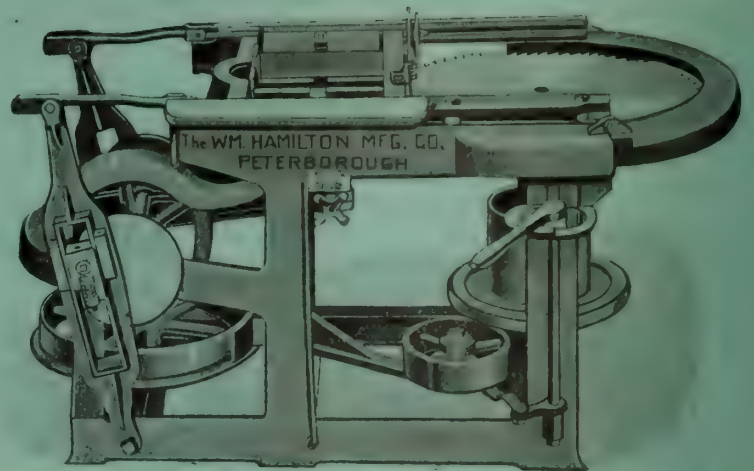
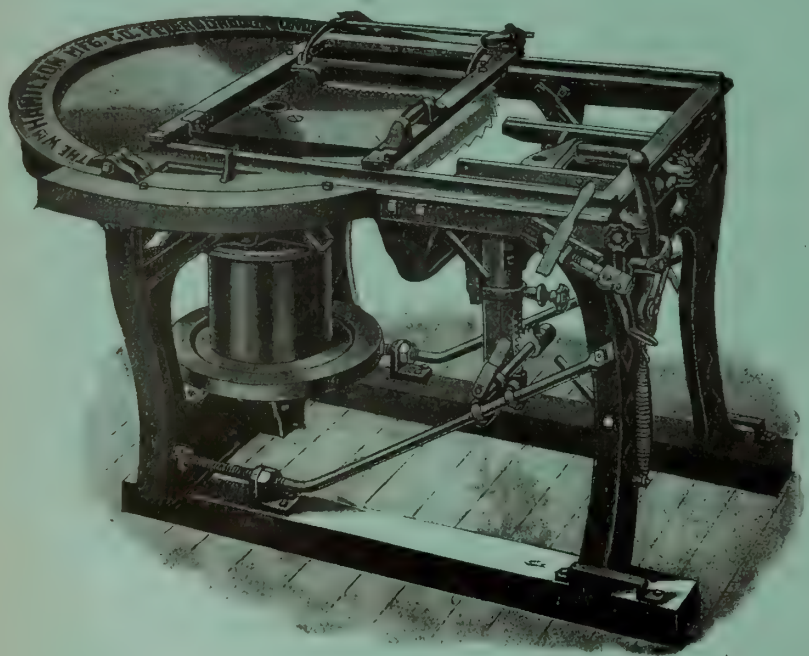
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The PERFECTION is a power driven machine, having a capacity of more than thirty thousand perfectly made shingles per day of ten hours.

It can be run to its full capacity with fifteen horse power.

Notice that the carriage is driven from both sides preventing it cramping.



From the view-point of Economy, you cannot buy a better machine than our GRAND TRIUMPH.

Any good operator can cut thirty-thousand shingles in ten hours, and many men have done better than that.

With this machine all of your bolt can be cut into shingles—there is no spalt left at the end.

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You will be interested in Our Shingle Machinery Catalogue, which we will send anywhere on Request.

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Enquiries Solicited

197 Sparks St. - Ottawa, Ont.

Very Best

Yellow Pine



WE are in a position to supply you with
the very finest Long Leaf Yellow Pine
Lumber made. We want your enquiries for

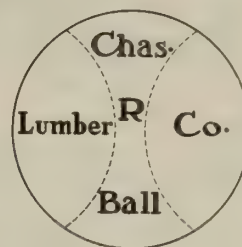
**Flooring, Finishing
Ceiling, Etc.**

and will win your trade if quality and value
count. We can also quote on strictly Long
Leaf Yellow Pine Timber dressed on four
sides or in the rough.

We handle genuine **Louisiana Red Cypress**
from one of the best shippers in the South.

Frank A. Arend & Co.

65-66 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.



Shreveport

TRADE MARK

Louisiana

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Our Long Leaf Timbers and Joists are as strong as
Oak and are unexcelled in dimension of all kinds on
account of its tensile strength.

Our Short Leaf Flooring Finish and all kinds of
Trim are in a class to themselves on account of its
freedom from knots and the beauty of its grain.

We make a specialty also of Rough Steam Dried and
Smoke Dried Finish and other factory stock of all kinds.

We would appreciate your enquiries and orders.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

507-510 Continental
Bank Building

Shreveport, La., U. S. A.

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previous setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions; that is, such as windfalls, underbrush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not break or otherwise damage them.

It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day, and has a skidding capacity of from 15,000 to 45,000 feet per day, and a re-yarding capacity of from 35,000 to 50,000 feet per day, depending on the timber conditions and management. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulpwood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

There are several hundred of these machines now operating in the United States and Mexico. Three have just been installed in Canada.

We now have a representative in Canada, who will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

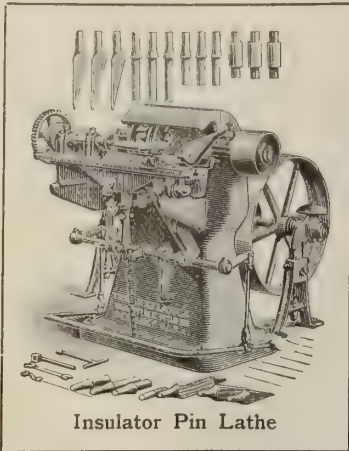
WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

Originators and Builders of High Grade Steam Logging Machinery

96 Liberty Street

New York



Insulator Pin Lathe

"Defiance" Wood-Working Machinery

FOR MANUFACTURING

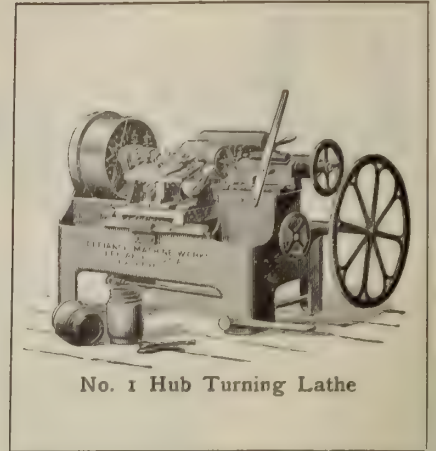
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single Trees, Barrel Hoops.

Handles of Every Kind, Insulated Pins, Spools, Bobbins, Oval Wood Dishes, and General Wood-Work.

Invented and Built by

The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.

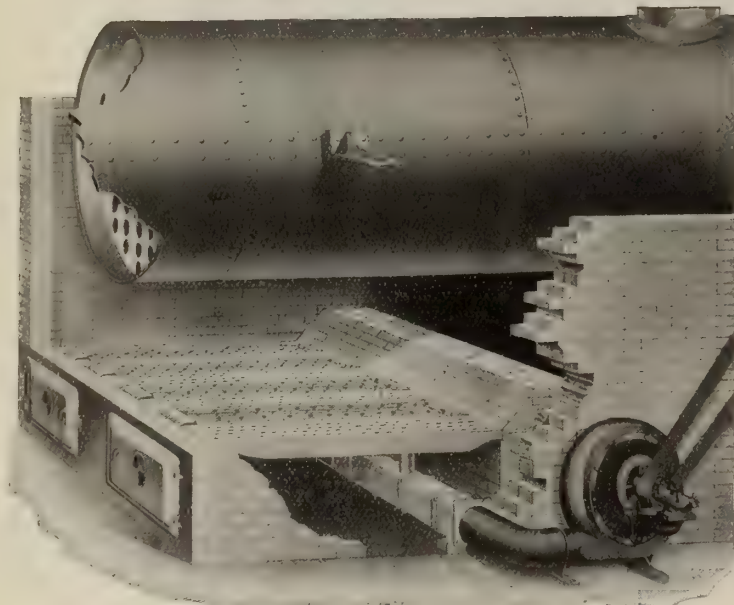


No. 1 Hub Turning Lathe

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers of Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berridale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

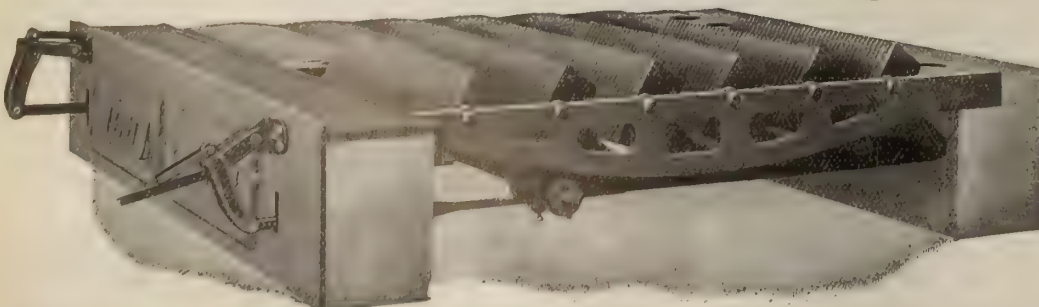
(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

Full Particulars on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

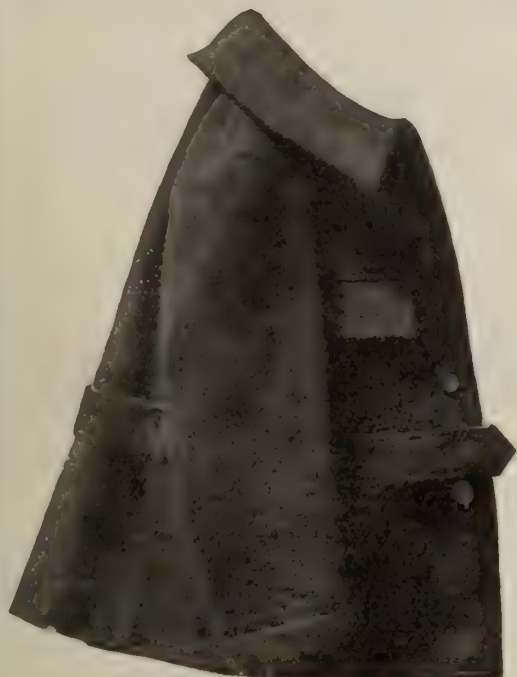
Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

Telephone Main 1342.

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

"Carss" Pure Wool Mackinaw

is the Best by Test

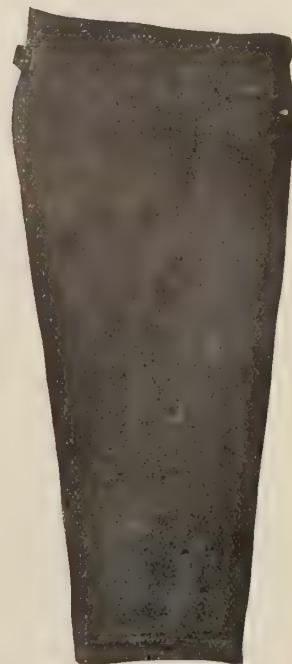


Black Klondyke, 44 oz., four pockets and belt, absolutely waterproof.

¶ The only way to get absolute satisfaction in Mackinaw clothing is to see that the "Carss" brand is on every garment.

¶ We devote our entire energies and facilities to this line of clothing, manufacturing from the wool to the finished article, and are able to give you the very best quality of goods and make-up.

¶ The trade mark "Carss Mackinaw" is a guarantee of genuineness. It means honest value for your honest coin. We stand behind every garment sold.



Mackinaw Pants Long and Short, 35 oz.

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Orillia Ontario



LOGGING TOOLS

Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

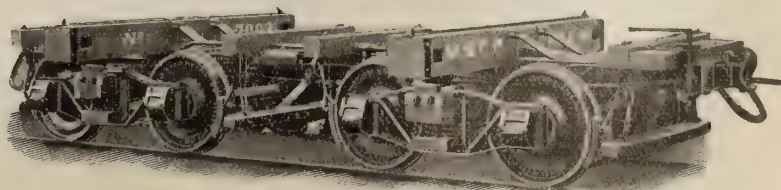
Powerful, Strong and Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers

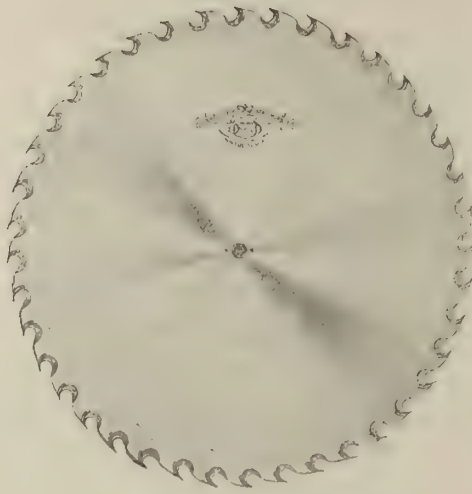




SIMONDS



**Inserted
Point
Saws**



**Made
in
Montreal**

Are you buying a new saw this winter? Then listen to what some other mill men say about the Simonds Saw. We quote from their letters. "As near perfection as one could be made for our mill." "Miles ahead of any other—would not take \$100 in gold for it." "Our favorite saw in the mill." "First class, works fine." "Runs equally well winter or summer." "Your saws have proved the best I ever used." "It's the only saw I can get to stand up in frozen timber."

Some of our friends may be over enthusiastic, but there you have their own words. Isn't it enough to cause you to hesitate and learn more about the Simonds before buying any other make? Really he who uses this saw profits much more by it than do we in selling it. You have more to gain than we.

An attractive little booklet fully describing these saws can be obtained by addressing our nearest office.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. John, N. B.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Vancouver, B. C.

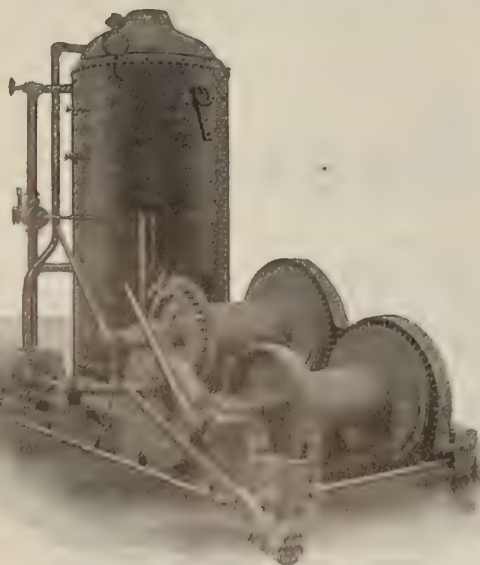
For Log Loading, operating a Derrick, pulling and placing cars and general hoisting purposes

The "MIDLAND"

**Hoisting
Engine**

is unsur-
passed.

Catalogue
on
request



The Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd.

Successors to

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

MIDLAND P. O. BOX 425 ONTARIO

We are Specialists on

**Lumber and Saw Mill
INSURANCE**

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS we have made a close and constant study of this specialty, embracing not only "The Best Protection at the Minimum Cost" in the sense of Policies in the Strongest Companies at the lowest possible rates, but the enhanced Protection of such Policies so worded as to Insure you under whatever form of sale or undertaking you may make with your customers, unaware as you may be of the application of the Canadian Insurance Law in such instances.

We invite inquiry as to the above and our "ADVICE SHEET" system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

Reed, Shaw & McNaught

General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

Offices: GROUND FLOOR TRADERS BANK BUILDING, Toronto
CORNER OF THE

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, August 15, 1909

No. 16

Securing and Keeping Retail Trade

How to obtain effective publicity is a problem which all retail lumber dealers have to face. A good deal of money is spent in advertising in ways which are without effect. It should be the object of the retailer to see that his advertising is the kind which brings results. Advertising in the press is a splendid manner of acquainting the public with the merits of one's stock, but it must be carried out in an intelligent fashion. The dealer who advertises storm doors in January and leaves the same advertisement in the paper until midsummer will not get much return for his money, but the one who changes his copy to suit the changing seasons and the changing demands of his customers will probably enjoy more than a proportionate share of whatever trade is going.

Advertising consists in bringing to the attention of possible customers the quality, merits and range of one's stock. One method of doing this which is frequently adopted by progressive retail dealers is by attracting attention to the lumber waggons which deliver orders. Handsomely painted lumber waggons, of uniform color, with attractive teams of horses and noticeable signs swinging from them, go far to acquaint the public with the fact that a firm is doing an extensive and prosperous business. Teams of horses of the same color are also a splendid means of attracting notice. There are many other methods which are adopted from time to time, and which in their place are fairly effective. Some of these are calendars, booklets, memorandums, fence board advertising, etc. They all have, however, the one drawback that they are adopted by all classes of merchants and that it is difficult for anyone to carry in mind the name of one firm out of a great number which meet his eye.

After all one is forced to the conclusion that the best advertisements for a retailer are good business methods and courteous treatment of cus-

tomers. Nothing succeeds like success, and the evidence of success will advertise a man or a company more than anything else. One may show this evidence in his advertising or in his public appearance. The exceptionally successful man will show it in both. If by means of bright waggons and good horses he persuades the public that he is particular about his public appearances, they will also come naturally to the conclusion that he is particular about the class of lumber which he keeps. And so the whole thing comes back to the common sense basis that one must pay close attention to all details, public appearances no less than the treatment of customers, and the latter no less than the quality of lumber kept and the discipline of the staff. These are all of importance in attracting customers. To keep them after once they have been attracted is a study in itself, but the key to success in this as in all other fields is continued courtesy and giving them the class of goods which they need. If a farmer is well treated he will tell someone else about it, and other customers will result. And vice versa, if he is not treated according to his liking he is even more certain to let others know about it.

Ontario's Next Timber Limit Sale

The sale by tender of pine, tie and other timber which the Ontario Government has advertised is attracting interest among lumbermen both in Canada and the United States. The berths to be sold are in the Districts of Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River. Since advertising the sale the Government has decided to include in it a portion of the Mississauga Forest Reserve in the District of Algoma, which has been burned over. This additional area covers 144 square miles. A large quantity of standing timber therein was so seriously damaged that it must be sold at once to permit cutting during the coming winter. The tenders for the timber will be received until September 15th, in order to give the purchasers an opportunity to make roads, improve rivers and get men and supplies into the berths in time for the winter's lumbering operations.

Tenders are to be for each berth separately, and are to state (1) the amount per thousand feet board measure which the tenderers are prepared to pay for pine and other timber respectively, in addition to the Crown dues of \$2 per thousand feet; (2) the amount per tie in addition to the Crown dues of 5 cents each, for such timber as may be suitable for making railway ties. Licenses are to run for five years in addition to the present season, namely to the 30th April, 1915, after which no further renewals will be given, and the territory will revert to the Crown. The timber is to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. An annual ground rent of \$5 per mile is to be paid, and licenses issued for the different areas. Licenses are to issue upon payment of ground rent for the current season, and the amount of the deposit required by the conditions of the sale. No cutting is to be made before the license is issued.

Separate tenders are to be made for each berth, and a marked cheque is to be deposited for one-fourth the amount set opposite the respective berths in the list issued by the Government. Successful tenderers are to pay in the amounts, including the deposits stipulated in the Government's list, within twenty days after being notified of the acceptance of the tenders. The cutting of the timber is to be done in an economical manner and in accordance with the directions of the officer of the Department of Lands, Mines and Forests who is in charge of it. Any timber which in the opinion of the officer should be cut, delivered and paid for, if left in the bush uncut or unhailed, will be charged for at the tendered price and dues, and the amount will be deducted from the deposit.

Sawlogs, timber and ties cut are to be measured and counted by a culler or cullers appointed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. The wages and expenses of the cullers are to be paid in equal proportions by the licensee and the Department.

No trees of a less diameter than nine inches on the stump are to be cut, and all timber down to the prescribed diameter is to be taken. In trees suitable for ties, all timber which will make a tie six inches in face must be taken out. Logs eleven inches or over at the top end are to be measured on a board measure basis whether taken out for lumber or ties. Logs of a less diameter than eleven inches at the top end are to be paid for at the rate tendered for ties, including dues, whether made into lumber or ties. Each eight feet in length are to be charged for as one tie, and longer lengths proportionately.

The rights of holders of mining claims or locations or of lands purchased for agricultural or other purposes are to be reserved. On lands which are covered by mining patents, the pine timber only is offered. The same applies on berths in Grand Trunk Pacific block No. 6.

The sale is to be subject to the Crown timber regulations, excepting in so far as inconsistent with any of the above conditions, and to such acts and orders in council as now exist or may be hereafter passed. The

Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders are to be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Tenders for Timber Berths," and to be addressed by registered letter to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto. Maps showing the berths for sale may be obtained from the Minister or from the Crown Timber Agents in the districts where the berths are situated, or copies of the maps and conditions may be seen at the office of the "Canada Lumberman."

The Dangers of Cutting Prices in Order to Move Stocks

Does it pay to cut prices in order to move stock? Everyone will say no, but practically everyone in the lumber selling business indulges in the practice now and then and believes that special circumstances justify him in so doing. What is the real nature of the situation? Say a carload of lumber is thrown on an unwilling market at a sacrifice price. The shipper's yard is probably full and orders are scarce, while the payroll keeps going along the same as usual. The temptation to realize a little money by sacrificing a carload of lumber somewhere is strong, especially if it is accompanied by a possibility of making a fair margin of profit. The car goes forth and when it reaches its destination it may happen that no buyer appears. Demurrage charges commence to accrue. Finally the lumber is peddled around from one office to another until disposed of at a price much lower than the prevailing market price. The shipper, however, often believes that he has made a good move, and goes home in a contented frame of mind.

There is good reason to believe that this contentment is not well founded. It may be that temporarily he has tided himself over a troublesome period, but the immediate present is not alone to be considered in such cases. His action will probably have a future effect which it will not do to overlook. He will find this out when he tries to sell lumber again in the same market. He will then have to face the prices which have been artificially lowered by his forced sale. He will find that it is a simple matter to force prices down. In fact, they need no forcing at all. They go down of their own accord whenever there is the semblance of an excuse for a decline. To force them up again, however, is quite

another matter. To bring about a recovery in prices takes many times longer than it took for the occurrence of the decline. Everyone knows this but few act upon it when the time comes for them to face the music of a slow market and declining receipts. One by one they act as above and the result is that very soon a condition which was artificial and which dealers hoped would only be temporary, becomes permanent and everyone suffers. The particular offender is not the only one to suffer. All others, no matter how they may have sought to maintain prices, have to accept the situation. Consumers are wonderfully quick to learn of reductions in price and to expect them to become standard.

This sort of thing has been going on all over Canada and the United States during the last year or two and will probably continue so long as commercial conditions remain as they are. It will probably take a considerable improvement in business to put an end to price cutting of this sort, and the price cutting itself is one of the most serious factors in preventing the return of normal business conditions. There has been so much of it in Canada that the wonder is that everyone has not been educated by sad experience to act in a more reasonable manner, yet it would be rash to prophesy that any single offender will have profited by experience when he is again confronted by similar conditions. There is great need for some form of organization to bring men to their senses when business is dull and they are subject to pannicky fits. If an association could be devised which would convince members of the futility of price cutting, the lumber business would be one of the most rapid instead of the slowest to recover after a period of business depression.

Good Opportunities for Canadians in South Africa Lumber Trade

In a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban, South Africa, writes as follows:

"It is a pity that Canada has so small a share of the lumber trade of South Africa. There is no doubt that the local merchants are afraid of Canadian exports. It has been stated to me repeatedly, that the Canadian lumber is frequently not sent as specified, and that it is often inferior. Two dealers have said to me that the inspection is not rigid enough; whilst this may confer a temporary benefit upon the exporter, it makes a bad impression here, and exerts a most deleterious effect upon the trade.

"From articles I have seen in the 'Canada Lumberman and Woodworker,' I judge that the lumber industry in Canada is not in a too flourishing condition owing to excessive competition, and this would appear to especially affect British Columbia. I also notice in the last issue to hand, a letter to the editor from Messrs. A. R. Bickerstaff & Company, Limited, complaining that Canadian lumbermen do not seem to be interested in the export trade, and that much of their lumber finds its way to foreign countries through the medium of United States dealers, and thus the profit of the latter is lost to our people. All of this seems most unfortunate, that for want of a little enterprise so much good business should be lost to the Canadian firms; it may be ignorance of trade conditions on my part, but I confess I cannot understand why we have not the bulk of the South African trade, which will undoubtedly be a growing one. If British Columbia lumber mills can export their output to Australia and New Zealand, I would think that it would pay them to work into the South African trade, at least if they sent their cargo in sailing vessels.

"The freight rates below were given me by the agents of a Swedish line of steamers, and may be of interest to Canadian shippers: Rates from Swedish to South African ports:—On deals, battens, case-boards and planed boards, 72s. 6d. per standard, excluding landing. On joinery,

match boxes and splints, 100s. per standard, including landing."

The letter referred to in the above report, was published in the "Canada Lumberman" of May 15. A. R. Bickerstaff & Company, Limited, wished to be placed in touch with dealers who would be willing to handle foreign trade in lumber, such as pine, hardwood, mahogany, etc., for which they frequently received enquiries from dealers in New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Cuba. The letter was published in the hope of attracting the notice of those interested. Apparently, however, Canadian dealers are guilty, as the Trade Commissioner in South Africa says, of indifference towards some markets. Why this should be the case is quite a question. British Columbia's export lumber trade is extensive, and has been so since its origin. The lumber trade of Eastern Canada with Great Britain is also extensive. Dealers would surely be consulting their best interests by investigating the openings for trade in other countries. Canadian lumber goes to most of these countries very largely in United States shipments. Its reputation is often injured by being mixed with United States lumber. There is no better lumber in the world than the Canadian products, and with a fair amount of exploitation it should be able to win a commanding position in almost any market in the world. The trade in Great Britain has been built up during a long period of years and as an almost natural course of events. While this was going on and while British Columbia lumber was finding its way into foreign markets across the Pacific, the mills of the United States were supplying the United States markets.

Of recent years, Canadian lumber has met with a continually increasing demand in the United States and much of the lumber which formerly went from Eastern Canada to Great Britain is now being manufactured to suit the United States demand and being sold in markets in that country. So far as Eastern Canada is concerned it does not seem probable that shipments to foreign countries will increase. They are already so successfully transhipped from English markets that no great

advantage would accrue. In Western Canada, however, the case is quite different. The South African trade will be a rapidly growing one. It will be conducted along business lines similar to those with which Canadian shippers are familiar. It would be a great mistake to allow the opportunity to go by unheeded. Shippers in British Columbia should take steps to disabuse the minds of South African importers who are al-

ready prejudiced against Canadian lumber. First impressions are long lived. Specifications should be rigidly adhered to and inspection made, if anything, more rigid than usual, until the trade has made a good start. Once Canadian lumber has obtained a footing on its merits in South Africa, its merits will hold the trade. One more extensive market would be of important assistance in times of business depression.

Frequent Meetings and Plain Talking Would Improve Business

"These associations were founded upon the convictions of two of our great churches, which hold close communion, or private confession, where people get very close together and for a short space tell each other the truth."

A speaker at a recent convention of lumber manufacturers in the United States made use of the above sentence when addressing a number of his fellow members. From the amount of applause which followed the remark it was safe to say that he had struck a large nail on the head. He also said some other things which were equally to the point, and which should be taken to heart by lumbermen in general. There is a great deal too much working at cross purposes among lumber manufacturers and it is hard to understand why this should be the case. Manufacturers of lumber are as much in need of co-operation as any other class of manufacturers, much more even than a good many, as can be understood readily by a consideration of the trade conditions which have prevailed the last two years. If there had been more of co-operation it is beyond a doubt that a long drawn out depression in the lumber market could have been materially shortened. Every one admits this, and everyone has his favorite way of accounting for all the trouble, but few of the proposed remedies are alike. None of them are so much to the point as the remarks of the speaker quoted above. Manufacturers of lumber, like most other manufacturers, are prone to look at business matters through their own spectacles only, whereas if they were to put on some one else's occasionally, they would obtain a better perspective probably, and at least a wider outlook upon actual conditions. It cannot be said with truth that manufacturers are in the habit of deceiving one another purposely, yet by the amount of information which is withheld the result is much the same.

If there were an association which had for its purpose the gathering together of a number of manufacturers, or retailers or wholesalers for that matter, with the object of laying before one another the exact conditions prevailing in each member's business and the problems which each have had to face, a lot of good could be done. It would take some

time for members to get into the habit of taking one another into each other's confidence, as it would go greatly against established custom, yet as shown in the instance under discussion in the quotation above, they would become quite frank with one another in the end and change their business methods entirely. In the case under consideration the members soon acquired the habit of travelling once every month a distance of some 100 miles on the average. At the meetings, each manufacturer states the nature of his troubles; what his stock is like; what he is getting for his lumber; whether he is suffering from car shortage, etc. They did not do this at first, but finally they got down to business and gave information and got information. In conclusion, the speaker on the above occasion said: "It would be folly for you gentlemen to get together once a year and listen to addresses, 'resolute' a little, settle with the secretary, and go home. That is all filigree and folderol."

Large annual meetings are splendid things in their way, but some such associations as the one just outlined would be the most useful kind of association imaginable and would accomplish great results. The association movement has not gone very far in Canada. Possibly this is because of the wide extent of the country and the varied interests. The interests of lumbermen in different localities, however, are often quite similar and many useful associations could be formed which would go a long way toward bringing about the much needed improvements. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association could act as a sort of clearing house for the difficulties of various associations, when these were found to clash with one another. Local associations, whether formally organized or simply growing out of friendly business meetings, could be brought into existence in every part of Canada. In the West a few have already appeared and are doing successful work. Lumbermen in Canada ought to adopt more heartily this system which has grown to large proportions in the United States and which from its inception has borne fruits which more than justify its existence. Above all, annual meetings are not enough. Quarterly or, if possible, monthly meetings are the kind that are needed.

Another Evidence of Competition Not Being the Life of Trade

At the recent meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in the Hoo-Hoo house at the Seattle Exposition, the meeting of the cargo branch was the occasion of a number of interesting short speeches being delivered. One of the most interesting addresses was by Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Alexander touched upon a subject which one seldom hears discussed, but which, if carefully studied, would probably bring good returns to lumber manufacturers, by eliminating a useless and costly competition.

Mr. Alexander stated that three years ago a meeting of a similar nature was held in St. Louis, and it was proposed at that meeting that lumbermen from the Pacific coast and Gulf States should get in touch with each other through their association secretaries and endeavor to arrive at some equitable basis for the handling of export shipments. It was brought out that pitch pine of the Gulf States really was the only competitor of Douglas fir from the north Pacific coast States in the various foreign markets, and this competition was working a menace to market conditions respecting prices. Mr. Alexander stated that there was no source from which timber could be obtained except the Pacific coast and Gulf States for export, and it was a big mistake to give it away. He stated that no amount of conservation would replace the large timber that is being cut on the coast. In speaking of present prices, he called attention to the fact that the present price is \$7 less than that of two years ago. This difficulty, he stated, rested with the manufacturer and not with the consumer. He called attention to the fact that export trade

on this coast has not increased at an equal ratio with the production of the mills, and that no new markets have been added to those to which the coast has been catering the last forty years. It was a noticeable fact that when the market price of pitch pine declined the Douglas fir market declined in sympathy. He pointed out also that pitch pine manufacturers have a decided advantage over fir manufacturers on the coast in that less time is required for a shipment to reach European markets from their territory than from the coast, which was an important item to be considered. He stated that Australia consumed 72 per cent. of the Pacific coast cargo business; China and South America, 8 per cent.; the United Kingdom, 8 per cent., and Central America, 6 per cent. Of the markets to which this coast is able to ship he pointed out that Australia always had been the biggest consuming market, but of late South America, much to his surprise, had been the best. Mr. Alexander expressed the belief that the price situation would improve as a result of general business improvement throughout the country.

Mr. Alexander's remarks upon the conditions relating to competition between the Pacific coast and the Gulf lumber, are in reality only a specific and forcible example of the conditions prevailing in the whole lumber industry. There is more useless throat cutting among lumber producers than among any similar body of manufacturers. Lumber is hourly growing more scarce and more in demand all over the world, yet lumber manufacturers continue to cut far in excess of the demand and then to accept ruinous prices for their products.

Lumber Tariff Adopted by United States

Rough Lumber Duty Reduced from \$2 to \$1.25 per Thousand Feet — Duty on Shingles Increased by 20 Cents per Thousand Pieces—Details of Change

The passage of the United States tariff bill after many months of discussion and doubt will be welcomed by Canadian and United States lumber manufacturers and dealers. From the outset it was apparent that whatever alteration would be made in the duty on lumber it would be in the direction of a decrease. What the effect of this will be is extremely difficult to foresee. Opinions beyond number have been given by people who are supposed to be acquainted with actual conditions, but these opinions have varied from one extreme to the other.

The duties which are to be enforced from the present are as follows, with comparisons with the former duties:

Articles	Dingley Rate	New Minimum Rate
Lumber (whitewood, sycamore, basswood), rough ..	\$1.00	\$.50
Planed one side	1.50	1.00
Planed one side and tongued and grooved	2.00	1.25
Planed two sides	2.00	1.25
Planed two sides, tongued and grooved	2.50	1.62½
Planed three sides	2.50	1.62½
Planed four sides	3.00	2.50
Lumber not otherwise specified (pine, hemlock, spruce, fir, etc.), rough	2.00	1.25
Planed one side	2.50	1.75
Planed one side, tongued and grooved	3.00	2.25
Planed two sides	3.00	2.25
Planed two sides, tongued and grooved	3.50	2.37½
Planed three sides	3.50	2.37½
Planed four sides	3.50	2.75
Lumber, cabinet woods (ad valorem)	15%	15%
Veneers (ad valorem)	20%	20%
Clapboards, per M. pieces	1.50	1.25
Shingles, per M. pieces .....	.30	.50
Lath, per M. pieces .....	.20	.20
Pickets, palings, staves (ad valorem)	10%	10%
Timber, hewn, sided or squared, other than sawed (sawed timber same as lumber), per cubic foot .....	.01	.00½
Paving posts, ties, poles (ad valorem)	20%	10%
Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, waggon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, sawed or bored (ad valorem)	20 %	20%
Porch and window blinds, baskets, curtains, shades, or screens of bamboo, wood, straw, or compositions of wood, not specially provided for in this section (ad valorem)	35%	43.75%
If stained, dyed, painted, printed, polished, grained or creosoted (ad valorem)	40%	50%

Articles to be Admitted Free of Duty

The paragraphs regarding the free list are as follows:

"The articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila), be exempt from duty:

"Casks, barrels and other containers of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes.

"Kindling wood.

"Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulpwoods, fire wood, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun-blocks for gunstocks, rough hewn or sawed or planed on one side; hop poles, ship timber and ship planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section.

"Woods: Cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only, and red cedar timber, hewn, sided, square or round; similar wood unmanufactured, or not farther advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; sticks of patridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, india mallaca joints, and other woods not specially provided for in this section, in the rough, or not farther advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes."

Temporarily, the general tariff of the United States applicable to forest products is that shown previously in the tabular list quoted under

the caption "New minimum rate." From and after March 31, 1910, the general tariff of the country will be the new minimum rate plus 25 per cent. of the value of the import, subject to such modifications as will be found in the act, here quoted:

"That from and after the 31st day of March 1910, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all articles imported from any country * * * the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of section 1 of this act, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem, which rates shall constitute the general tariff of the United States: Provided, that whenever after the 31st day of March, 1910, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country 'imposes no export, bounty or prohibition upon the exportation' of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country accords to the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent, then after proclamation to the effect by the President of the United States, all articles when imported into the United States * * * shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section 1 of this act."

President Authorized to Apply Additional Tariff

To the President is delegated authority, in his discretion, to apply the terms of his proclamation to the whole of any foreign country or any political subdivision thereof, and similarly to release the operation of such proclamation. The words of the act on this point are:

"The proclamation * * * may, in accordance with the facts as found by the President, extend to the whole of any foreign country, or may be confined to or exclude from its effect any dependency, colony, or other political subdivision having authority to adopt and enforce tariff legislation, or to impose restrictions or regulations, or to grant concessions upon the exportation of articles which are or may be imported into the United States."

This section of the act is directly applicable to Canada. At the present time New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are the only provinces that would not be affected by the discriminatory features of the bill and which would be entitled to the minimum tariff. Since Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia all place restrictions of one sort or another upon the exportation of timber cut from Crown lands their products imported into the United States presumably would be charged the maximum or general tariff rates.

There is, however, reasonable doubt as to the application of these provisions. The simple fact that a country imposes an export charge upon forest or other products, or forbids their exportation altogether, would not seem to forbid the minimum tariff being extended to it, provided there is no discrimination against the United States, i.e., provided that country treats all other countries alike. If Canada or any of the provinces absolutely forbids the exportation of timber cut from Crown lands to any country the United States would apparently not be discriminated against. There is a possibility, however, that Canada's preferential treatment of Great Britain may lead to the application of the general or maximum tariff to Canadian products.

The bill as framed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House provided that preferences in favor of the mother country by a province or dependency, or vice versa, should not bar them from the advantages of the minimum tariff, but such proviso was omitted from the tariff as adopted.

If the maximum tariff were applied to Canadian lumber the duty would be much higher than it was under the Dingley tariff.

One of the most recent opinions upon the effect of the tariff reduction was given by Mr. Edward Hines, of Chicago, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Hines, in an interview, said: "The reduction of the duty on lumber does not mean cheaper lumber, although that view is taken by many people not familiar with the true situation. Lumber passes through too many hands from the time it leaves the forest until it reaches the consumer, to make it possible for the latter to reap the benefit of the cuts in the Dingley tariff. I am sure

there will be a great revival in business, not only in the lumber industry, but in all others, now that the tariff promises soon to be disposed of. Nearly all lines of business have been working under handicap while the tariff schedules have been under consideration."

The outlook for the consumer is pretty significantly put by Mr. Hines in this interview. It is scarcely to be expected that the 75 cents a thousand reduction will go into the consumer's pocket, when there are so many hands for the lumber to pass through on its way from the forest to the consumer. However, prophesying is not now in order. Everything remains to be seen, and we shall see what we shall see. Certainly, as Mr. Hines says, the chances for a revival of trade are encouraging now that the tariff uncertainty has been removed.

Many Rush Orders from the Prairies.

Mr. A. D. McRae, president and general manager of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., who recently visited Toronto, in an interview with the "Canada Lumberman," said: "The volume of business in the West is fine and the crops are fine. It is pretty hard to foretell what the crops will be in western Canada. They will be anywhere from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, depending on the weather during the next few weeks. We are going to have good prices for the crops and they are the controlling factor so far as the lumber business is concerned. Everything depends upon the crops. At present all our orders are rush orders, and everything is going to the prairies. That condition, however, will change as soon as the crops are off. I believe that a 20 per cent. increase in the present volume of business will advance the price of lumber \$2 a thousand in the West.

"I spent three weeks in Winnipeg on my way here. Stocks in the West are not heavy. Sixty days of good buying would clean up the stocks in the western yards. We are asking 50 cents to a dollar more now than we were 30 days ago, because we have all the rush business we can take. I do not fancy there is any mill at the coast which has not the same conditions."

Mr. McRae was asked for his views upon the question of obtaining perpetual licenses for timber limits in British Columbia. In reply he said: "I am the president of the association which is seeking to obtain an improvement in the titles for timber limits. It is a very live question now, and we hope to have the licenses made perpetual. We will be able to do so if we receive full co-operation. To make the association effective we ought to have the support of every license holder out there. The day for small mills has gone by. It is a question now of large plants requiring an investment of a million dollars or more. A man cannot afford to put money into a plant unless he can count upon his supply of timber. Ninety per cent. of the land on which timber is located in British Columbia is valueless for any other purpose. At the present time the Government is getting \$140 annually for every mile under license. They tell us that if we will carry this license along to the end of 21 years, no Government will legislate us out of our vested rights. We will be subject to whatever conditions they will put into effect regarding the timber, but will not be put in a position of having to compete with some outsider for our own timber.

"Compound the payments we make at six per cent. interest. The man who takes a mile and pays \$140 a year annually for 21 years, will have invested over \$8,000 in that mile. No Government would throw him out of his rights. All we are asking is to put an assurance of this in the laws. These 21-year licenses simply make a bid to the holder to get in and log the limit. He is not going to lose his money, and unless he is sure of some steady title, the thing to presume is that he is going to take the lumber off. The talk to-day is not of the destruction of the forests, but of the preservation of the forests. Nothing will ever do more for their preservation than the granting of fixed titles, under, say, a fixed stumpage or a royalty. The Government may make the charge \$2 or \$5 or more before the timber is removed. We do not care about that. All we want is a sure title. If we do not get a perpetual title, people who have put a few thousand dollars in licenses will put in mills and cut the timber."

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date, has been issued by the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec under date of August 4: .

	1907	1908	1909
Waney white pine .....cubic-feet	644,880	669,840	622,560
White pine	77,560	97,120	51,840
Red pine	4,640	4,080	5,680
Oak	209,800	342,560	455,840
Elm	186,960	74,080	61,880
Ash	9,480	4,000	520
Birch and maple	63,680	59,880	57,240

F. Bickerdike, trade agent for Canada at Belfast, reports that 23 ships, with a total of 123,430 tons, are now under construction there, and the demand for Canadian lumber is emphasized.

U.S. Imports and Exports of Timber

Comparative Statistics Showing Quantities for June and for the Twelve Months

The imports of wood and its manufactures into the United States during June and the twelve months ending June were as follows:

	June		12 months ending June	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Logs and round timber, M.ft. free	\$ 138,582	\$ 142,289	\$1,264,439	\$ 1,510,767
Pulp wood .....cords, free	535,942	635,139	4,989,919	4,333,905
All other unmanufactured ..free	95,528	146,848	2,149,950	1,607,796
All other unmanufactured ..dut.	10,209	17,652	64,318	116,381
Lumber—				
Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber ....M. ft. free	1,829,343	1,887,837	15,212,788	15,946,755
Imported from—				
British North America	1,820,323	1,851,497	14,989,179	15,709,531
Other countries	9,020	36,340	223,609	237,224
Shingles .....M. dut.	218,477	206,364	2,379,242	2,500,398
All other .....dut.	240,944	251,489	2,665,428	2,452,888
Cabinet ware or house furniture .....dut.	48,454	68,326	910,547	705,046
Wood Pulp—				
Mechanically ground ..lbs. dut.	.....	134,244	.....	2,057,877
Chemical, unbleached, lbs. dut.	.....	417,498	.....	4,478,903
Chemical, bleached ..lbs. dut.	.....	207,594	.....	2,092,483
Total	417,629	759,336	7,313,326	8,629,263
Imported from—				
Germany	110,761	174,386	1,517,595	1,817,080
Norway	56,682	126,486	952,420	1,563,905
Other Europe	78,892	166,549	1,645,088	1,840,563
British North America	171,294	292,005	3,198,223	3,406,663
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	1,052
Wood, and manufactures of:—				
Cabinet woods—				
Mahogany M. ft. free	170,394	170,057	2,566,954	2,479,976
All other manufactures of. .dut.	212,963	211,843	2,546,164	2,000,934
Total wood, & manufactures of	3,988,947	4,673,759	43,527,982	43,690,417

Statistics relative to the production of tight cooperage stock are annually collected and published by the Bureau of the Census of the United States in co-operation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The following advance statement for 1908 has just been issued:

Staves (in thousands).

Classes	1908		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Aggregate	345,280	\$10,009,295	385,232	\$12,942,885
Sawed	301,728	7,383,806	325,653	9,062,678
Bucked and split	18,339	910,105	25,082	1,277,104
Hewed	8,019	758,500	12,737	1,513,203
Beer and ale	17,194	956,884	21,760	1,089,900

Heading (in sets).

	1908	1907
Aggregate	20,515,072	27,692,994
Sawed	19,703,525	25,828,909
Beer and ale	811,547	1,864,085

In common with the products of most of the group of forest industries, tight cooperage stock showed a falling off in production during the calendar year 1908 as compared with 1907. For staves of all classes this decrease amounted to 10.4 per cent., being least in sawed staves and beer and ale staves, where it was 7.3 per cent. and 21.0 per cent., respectively, and greatest in bucked and split and hewed stock, where the decreases were 26.9 per cent. and 37.0 per cent., respectively. The showing for heading production was similar to that for staves. While decreases in the average value per thousand of the various classes of stock were general, they were in most cases slight, and some stock showed substantial gains in this respect. This was particularly true in bucked and split and hewed staves, a large part of which are exported, and in beer and ale stock.

Exports of wood goods from the United States to British North America were as follows:

	June		12 months ending June	
	1908	1909	1907	1908
Timber, hewn and sawed ...	\$120,441	\$127,663	\$1,268,640	\$1,190,158
Lumber, boards, deals, joists, planks and scantling	232,322	359,422	4,971,808	4,269,179
				3,317,043

A New Bill of Lading Adopted

**Important Concessions Made to Shippers—Carriers
Co-operate in the Change — Effective October 1**

The Board of Railway Commissioners has made an order approving of the two forms of bill of lading for use in Canada, namely that for consignments "to order" and that for so termed "straight consignment," which were submitted by the authorized representatives of the carriers and shippers some time ago for approval. It is gratifying to note that the shippers and carriers were able to agree upon the conditions embodied in the order. The committees worked on a suggestion thrown out a little over a year ago by Chairman Mabee, who suggested that an effort be made to agree as far as possible upon the terms of the contract. The new conditions are the result of these negotiations. It is also some satisfaction to note that the forms of bills of lading are agreed upon and presented to the Commission for approval within a year from the date of the meeting of the Canadian shippers in Toronto for the purpose of organization.

The various committees in charge are entitled to great credit and the thanks of the shipping public for their devotion to the task which they undertook and we believe have carried out so successfully, particularly so as all the principal shipping bodies and Boards of Trade had to be communicated with and their views and endorsement obtained. Naturally a large share of this work fell upon the chairman of the general committee and the general secretary.

The new conditions, effective October 1st, are so entirely different from those which appear on the back of the present bill of lading that space will not permit of a comparison. It is believed they define and make clear the relative positions of the shipper and carrier. There is an obligation imposed upon the carrier from which it was formerly relieved, due to the fact that the old conditions were prepared by the carriers for the carriers. The shipper, owing to lack of organization, did not have the same opportunity to have a say in the matter. As a result the contract was entirely a negative one. In other words, the carrier under its conditions placed all responsibility upon the shipper, and even in the case of negligence on the part of the carrier the shipper had to prove it. This has been entirely changed, the carrier must under the new contract prove freedom from negligence.

Particular attention is called to section 2. Under this section the initial carrier is made responsible for the carriage and safe delivery of goods at destination if in Canada, whether or not they pass over one or more lines. It is also responsible through to destination in all cases where there are joint tariffs. This applies to foreign countries. The fact of the carriers agreeing to the above, as well as the many other favorable features of the bill from the shippers' point of view, are a good illustration of the friendly spirit in which the negotiations were carried on and the recognition of the respective rights of all concerned. The representatives of the carriers acknowledged that many of the conditions at present in effect were relicts of barbarism, and joined in an honest effort to evolve a contract that would make clear the relative obligations of the contracting parties.

The importance of the bill of lading, particularly under the new conditions, cannot be overestimated. Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the Bill of Lading Committee of the American Bankers' Association, says: "Next to the currency—and in speaking of currency I include bank cheques—the bill of lading is to-day the most important instrument in commerce. It is the symbol always given by the carrier to the shipper and used to represent merchandise in transit. Every article of manufacture, from shoe strings to a Corliss engine, in the journey from factory to market, is represented by a bill of lading. Every one of our great staple crops, the grains, cotton, in fact every line of farm produce, as well as live stock, goes to market only after the issue of a bill of lading by carrier to shipper. Likewise the shipment of the products of our forests and mines is only initiated after the bill of lading has been issued. Thus it is readily seen that in every part of the country in connection with all its important industries the bill of lading is the one vital document representing title while the goods are in transit and removed from the immediate possession of the owner."

The credit for obtaining the adoption of this new bill of lading is almost entirely due to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the transportation department of which has used every effort to bring about the change. It is believed that the new conditions are more favorable than those recommended by the Interstate Commission of the United States and used generally at the present time in the United States. One point wherein shippers will be materially benefited under the new bill is in the matter of making claims. Under the old bill claims had to be filed within 36 hours after the delivery of the goods. Under the new conditions they may be filed within four months, that is for damage. In the case of non-delivery, claims are to be made within four months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed.

It seems that the first factory circular saws, as we know them, were used for cutting teeth in the wheels of wooden clock works.

Lumber Resources of the Winnipeg Basin.

In a report by W. Thibaudeau, C.E., to the Surveyor-General of the Dominion, reference is made to the pulpwood resources in the drainage basin of the Winnipeg river in Manitoba. Mr. Thibaudeau reports as follows:—

"The drainage basin of Winnipeg river in Manitoba, exclusive of ten miles on both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way, and exclusive of the farming lands, has an area of about 1,840 square miles, which, added to the drainage basin of English river, in Keewatin, which joins Winnipeg river east of the boundary and covers an area of 9,500 square miles, forms a total of 11,340 square miles. Assuming about half this area to be covered by rivers, lakes and swamps, the balance, 5,670 square miles, or 3,628,000 acres, is forest, averaging twenty cords to the acre; this equals 72,576,000 cords of pulpwood, which is a conservative estimate. Assuming this to be equal to a supply for twenty years, it would allow a consumption of 3,628,800 cords per year, or about 3,000,000 tons of pulp, or 9,615 tons per day, which would require about 500,000 horse-power to convert it into pulp.

"Within the area alluded to the proportion of pulpwood from my own observations and information gathered from many sources is about as follows: poplar, 55 per cent.; spruce, balsam and tamarack, 25 per cent.; jackpine and a few white birch, 20 per cent. Poplar is found mostly along the rivers and lakes on the flats. As one goes inland spruce, balsam and tamarack, take the place of poplar. Jackpine is found on rocky ridges. The present size of the timber is a growth of about twenty years. Outside the pulp area already described, but tributary to Winnipeg and English rivers in Ontario, there are 12,000 to 15,000 square miles of the same kind of wood, existing under the same conditions, and which would average about the same per acre.

"To preserve the pulpwood industry it is imperative that stringent regulations should be adopted and enforced prohibiting the cutting of trees under a certain size, say three inches in diameter. The owner of the timber berth should not be allowed to cut over the same area twice in twenty years, except in special cases. I saw only two places where the timber had been destroyed by fire. Although the country is rough it would be easy to construct a railway logging road at a reasonable cost. Logging with teams would have to be done in winter owing to the swampy character of a portion of the ground."

Flooring Blocks Wanted in England.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, Eng., in a recent report to the department writes as follows:

"From time to time inquiries reach us from United Kingdom firms who seek supplies of maple flooring blocks and wish to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers who may be in a position to quote for regular supplies.

"It would appear that at the present time there are few, if any, manufacturers in Canada who are making a specialty of these blocks. In any case, we cannot learn that export trade has been established to any extent. It is stated that considerable quantities are annually imported into the United Kingdom, depending upon the amount of constructional work which is being undertaken, but a considerable number of carloads reach Great Britain each year.

"The following specification of an inquiry which was made recently by a large London timber firm is given for the information of any Canadian manufacturing enterprise which may wish to submit quotations:—

1 inch x 3 inches x 9 inches planed to $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch x 3 inches x 9 inches
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch x 3 inches x 9 inches planed to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches x 3 inches x 9 inches
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch x 3 inches x 9 inches planed to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches x 3 inches x 9 inches

"These blocks are required with V-groove on each side and planed all over.

"The revival in the pastime of roller skating has been followed by the erection of a number of rinks in various parts of Great Britain, and if the craze continues similar skating rinks will presumably be built in almost every large centre of population. This has created an active demand for maple flooring, and although it is understood that no great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining supplies, still the matter should be of some interest to the Canadian lumber trade, in view of the large supplies of maple obtainable in certain parts of the Dominion."

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., have issued a folder with their financial statement dated June 30, 1909. The assets shown amount to \$545,760.93 and the liabilities to \$177,880.47, leaving a net cash surplus of \$367,880.46. The insurance in force totals \$13,177,589.94, the premiums being \$317,802.19. Contingent assets, as capital, amount to \$953,406.57, bringing the total assets to pay losses up to \$1,499,167.50. The losses in 1909 amounted to \$31,749.11 and dividend payments to \$58,275.66. The gain in net cash surplus for 1909 was \$63,792.14. From 1895 to 1909 the total losses paid to policyholders amounted to \$549,446.32, and the total dividends to \$453,622.27. The rate of dividend to policyholders on terminating policies is 40 per cent.

News from the Maritime Provinces

St. John River Commissioners at Work —New Brunswick's Pulpwood Question

The international commissioners who are enquiring into the St. John river log driving difficulties held a session at Fredericton on July 29th, when evidence was given by Lewis H. Bliss, manager of the St. John River Log Driving Company; Allan H. Randolph, of Randolph & Baker, and R. A. Estey, a practical lumberman of forty years' experience. The commission met also at St. John on Tuesday, August 10th, and will meet later at Bangor and Calais.

Mr. Bliss in his evidence stated that people living along the river had the same right now to raft logs as they had before the amalgamation of the Fredericton Boom Company and the St. John River Log Driving Company. He described the river between Grand Falls and Fredericton, stating that at White Rapids, at the mouth of the Arcostook and at Muniac, it was difficult to drive logs because the river was rocky, and at low water the logs had to be dragged over. From the highest pitch of the water about June the first, it fell at the rate of one foot every 24 hours. It was imperative therefore to have the logs reach the booms during the freshet season. The company put out its booms just as soon as the ice went out in the spring.

About 75,000,000 out of a total of 140,000,000 came into the booms on high water this season, with little expense for driving. On some occasions no logs had reached the booms at all. They all laid over and went past the booms with the ice in the following spring, being afterwards caught, at great expense, in the drift drive. This year a large proportion of broken logs had come over with the first of the drive. Many of these belonged to the St. John Lumber Company and came down with the ice at low water.

The St. John River Log Driving Company, he said, had full control of the appliances at the Fredericton booms, and of the driving of the logs from Grand Falls to Fredericton, and from the boundary line on the Arcostook. They had the exclusive right to drive the river between these points and the power to charge on all loose logs except bank logs. They collected no toll upon rafted logs. They had control of the piers, assorting works and holding booms. In 1906, there had been almost 6,000,000 in the drift drive and in 1907 nearly 3,000,000. It cost much more per thousand in 1907 than in 1906 because it took about the same crews and appliances to gather a small quantity as it did a large quantity. The company kept a record of all marks at the booms and sorted the logs for the owners. He did not think it would be possible for a private individual to boom any great quantity of logs between Fredericton and Woodstock, as he would have to stop all the logs and sort them. Fredericton was the uppermost point at which logs could be rafted with safety. The average depth of water at Fredericton in summer was about ten feet.

Mr. A. H. Randolph, president of the Randolph & Baker Lumber Company, who manufacture from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of lumber per year, in giving evidence said that his company procured logs on the upper St. John and its tributaries, and had from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 coming over Grand Falls each year. This year their total was 8,000,000. They had a drive of 6,000,000, being on East Lake and in Grand Rapids in the year 1905. Logs were frozen in the ice during the winter and in the spring of 1906. Mr. Sweeney, the contractor, delivered them at the corporation limits. He was informed that his logs and a quantity belonging to others went into the sorting booms at Van Buren. A considerable portion of them were not rafted at the Fredericton booms that year. The boom company carried over two or three million feet of logs at the Mitchell boom that year. Many of the logs were picked up in the drift drive the following year. He was satisfied that his logs were frozen in between Van Buren and the boom limits. Mr. Estey, who was employed by the log owners to watch the Van Buren booms, informed him that his logs had gone into the Van Buren sorting works in the season of 1906.

Mr. Randolph said that he had personal knowledge of the upper St. John and its tributaries. He had been on the Tobique and also the Madamaska rivers as far as Temiscouata lake. From his knowledge of the conditions he thought it possible to conserve the water for driving purposes by means of storage dams. He was aware that such storage dams were in existence on other rivers, where conditions were similar. He knew of a dam on the Trouser's lake where great good was received. It was a wooden dam, which could be built for about \$1,000.

Mr. R. A. Estey, the next witness, had been connected with the lumber business about forty years. His operations being confined to the Tobique, which entered the St. John 24 miles below Grand Falls, he was familiar with the river from the falls down. He had been in the employ of the St. John Log Driving Company for three years prior to this year. In 1906 he inspected the sorting of logs at the Van Buren booms. There were a large number of logs in the booms early in the season. There was a jam of about 25,000,000 on the first of June. There was also a jam of 10,000,000 at Grand Isle. The jam was pretty well handled that year. The logs that got in first and went back of the island remained there all

summer. These logs were destined for points down river. They were not taken out of the booms until August.

Mr. Estey had been on the Green River, and considered it feasible to construct storage dams there. Such dams would facilitate driving, but it might not be possible to refill them after July 1. He knew of a storage dam on the Shogomoc, which had been of great assistance in driving. It cost \$2,500, and gave six feet of water over a 1,500-acre lake. Fraser & Sons had a storage dam at Trouser's lake which carried an eight-foot head. It spread over a large square and had proved very efficient.

Further evidence will be taken at later sessions.

Pulpwood Waste Being Lessened in New Brunswick.

"At the present time New Brunswick has 10,000 square miles of timber lands under license, a gain of 88 square miles over the previous year and of 7,500 over that of 1880," said Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, recently in discussing forest conditions in his province. "In all cases the upset mileage prices of our timber areas is \$20 per square mile and the stumpage price ranges from 40 cents for hemlock to \$1.25 for spruce, pine and cedar. The annual cut of lumber on our areas is about 150,000,000 superficial feet, or about one-half the estimated growth.

"There is, however, a considerable portion of our lumber being cut for pulpwood, which, after being rossed, is shipped to United States ports, and this business is rapidly becoming a problem in the forest administration of New Brunswick. It is an easy matter to prove that a great deal less money is left in the province by cutting, rossing and shipping this lumber than would be paid out for manufacturing it here. While this is true, the really serious question is that the cutting of pulpwood will soon deplete the forests. In this connection I might say that it is contended by some of the large pulpwood operators in the province that it can be easily demonstrated that by judicious cutting the forests will not only be preserved in the quality and quantity of the timber, but will actually be increased.

"The question of cutting undersized lumber has also bothered us considerably. We found this year that permits had been given some time ago to many applicants to cut this wood. The result was that large quantities of undersized spruce were cut, which in a decade or so would have become good sized logs. The new policy of my department is that where spruce is found on examination by competent persons to come to maturity or to be fit for good sawlogs in 75 years, or under an average of 14 inches diameter breast high, no permit to cut the same is granted. In stunted growth and on barren lands, where it has been ascertained by counting the rings that it has taken 150 to 200 years for spruce to reach nine inches in diameter, permits have been given to cut such lumber, and also to thin out thickets, so as to admit sun and air, and stimulate growth.

"We are lessening pulpwood waste by insisting that now the whole tree must be taken out of the woods: at all events, that logs exceeding five inches in diameter at the small end must be taken out."

Dartmouth, N.S., is rejoicing over the arrival of a carload of lumber for shipment by the brigantine "Don" to St. Pierre. The shipment will amount to about 50,000. The cause of rejoicing is that Dartmouth has long envied Halifax its foreign lumber shipping trade and has hoped to have a share for itself. The arrival of a carload of lumber has caused the city to dream of a forest of masts in its harbor.

United States Newspaper Seeking Pulpwood in Eastern Canada.

A. B. Macdonald, jr., of the Kansas City "Star," one of the leading newspapers of the south-western States, was recently in St. John, N. B., his object being to look for supplies of pulpwood. The Kansas City "Star," he said, is the only newspaper in the United States that has its own paper mill and manufactures all the paper it uses, which in the "Star's" case is a very large amount. Until recently the management of the Kansas City "Star" has been buying its pulpwood in Wisconsin, but since the removal of the duty on pulpwood from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Mr. Macdonald says they intend to buy it in these provinces, ship it by water to New Orleans, and thence by rail to Kansas City. The amount of pulpwood required, he added, will keep a pulp mill busy. Mr. Macdonald visited all of the pulp mills in Nova Scotia and at the mouth of the Miramichi. He said that the spruce of the eastern Canadian provinces makes a superior quality of pulp, and since the removal of the duty he anticipated that they would be able to get their full supply there.

Merritton, Ont., uses the liquor from the digesters of the paper mill instead of water for street sprinkling, and finds that once every two weeks is sufficient to keep down the dust. The possibilities in the way of utilizing by-products are ever on the increase. Here is one which will prove very interesting to paper manufacturers.

Lumber News at Western Points

Car Shortage threatened during Grain Movement—Edmonton to have Storage Booms

A meeting of the Mountain Lumberman's Association was held at Nelson, B.C., on July 30, at which Otto Iachmund, Otis Staples, P. Lund, E. S. Sanders, F. E. Snie, F. W. Hess, A. F. Krappel, G. G. Jewell, W. E. Cooke, M. B. King, C. O. Rodgers, W. N. Poole and others were present. After the meeting, Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the association, said that he had been gratified to learn that the volume of business which the mountain mills had been doing for the past six months warranted a considerable advance over the prices which have prevailed during the past year. Mr. Anstie continued: "And it is encouraging to learn that the manufacturers are now charging within \$2 a thousand feet of the prices which were obtained prior to the big slump in 1908. The prices have been since then far too low and a return to more satisfactory conditions seems certain."

"I have been informed unofficially by prominent traffic officials of the C.P.R. that if the present excellent crop prospects are realized in any measure equal to the indications the railways will be unable to provide the lumber industry with an adequate car service once the harvest on the prairies is completed and the movement of the grain commences, it having been the custom of past years to give the grain crop precedence over other commodities. The lumber manufacturers, in view of the period of depression from which they are just emerging, are much alarmed at this prediction of traffic officials, and a strongly worded resolution to the railway companies was proposed and adopted at the meeting. I would point out that the consuming public of the prairies, as well as the lumber men, will suffer a great hardship unless adequate provision is made for the transportation of lumber. It is therefore clear that it will be to the interests of the retailer throughout the prairie provinces to anticipate the demand for lumber as much as possible and to take advantage of the next six weeks to lay in a supply for the fall trade."

Inland Empire Production.

Three hundred and fifty billion feet of standing timber, estimated, in those portions of eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho, western Montana and south-eastern British Columbia, comprising the Inland Empire, converted into merchantable lumber, would provide sufficient materials for the construction of 17,000,000 four and five-room buildings or enough to house the nation, says the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman." At the present rate of cutting, 1,250,000,000 feet a year, this available supply will last nearly 300 years, not allowing for the growth it will make, while at the prevailing cost of cutting and marketing, placed at \$10 a thousand feet, labor alone will receive \$3,500,000,000.

The 400 mills in the district, with a possible capacity of 3,000,000,000 feet a year, represent an investment of \$15,000,000 for plants, the employment of working capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and the disbursement of approximately \$12,500,000 in wages and for supplies. These plants cut 1,250,000,000 feet of lumber in 1908, when sixty per cent. of the product, composed chiefly of western soft, red and white pines, larch and fir, with a sprinkling of other woods, was shipped by rail to various parts of the United States, as far east as the Atlantic seaboard, the bulk going into the north central states, while 40 per cent. was marketed in local territory. The transportation of this output would require nearly 60,000 cars, while between 40,000 and 50,000 were employed in the industry at wages ranging from \$2 to \$7 a day.

The industry, which added about \$18,000,000 to the wealth production of the district in 1908, dates its real beginning from 1901, and has gained in importance by leaps and bounds. The range of progress, showing that the mill men are fully alive to the situation, is from the small mill operating circular and up and down saws, driven by portable steam engines and water wheels in the pioneer days, to the plants of the present day, containing the most complete equipment that mechanical genius has devised. There are in the district a score or more mills, declared by experts to represent the highest type of manufacturing apparatus, while with the numerous logging roads and waterways the logging camps are as near perfect as system can make them.

Nothing approaching actual statistics was compiled during the period from 1887 to 1903, when the industry was in its infancy, with operations for the first four years confined almost exclusively to local consumption. Forty-one per cent. of the 157,946,213 feet cut in 1903 was marketed in local territory, while the following year 43 per cent. of 229,389,545 feet found market in the Inland Empire. The cut for 1905 was 634,553,466 feet, with 42 per cent. used in the district, and in 1906 the output of the mills was near the 1,000,000,000 mark. The cut in 1907 was estimated at 1,000,000,000 feet, while for last year the total production was estimated at 1,250,000,000 feet. The manufacture of 142 mills, reported for 1908, is placed at 672,944,957 feet, with 700,762,983 feet of stock on hand at the beginning of the year, as against 989,820,684 feet sold by 177

mills in 1907, with 569,069,646 feet of stock on hand in January, 1908, and 967,729,098 feet manufactured by 179 mills in 1906, with 489,721,633 feet on hand January 1, 1907.

In addition to the output of the saw and planing mills there are products of the numerous box, sash and door and cutting-up plants, which are marketed in north-western, western and eastern territory. There are also shingle and lath mills, which have large capacity, but there are no statistics at hand to show the yearly production.

The decrease in sales during 1908 is assigned chiefly to the difficulties encountered by shippers in obtaining reasonable freight rates on consignments to Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and other eastern points, the other factor being the curtailment of building operations in those States resulting from the financial flurry in the fall and winter of 1907. It was followed this spring by the uncertainty as to the outcome of the tariff legislation on lumber and other commodities and staples, during which period many of the dealers in so-called eastern territory permitted their stocks to run down, but it is believed that with the excellent crop prospect that the business will adjust itself shortly.

Storage Booms for Edmonton.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Dominion Minister of Public Works, recently visited Edmonton, Alta., and was interviewed by the lumbermen of Edmonton and Strathcona regarding the necessity for constructing storage booms. The Minister assured them that booms, with a capacity of fifty million feet, would be constructed in time for next year's cut. The lumber firms have suffered great losses, from year to year, by being unable to take care of their season's catch of logs during flood time on the Saskatchewan river. They have appealed to the Dominion Government for help on several occasions, and last June, after an exceptionally heavy loss, they sent representatives to Ottawa, who made a personal appeal to Mr. Pugsley. Full consideration of their demands was promised. Mr. Pugsley, at the interview, offered the installation by the Dominion Government of storage booms with a capacity of 50,000,000 feet of logs at a point ninety miles up the river. An effort will be made to have these booms completed in time for the cut next spring. The large timber areas up the river owned by the Dominion makes the Government more particularly interested in insuring the safety of timber on the river.

Canada's Forest Products.

At the special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association to be held in Regina, Sask., on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 3rd and 4th, the subjects dealt with will refer particularly to conditions in the prairie provinces and will embrace: tree planting on the eastern and western sections of the prairies, forest reserves, game protection, growing wood for fuel and for windbreaks, the relation of forests to the conservation of moisture, etc.

The Lieut.-Governor has kindly consented to open the meeting and representatives of the provincial government, the city of Regina and the Board of Trade will welcome the delegates and take part in the discussions. Among those who will read papers are: Mr. Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head; Mr. Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division; Mr. J. P. Turner, secretary Manitoba Fish and Game Protection Association; Mr. A. Knechtel, Inspector Dominion Forest and Game Reserves; Mr. A. H. D. Ross, M.A., M.F., lecturer in Forestry, University of Toronto; Mr. A. Mitchell, assistant, Tree Planting Division; Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Game Guardian, Saskatchewan.

It is expected that the following, among others, will be present to take part in the discussions: Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Senator T. O. Davis, Prince Albert; Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa; Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, assistant traffic passenger manager, C.P.R.; Mr. Geo. H. Shaw, traffic manager C.N.R.; Mr. J. B. Whitman, Bridgetown, N.S.; Mr. J. N. Bayne, Dep. Municipal Comr., Regina, and a number of representatives of the governmental, lumbering, farming, transportation, commercial and professional interests in all parts of Canada. Some United States forestry experts are also expected. The railway companies have granted a single fare for this meeting, regardless of the number in attendance.

Wm. E. Barrett, of Chicago, recently stated in an interview that the lumbermen of the United States Inland Empire had nothing to fear from Canadian timber, because Canada would not have timber enough for home consumption. This would be encouraging to lumbermen on both sides of the boundary, but it seems a little odd, in view of the fact that Mr. Barrett had just been over to Cranbrook, B.C., and left an order for fifty cars of Canadian lumber. With the duty on lumber reduced, there will be still greater inducement to Mr. Barrett and other United States lumbermen to get Canadian supplies.

Mr. F. D. Day, president of the Day Bros. Lumber Company, of New Orleans, was in Vancouver recently. Mr. Day says he is looking forward to the revival of the lumber business and that his company is contemplating the building of a mill on the coast.

Canadian Birch for Stave Making.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports state that Canadian birch may replace oak for stave making. Some experiments have been made by Canadian firms with birch wood in the manufacture of puncheon staves with apparently some success. On inquiry at Barbados as to the relative value of oak and birch for staves, it is found that birch will answer the requirements. As the price at which this stave can be placed on the market from Canada is lower than oak staves from the United States, and as the trade is quite large, it would justify a serious effort being made to perfect the birch stave in Canada, so that it may be equal to the oak stave, which can, no doubt, be easily done. Maple might also be tried.

Staves come in bundles of about thirty, sufficient in width to make one hogshead. They are about 44 inches in length, and from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and are cut square at the ends. The stock is a full inch in thickness. The hogshead contains about 36 superficial feet of lumber in its sides. The ends of both puncheons and hogsheads are made from pine and spruce. The puncheon head is 28 inches in diameter, and the hogshead 36 inches. Neither the staves nor the head require to be kiln dried, but should be weather dried for a short time. Generally the stave is slightly bent in manufacture, but this is not essential as it can be done here just as well. Any firm, however, intending to go extensively into the manufacture of staves, should put in a machine for bending the wood.

Lumber Trade of the West Indies.

The lumber trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, as shown in the latest customs returns, amounted to £561,624. The imports were valued at £421,922, and the exports at £139,702. Shingles, hoops and shooks and staves, puncheons and casks were included under this head. Of spruce, white pine and hemlock, the importation from Canada was greater than from the United States by £12,789; the amounts from each country being £41,931 and £29,142 respectively.

Under the additional head of lumber without classification, the imports from the United States, however, were greater than from Canada, the figures being for the United States, £37,273, and for Canada £9,900. All the importation of pitch pine, amounting to £114,375, was from the Southern States of America and was the largest item of the wood import.

Puncheon and puncheon staves, taken together, amount to about three-fourths, and shooks and empty boxes about one-fourth of the value of the staves, shooks, puncheons and casks. The United States and Canada supply these goods. Much the largest share of this trade goes to the United States. In the case of staves, it is due to the large amount of red and white oak still obtainable in that country, as staves are generally made of that wood. The amount imported from the United States amounts to £92,605, and from Canada, £6,823.

Quebec Cullers Report.

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date, has been issued from the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of July 7th:

	1907	1908	1909
	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.
Waney white pine	546,360	551,160	583,000
White pine	74,040	96,040	51,240
Red pine	4,640	8,000	5,400
Oak	152,760	129,000	408,160
Elm	148,800	44,080	61,880
Ash	8,680	4,000	480
Birch and maple	63,680	59,880	45,080

The fifth annual picnic of the lumber dealers, contractors and carpenters of Hamilton, Ont., will be held on Saturday, Aug. 21, at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ont. This event has come to be looked forward to throughout the year with keen anticipation. Practically every representative of the three callings in the city attends the picnic and a splendid time is enjoyed. The free drawing for prizes will again be one of the chief features during the journey by train. Prizes aggregating \$50 in value will be given to the fortunate winners.

The Long Lumber Company, of Hamilton, Ont., have secured the contract for supplying lumber for the new T. C. Watkins dry goods building, known as "The Right House," at Hamilton, Ont. The Bishopric Construction Company, engineers and contractors, 19 Wellington street west, Toronto, have obtained the contract for construction of the building.

The city council of Toronto is considering the sale of a block of land on the west side of Perth avenue, just north of Bloor, to Mickle, Dymont & Son, of Barrie. The price offered is \$7,250 and the block has a frontage of 375 feet on Perth avenue and is 125 feet deep.

The Forest Products of Canada.

By instruction from the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, A. H. D. Ross, M.A., of Toronto University, recently issued a bulletin dealing with the forest products of Canada. In 1868 the exports of manufactured and unmanufactured products, according to this report, amounted to less than \$19,000,000, and last year they aggregated \$49,000,000. The United States, in 1868, took \$7,842,526 worth, and last year \$27,470,754 worth; in the same years Great Britain took \$9,354,244 and \$11,483,095 respectively. In manufactured wood products, such as pulpwood, the whole practically goes to the United States.

Mr. Ross discusses the need of more thorough gathering of information respecting the forestry resources of the Dominion. It was with this end in view that the Forestry Branch was started. The forest areas are among the greatest resources of the Dominion. In the census of 1891 the forest area of the Dominion was estimated at 799,000,000 acres. More recent estimates, says Mr. Ross, reduce the area to between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, but this will include areas of timber which is not at present merchantable, and for land covered with merchantable timber presently available estimates have been made as low as 200,000,000 acres, and even 100,000,000 acres. It is to be remembered, however, that these are estimates based upon deductions from a general knowledge of conditions or of special areas, and none of them are entitled to great reliability.

The stand of timber is even less known, but between five and six hundred billion feet of timber suitable for sawing would be a conservative estimate. In addition there are large areas suitable for pulpwood. The whole forest area of Canada has suffered so severely from fire that the average stand must be computed at a low figure.

A Common Source of Forest Fires.

The question has been asked why there should be so many fires in our American forests when there are so very few or none at all in the forests of Europe? The answer is this: When the trees are cut in the forests of Germany, France or Switzerland, the entire material in the tree is marketed and removed, leaving no inflammable litter on the ground. In our American forests, owing to lack of a market for such material, fully one-half of the tree—the limbs, smaller branches, twigs and foliage are left upon the ground, where they soon become dry and furnish material for a forest fire. In the European forests every part of the tree, including the smallest twigs, is sold. The sale of this minor product constitutes over one-half of the revenue. Hence, when the forester is through with his tree-cutting no inflammable material is left upon the ground. Now, if our Adirondack lumbermen could sell the limbs and tops of the trees instead of allowing them to go to waste for lack of a market, they would not be obliged to leave the ground encumbered with the inflammable debris and litter which is such a prolific source of fire, and which when ignited is so difficult to extinguish. A glance at any picture showing the parklike appearance of a German forest, and the mass of limbs and tops remaining in an American forest where lumbering has been done, will explain readily why disastrous fires are so apt to occur in this country.—From Forest Fires, by James S. Whipple, in the Outing Magazine for August.

McBean & Verrall, Toronto, report that they find the hardwood lumber business on the whole quiet. While greatly improved from last year's conditions, things are by no means normal. Consumers are still buying largely, mixed car loads for immediate use and special work, thus entailing a large amount of extra work on hardwood shippers. Dry stocks, however, are, on the whole, low, compared with former years, and should trade pick up this fall, hardwood lumber conditions will be greatly improved.

Enquiries from the United States are coming in freely, indicating an improvement over there. Export trade is only fair, with prices hardly high enough to offer much inducement for business in that direction. We notice of late, in the vicinity of Toronto, the demands are for higher grades of hardwood lumber than formerly, showing that a higher style of work is being done than in years past.

Gordon Grant & Company, Port-of-Spain, report under date of July 24 as follows: Lumber and cooperage materials—No further arrivals of pitch pine have taken place, and a well assorted cargo or two of good quality would command ready sale. There is a very limited outlet for spruce, hemlock, etc., but American and Canadian white pitch boards are saleable.

The First National Conservation Congress of the United States will be held in the Auditorium of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, August 26, 27, 28. The convention has been called by the Washington Conservation Association, and has the official endorsement of the various State Conservation Commissions and of the joint committee between States and nation.

THE WOODWORKER

Designing and Grinding Shaper Moulding Cutters.

By Nap. J. Millette.

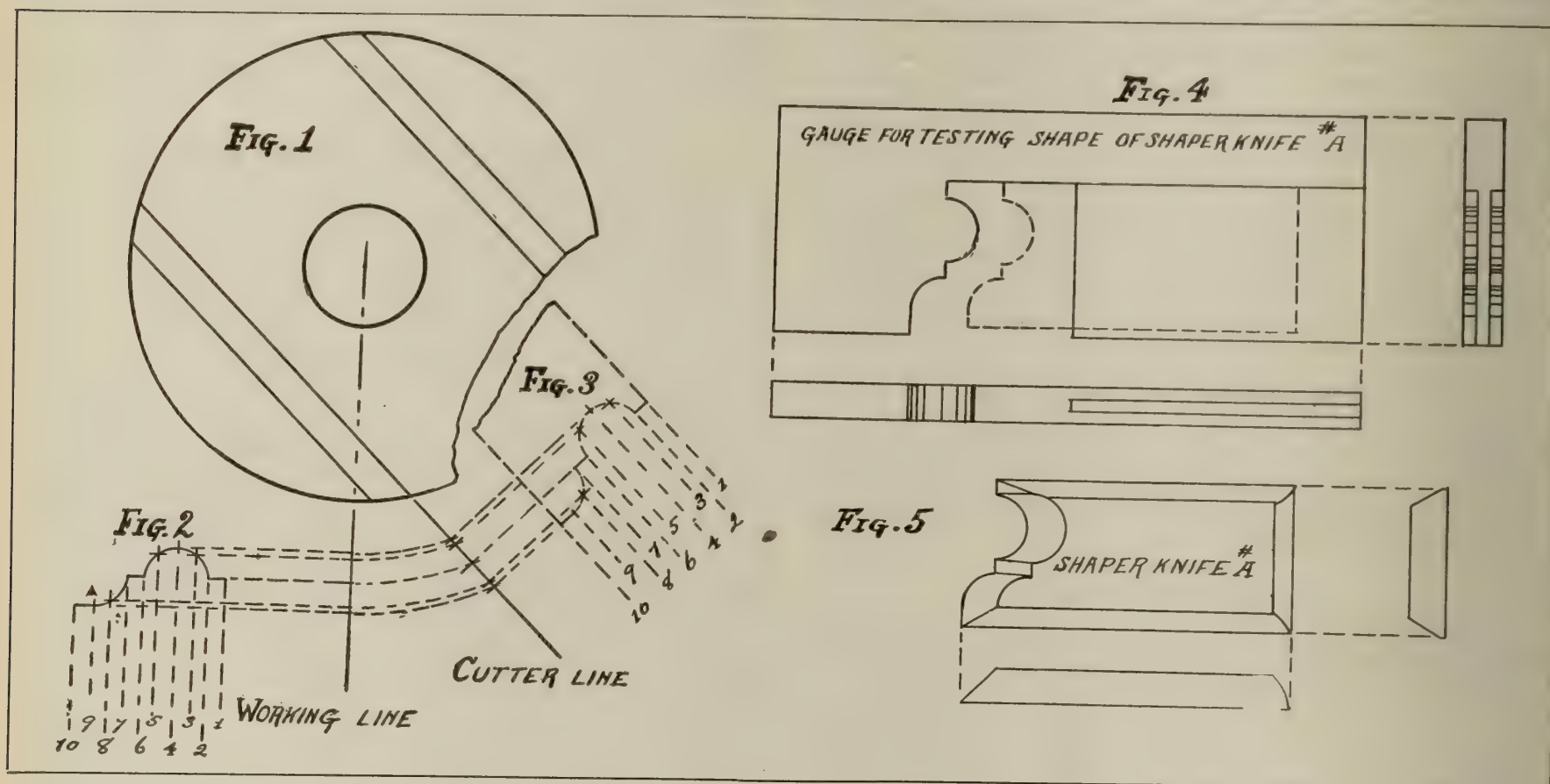
In modern practice, we find that it is next to impossible to produce duplicate shape mouldings without a proper gauge for testing the shape when grinding cutters.

The following is a practical method of designing and maintaining in same shape straight cutters, as commonly used on shapers, by which we can produce uniform mouldings without particular attention.

Fig. 1 represents shaper collar as set on machine. This is done to determine "working line" and "cutter line," which are of main importance in designing moulding knives.

Fig. 2 shows shape of moulding adapted for this treatise, designed at a right angle from working line, and at a given distance from the collar, to suit the operation.

Fig. 3 is a portion of the cutter, designed at a right angle with cutter line, laid out with all guiding points (as at fig. 2). All lines are traced, following the travel of the head from the working line to the cutter line,



to determine the length of cutter required, to produce the shape of moulding, at intermediate points.

Fig. 4 is a sketch of the most important part of this treatise, "the gauge," which is made in such a way that the same shape moulding tests both right and left cutters. In this way both cutters are bound to be the same, as long as the gauge is made square. The part of the gauge, intended to guide the cutter is reduced on both sides, forming a shoulder so as to guide the cutter on either side, as stated. Dotted lines on the sketch of the gauge show the position of the cutter when testing, which is brought close to the shape, resting along the side.

Fig. 5 represents a shaper cutter as made following this process, intended to produce moulding as shown in fig. 2.

Gauges and cutters should be distinctly marked or numbered, well placed to prevent them from damage, and to enable them to be quickly found when needed. This avoids much delay and reduces the chances of misunderstanding. The man who looks after a system for the saving of tools and labor will find in the practice of these few points a great saving, especially when he sets up machines for a small quantity of accurate work at a time.

A recent writer in one of the popular weeklies, on the subject of educating employers in economy, assumes that there are only a few hand saws in use in the very best mills and that the general practice today is to cut a kerf $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. In other words, that $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch is wasted in sawdust for every 1-inch board made. This is probably about 50% exaggeration. It would be interesting to know what is the average saw kerf.

Stave Manufacturing Costs.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the National Slack Coopers Stock Manufacturers' Association, one of the most interesting events was the delivery of an illustrated talk on "Cost," by Mr. J. J. Innes, of the Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont. Mr. Innes said:

On account of the great divergence of opinion as to the cost of manufacturing staves, your president and secretary have asked me to give you my own experience in the cost, and I will endeavor to do this, from actual data at our own mills.

It has often been said that half of the manufacturers do not know what it costs to manufacture staves. I don't think this can be correct, but I do know that a great many manufacturers with whom I am acquainted very often run a good many side lines along with their manufacture of staves, and do not keep their cost separate, consequently, cannot tell for certain which is the profitable part of their business.

Nowadays, more especially in the north, there are very few stave mills run exclusively on staves. Most of the mills where they have good

elm timber manufacture staves and hoops. However, I will first take a stave mill running exclusively on staves in the most economical way, and will afterwards refer to mills where we manufacture both staves and hoops.

The actual expenses in running a stave mill exclusively on staves are as follows:

Team and extra man ..	\$5.50 per day	Cull Carrier	\$1.50 per day
Drag saw	2.00 "	Horse and driver	2.00 "
Tail sawyer	2.00 "	Pilers	4.00 "
Bolter	2.50 "	Day fireman	2.00 "
Canter	1.75 "	Night fireman	2.00 "
Box fillers	3.75 "	Watchman	1.50 "
Box pullers	3.80 "	Yard man	1.75 "
Equalizer	1.75 "	Foreman	3.50 "
Cutter	3.50 "		
Culler	2.00 "		
Loader	1.50 "		
		Total	\$48.30 "

Now, figuring the output of 40,000 staves, which a good mill should do on an average, and not taking any extra men into consideration, the cost should run about as follows:

Labor	\$1.21 per 1,000	Operating expenses ...	\$ 50 per 1,000
Jointing	55 "	Repairs	12 "
Loading	10 "	Office expense	25 "
Re-handling	10 "	Insurance	12 "

making the total cost of the staves, f.o.b. cars, for manufacturing, \$2.95 per 1,000. In actual practice, however, the cost will exceed this, as there are certain seasons of the year when the mills are not running, and when there are certain amounts of overhead expenses which are always in-

curred, and very often there is re-piling, re-packing and other work to do where the staves are damaged, so that \$3 is as cheap as the staves can be produced with a one-knife mill. With a two-knife mill, the cost of production can be run down from 25 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, according to the way that the mill is laid out, and the number of extra hands which are required.

I have also taken the output of two of our mills for the year 1908, and the actual cost of production is as follows: At one mill we produced 9,140,600 staves, and 4,846,610 hoops. I have separated the labor and expense as near as possible in the cost of production of each, and our figures are as follows:

Staves		Hoops	
Labor	\$1.98½ per 1,000	Labor	\$1.41½ per 1,000
Operating expense ..	69¼ "	Operating expense ..	49¾ "
Overhead expense ..	50 "	Overhead expense ..	35¾ "
Total	\$3.18¼ "	Total	\$2.26¾ "

At another mill in the same district our expenses were as follows, on a production of 5,781,970 staves and 2,409,180 hoops:

Staves		Hoops	
Labor	\$2.00½ per 1,000	Labor	\$1.60½ per 1,000
Operating expense ..	44¼ "	Overhead expense ..	35 "
Overhead expense ..	43¼ "	Operating expense ..	34¾ "
Total	\$2.88¼ "	Total	\$2.30 "

The above two mills are United States mills in Michigan. I will now come to our Canadian mills.

At one of our mills, on account of it having been run for a number of years, the timber is not of a very high quality, as far as the proportion of hoop timber is concerned, and last year especially we did not get in as much hoop timber as usual; we were unable to keep our cost of staves and hoops separate, as our hoop gang ran part of their time on staves and part of their time on hoops, this mill being equipped with two stave knives and hoop knife, so that when the hoop gang cannot get sufficient work on hoops we change them off on to staves.

This mill produced 11,062,500 pieces of staves and hoops, the cost of production being as follows:

Labor	\$2.00 per thousand
Operating expense ..	60 " "
Repairs	11 " "
Office expense	16 " "
Insurance	12 " "
Total	\$2.90 " "

for both staves and hoops, this being the cost of the stock, f.o.b. cars.

At another of our Canadian mills, where we manufacture staves and hoops, running one stave knife and one hoop knife, but where it is impossible to keep the cost of the staves and hoops separate to a nicety, our cost of manufacture was as follows:

Labor	\$2.00 per thousand
Expense	35 " "
Sundries	8 " "
Total	\$2.99 " "

We manufacture at this mill, roughly speaking, two-third staves and one-third hoops. Figuring roughly, it cost us at this mill \$3 to put the staves on the cars and \$1.75 per 1,000 to put the hoops, while we produced 3,500 pieces on an average, staves and hoops to 1,000 feet of logs, but, on account of the logs going through the mill together, and sometimes part of the log being fit for hoops and part for staves, it would only be possible to approximate the out-turn per 1,000 feet separately.

You will notice in the above an item of 11 cents per 1,000 for repairs; in the other mills our "repairs" were charged to expense account, but in this case the repairs ran high, as there had to be new hoop vats put in and some foundations repaired, and I kept the repairs separate, which amounted to \$1,230, or 11 cents per 1,000 on the production. As every mill realizes, every year there are some repairs, about every three or four years there is a general overhauling to be done, which usually amounts to from 5-10 per cent. of the original cost of the mill, and this must be taken into account on the cost of production.

After careful figuring and on the experience I have had, it is never safe to figure less than \$3 per 1,000 as the cost of manufacturing staves, and \$2.50 per 1,000 to manufacture hoops, even under the most advantageous circumstances, and a mill man is safer if he figures \$3.50 for staves and \$3 for hoops, which keeps him on the safe side.

I have not taken into account at all the interest on the investment, as this is a matter which has to be figured in the profits, but have simply gone into the cost of manufacture, and in every case I am giving you actual experience, and not simply "paper figures," but where we have paid the money out to the men for their work.

It has also been suggested to me that I say something with regard to the production from 1,000 feet of logs. This, however, is a very difficult thing. Our experience in Canada has been, that on an average we produce 3,300 staves and 4,500 hoops from 1,000 feet of logs; a great deal depends, however, on the quality of the logs, as far as the hoop

production is concerned, and on the size of the logs as far as the stave production is concerned.

At one of our mills, the results of which I have now before me, our actual production was 3,300 staves to 1,000 feet, as near as it is possible to figure it. At another mill we produced in elm staves 3,552 staves per 1,000 feet; in hardwood, 3,747 staves per 1,000 feet, and 5,136 hoops per 1,000 feet. At another mill we produced 4,077 elm staves per 1,000 feet and 5,202 hoops per 1,000 feet. It must, however, be taken into consideration that quite a considerable amount of the staves and hoops in these two latter cases were "shorts;" in other words, keg hoops and staves 18 to 24 inches long made from cut-offs, and which do not bring in very much more than the cost of their manufacture. I therefore contend it is not safe for any manufacturer to figure over 3,300 staves to 1,000 feet of logs; if he overruns this, so much the better, but this is a safe figure to go on, on an ordinary run of logs.

At our Canadian mills, in estimating the production, we do not figure the shorts at all, except where we cut 24-inch staves from the log. Our cut-offs, which run from 2,000 to 3,000 staves per day, we figure if we get an average of \$3.50 out of them we are reducing the cost of our other staves to some extent, but we do not count them in our total of the production.

Manufacture of Small Dimension Stock.

There is no branch of the woodworking industry that has had more ups and downs and witnessed more discouraging experiences, probably, than that of manufacturing small dimension stock; and yet it continues persistently to tempt people, says the St. Louis "Lumberman." There is no doubt but it should continue to tempt people, too, because there is much good material goes to waste that could be worked up into small dimension stock to good advantage, and there is nothing wrong with men being continually tempted to experiment with the idea until a successful outcome is found. The wrong, or the error rather, is not in the idea of utilizing the waste itself, but is in the method resorted to to carry out the idea. The most common error is that of too elaborate equipment, and comes from the pursuit of the natural but erroneous notion that small dimension stock can only be successfully manufactured by practically automatic handling.

It has been demonstrated so often that every well-informed mill man should know by this time that automatic handling calls for enormous quantities of material, in the first place, and quite frequently necessitates this material being clear stock. Every now and then a man is met with who has experimented with very expensive machines, each of which has some separate appliance for handling small dimension stock, and he finds in the end he can get better results—more for his money—with two or three boys and a couple of plain rip saws. This is not always the case, neither is it an argument in toto against automatic machinery. That sort of machinery has other uses, and is important in the scheme of mechanics, but when it comes to making small dimension stock, especially out of scrap material from around the sawmill, a few simple machines in the way of rip saws and cross-cuts and a few men at work who know their business, and who use their brains as well as their hands, are worth more than the complicated and expensive machines. One reason for this is that scrap stock can be had only in limited quantities for these small dimensions, and each piece must usually be given individual treatment, which it can get with a good man in charge who knows that it is himself and not the machine that must be depended on to get proper results.

The saving of scrap stock and converting it into small dimension stock suggests in some ways a sort of relation to chicken farming, in which waste material of various kinds about the place are used to feed the chickens and produce eggs. Men with sharp pencils and bright ideas have set down and figured what great returns, comparatively, farmers' wives are getting from their chickens, and from this they figure out on paper the possibilities of magnificent results to be obtained from going into the poultry farming business on a large scale and in a scientific manner. The results of such undertakings have been the subject of jokes in the funny papers for years, and need not be related in detail; but the moral may be cited, which is that certain things have limitations in the way of extension and manipulation. Herding too many chickens together breeds cholera, and working too much stock together breeds confusion, both of which are accompanied with financial disaster.

In short, the plain road to success right now in the small dimension stock business is through each man making a small business of it, just as farmers' wives make chickens and eggs an incidental business and get a very good thing out of a limited number of chickens, the aggregate of which amounts to an enormous figure. The farmers' wives can tend to a few chickens and be comparatively free from cholera epidemics and things of that kind, and the average mill man can give a modicum of attention to the small dimension stock business and realize therefrom a fair share of profit.

The best way to habit boxes without trouble is, first know how to do the work. Have the proper appliances with which to do it, and then go about it as if you enjoyed it, and not as if it were a troublesome job, and the trouble bird will not likely appear.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Lien for Sawing Lumber which has been Burned—Liability for Trespass on Limits

Lien Upon Burned Lumber.—In the case of *Chew v. the Traders Bank of Canada*, which recently came up in the Court of Appeal, the court upheld the appeal with costs. The original claim was for payment on a contract for sawing lumber for Caswell & Company, agents for the defendants, and also for a lien upon the lumber for the price of the sawing, which lien, plaintiff held, he should be entitled to enforce against the insurance moneys paid into court in satisfaction of claims under the policies of insurance upon the loss of the lumber by fire. The agreement for the sawing was made between the plaintiff, a saw miller, and Caswell & Company, lumbermen, the owners of the logs. The defendants, the Traders Bank, were not mentioned in the written agreement and accordingly the first claim was held not to have been established. The appeal in connection with the second branch of the claim was taken by the Traders Bank against Judge Riddell's decision to the effect that the lien claimed upon the insurance moneys was valid. Judge Riddell had held that the insurance was upon the lumber, and covered the interest of all who had an insurable interest. He was unable to see that the circumstances that the money was made payable to the bank made any difference. The Court of Appeal in reversing this decision and allowing the bank's appeal said that what the plaintiff had at most was a mere possessory lien for the price of the sawing, depending not upon the contract, but wholly upon possession, and therefore brought to an end by the fire.

Trespass and Cutting Logs on Plaintiff's Property.—Judge Mathers has given judgment in the case of *Law v. Madden* in a Manitoba Trial Court, holding the defendant, James A. Madden, liable for trespass. The plaintiff alleged that defendant's employee's trespassed on his land, in cutting logs for the defendant. The defendant's employees did not know they were trespassing until after a survey was made. Damages to the extent of \$250 and costs were given.

A settlement has been arrived at between the Rainy River Lumber Company and Mr. Wm. Quimby, for the death of Mr. Quimby. The company agreed to pay \$1,000, of which the widow is to receive \$300 and the balance is to be paid into court to the credit of three children. Quimby met his death as the result of an accident while in the employ of the company.

Janwick Trepanier has instituted an action against the Haskell Lumber Company for \$9,600 damages, on account of injuries received while working on a logging railway for the company. He was caught between two cars. One of his legs has been paralyzed since the accident and the other is permanently injured.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

973. Flooring boards—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of flooring boards from Canadian exporters.

974. Birch logs—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of birch logs.

977. Pine lumber—A Cheshire firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of pine lumber.

978. Spruce deals—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of spruce deals from Canadian shippers.

990. Agents—A Sheffield manufacturer of cast and shear steel, files, saws, edge tools, etc., is desirous of appointing agents in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

991. Leather belting—A firm in the Midlands of England, manufacturing leather belting, wishes to increase business connections in Canada.

1000. Wood boxes—A South African fruit packer asks for quotations from exporters of wood boxes as per specification: (1) 18-inch x 12-inch x 3½-inch; (2) 18-inch x 12-inch x 5-inch; (3) 10-inch x 11-inch x 20-inch. Of No. 1, about 2,000 will be required; of No. 2, 1,500, and of No. 3, 1,600.

1024. Paper—A Newfoundland daily newspaper is open to purchase five carloads of paper annually in rolls 54¾ inches wide.

1033. Butter and cheese boxes—A South African firm of general merchants asks for quotations from exporters of butter and cheese boxes, and sample of wood.

1034. Fruit boxes—A South African fruit packer asks for quotations for fruit boxes, as per specifications, sent upon request, to Department of Trade and Commerce.

1036. Wood boxes—A South African fruit packer asks for quotations for wood boxes, as per specifications. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban. Dimensions: (1) 26½ inches by 26½ inches by 6 inches; (2) 26½

inches by 26½ inches by 7 inches; (3) 26½ inches by 26½ inches by 8 inches. To be made of ¾ inch wood.

1037. Butter boxes—A South African dairy company asks for quotations for butter boxes.

1069. Wood ties—A firm of general woodenware importers are open to buy large or small parcels of wood ties 48-inch x 1½ x 1½ in bundles of 36 pieces, made from white pine, basswood, spruce or any clean bright firwood. Shipments to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

1096. Poplar, pine, deals, doors—A South African firm of timber merchants asks for quotations from exporters of poplar, pine, deals, averaging 16 feet to 17 feet; doors. Shipments should be guaranteed up to specifications. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1105. Timber—A South African firm of timber merchants asks for quotations from exporters of all descriptions of timber. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

1121. Canadian spruce—A north country firm of timber importers who are interested in Canadian spruce, would be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian shippers.

The New Zealand Timber Enquiry.

The Timber Commission, appointed by the Government of New Zealand to take evidence upon the suitability of increasing the duty upon imported timber, is still continuing its labors. At a session held in Auckland recently the chief timber expert gave the quantities of milling timber remaining on Crown lands, State forests and forest reserves, and private and native lands, at March 31, 1909, as follows:

Timber	Crown Lands	Private and Native Lands
Kauri	209,627,889	275,819,100
Rimu	909,422,310	2,964,082,710
Kahikatea	109,497,863	574,028,890
Matai	103,435,579	796,630,105
Totara	90,889,203	59,065,180
Miscellaneous	3,000,300	129,614,728
Totals.....	1,425,873,144	4,799,240,713
Grand total		6,225,113,857

The evidence taken is, of course, very contradictory, architects and builders being opposed to an increase in duty, while the small sawmill men urge the necessity of it. The reaction in the trade of New Zealand, which has largely stopped building operations in the cities, is partly responsible for the closing of the mills that have gone into liquidation. In view of the evidence of the timber expert, it will make very little difference whether an increased duty is placed upon the importation of Oregon or not save for a year or two, as the prices certainly will advance in proportion to the increase of duties. The only rivals of Oregon are Kauri and Rimu, and of the Rimu but a very small proportion, not much more at the outside than one-sixth, of the timber is heart timber, which can in any way compare in quality with Oregon; the balance of the cut being inferior timber.

Personal Mention.

J. P. Reardon, secretary and treasurer of the McGoldrick Lumber Company, Spokane, and Mrs. Reardon visited Victoria and Vancouver recently.

Mr. E. A. Thornton, of the E. A. Thornton Lumber Company, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, recently took a trip to the Georgian bay district, Duluth and Minneapolis.

The following party visited Vancouver, B.C., recently: Thos. S. Shevlin and H. C. Clark, of the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company, Minneapolis; B. F. Nelson, of the Nelson Lumber Company, Minneapolis; Dr. D. F. Brooks and M. J. Scanlon, of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, Minneapolis; E. D. Keys, M.D., J. A. Nichol and J. R. Randall, of Minneapolis. They were in Vancouver to look after their own lumber interests and to consider the extension of their lumbering operations in British Columbia. Mr. B. F. Nelson is particularly interested in pulp manufacture and looked over the ground with a view of establishing a pulp works on the coast.

R. E. Edwards, of Peru, Ind., has by purchase succeeded to the interest of John M. Thompson in the Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company, of Menominee, Mich. Mr. Thompson has resigned the general management of the Wolverine Company and his duties have been assumed by Mr. Edwards, who has for some time been connected in executive capacity, with the company. The Wolverine Company was started in 1900 at Northland, Mich., by Mr. Thompson, and it has grown to large proportions, with mills at Northland and Little Current, Ont. With the completion of the details Mr. Thompson will take a well earned vacation, but will return later to active connection with the lumber business. He will remain a resident of Menominee and will retain his interests in the White Pine Lumber Company, operating extensively in the Spanish river district in Canada.

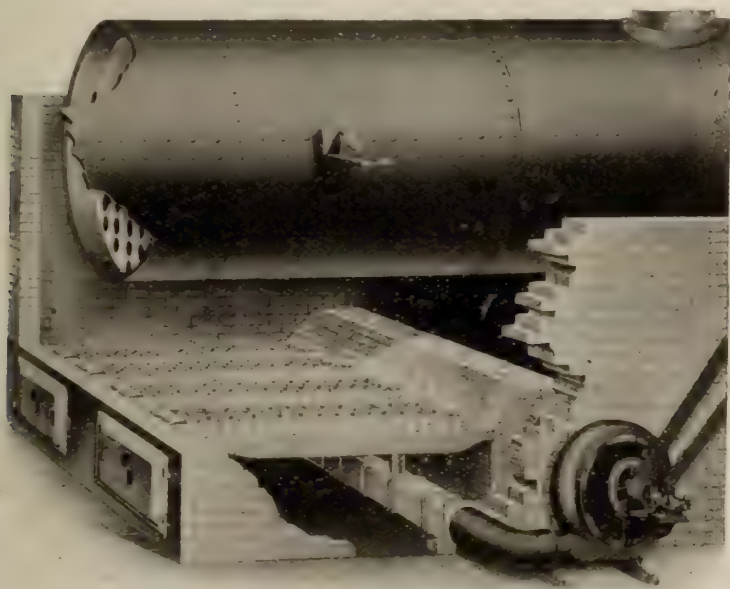
THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

An Improved Hot Blast Grate.

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Orillia, Ont., have secured the exclusive right for manufacturing in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the Improved Hot Blast Grate, which is widely known in the United States, being made there by the Hanchett Hot Blast Grate Company, of Big Rapids, Mich. The Orillia firm have a reputation for making a success of anything they undertake, and the fact that they are now interested in this grate would indicate that it will in the near future have a big market in this country. It is claimed, on behalf of the Improved Hot Blast Grate, that it is exceedingly simple. No change is required in the brick work of a furnace to put in a grate and it can be used in either furnaces or ovens. Some of the advantages that are given for this grate are as follows:

The blast openings are distributed in four rows lengthwise along each blast bar. The blast from the outside rows is converging, while that from the inside rows is diverging. In addition to the blast from these rows of opening, another blast is delivered forward from the tuyeres next to the bridge wall. This forward blast plays an important part and is one of the distinctive features. Whereas, in the case of an ordinary grate, the draft has a natural tendency to take the gases and



Improved Hot Blast Grate for Mill Furnace.

smoke away from the fire up through the smoke stack too quickly for them to be properly consumed, this blast from the tuyeres next to the bridge wall forces back the gases over the fire and supplies oxygen for their thorough combustion.

Planing Machines—Their Proper Care.

The care of planers is materially simplified in some of the modern machines and the burden of details made considerably lighter. This is particularly true of knife-setting. In some of the late machines the setting of the knives is a mighty simple problem compared to the setting of knives on the old-time machines, a problem that any man versed in mechanics can work out easily. As everybody is not provided with the most modern type, with these facilities for setting knives, however, the subject is still one of important details that need attention. And this brings us to a subject that has been elaborated on frequently by the writer, that the proper care of planers, to give good work, is in careful attention to small details. In other words, that it is not lack of skilled help, nor ignorance, so much as lack of attention to details, that makes poor work in the planing mill.

We hear every once in a while complaint of lack of competent help, and there may be lack of what we term efficient help, but it is not a lack of knowledge so much as a lack of application and diligence. A lack of competent help might originally reduce the quantity of work turned out, but it should not continuously keep down the quality. This may look like a new position to take in the matter, but it can be maintained with reasonably good logic, and just to show how, let us consider a case or two. Let us turn first to a car of flooring on which there has been a complaint made and a reduction asked.

Upon examination, this car of stock is found to be poorly matched so that it will not lay evenly. "Incompetent help," you may say. In-

competent fiddlesticks! It is nothing but downright carelessness and neglect. Any man who has sense enough to set up a machine to dress and match flooring, not only knows that this flooring should match up and lay smoothly, but he has at hand, all the time, means of determining whether or not it will, and is fully competent to test the matter and make it right. You might argue with me on this point until doomsday, and I will argue that it is nothing but neglect. It does not require much skill to take a board as it comes from the planer, cut a few short pieces off it, match them together, and see whether or not they will lay smoothly; and it does not require any more skill to adjust a matcher head up and down than it does to grind the cutters and put them on the machine. It is not lack of skill at all, but lack of attention. It cannot be explained on any other theory, and there is no excuse for work of this kind being permitted to leave the mill.

Even if the planer man hasn't the time or inclination to do it, the office boy, shipping clerk, or anybody else about the place could test the stock in a few minutes and find out whether or not it will lie smoothly. Instead of that, however, time after time, day after day, stock that is poorly matched is let go through our planing mills, is loaded into the cars, and no attention paid to it until some yard man sells it to a contractor and the contractor goes to lay it in the floor, and then there is trouble and cost in the way of claims for reduction, that amount to more than the original cost of working the lumber in the planing mill.

What's the use to suggest a mechanical remedy in a case of this kind? What is needed is for the active manager of the mill to some way give a little more attention to what is going on in the plant, right under his nose, so to speak; to set an example of giving specific attention to the details, instead of neglecting them. You will then find fewer complaints to adjust, and he will have more time on his hands to attend to these things.—The Woodworker.

Lidgerwood Machines Increasing in the Canadian Field.

The use of steam in logging is of recent introduction in Canada. The "Alligator" and Lombard sleigh hauler have become quite well known where they are suitable, but the various skidding, re-yarding and loading machines so rapidly becoming a necessary part of the equipment of most American companies, are almost unknown to Canadian operators.

The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, of New York, one of the largest builders of many types of logging machinery and the patentees of the cableway or overhead skidding method, the method primarily suited to rough ground conditions, has recognized the tremendous field for this and for their other devices in Canada, and to more fully follow up the initial installations of these equipments made last year will have a special representative in Canada.

Mr. Asa S. Williams, this representative, is already known to many of the Canadian lumbermen, having long been a member of the Canadian Forestry Association and editor of the "Forestry Quarterly," which is widely read by all interested in timber; and through his former connection as forest engineer with the Berlin Mills Company, large operators in Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The policy of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company in the United States, to examine all timber holdings free of charge, direct or indirect, and to report just what can or cannot be accomplished with the new steam methods, will also be followed in Canada. Further, with the several plants now in operation in the provinces and possible for the interested operator to visit, it will be easy to determine the possibilities of these improved power devices.

A minister in Greenville, Michigan, where the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate and the Tower line of edgers and trimmers are made, was recently preaching at a funeral. His subject was, "The Resurrection," and his discourse was of considerably more than the ordinary length. Finally the undertaker commenced to show symptoms of uneasiness, glancing frequently at his watch and muttering to himself.

"What's the matter?" inquired a man who sat near him. "Don't you like the sermon? Or perhaps you don't believe in the Resurrection?"

"Oh, yes," answered the undertaker, "I like the sermon well enough, and I believe in the Resurrection, all right, but if he don't hurry up, I'm afraid I won't get the man buried in time."

Exports from St. John to United States ports for the half year were valued at \$1,776,109, as compared with \$914,034 for the same period last year. The chief increase was in lumber.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Sanitation of the Logging Camp.

At the recent Pacific Logging Congress at Seattle a paper which proved very interesting was read by Dr. W. C. Belt, of Troutdale, Ore., on "Sanitation of the Logging Camp." Mr. Troutdale said:

Sanitation pays. It pays in cold-blooded dollars and cents, and will return to you 25 per cent. a month on the investment. It pays in the increased working efficiency of your men. It pays by attracting to your camps steadier and more skilled workmen and keeping them there. It takes the grouch out of the men.

Regarding man merely as a machine, with, say, a maximum working capacity of 100, statistics gathered throughout the whole United States show the loss to industry from preventable sickness and lowered vitality through unsanitary surroundings, insufficient and improper food, to be 40 per cent.

Apply these statistics to your own affairs, and eliminating all the totally sick, whom you do not have to pay, you are still getting less than 75 per cent. maximum working efficiency out of your men. Figure it out for yourself; there is a loss of 25 per cent., one-quarter of your monthly payroll.

Sources and Prevention of Typhus.

Typhus and typhoid fevers are most to be guarded against in camp life, but they can be entirely eliminated by a few sanitary precautions. The germs that infest the bowels of men and animals are conveyed through the soil to water, which they contaminate. Therefore, the first requisite is pure water. Running water piped from a hill is the best, and see to it that neither men nor animals can pollute the soil about its source.

A simple test that shows the presence of organic pollution is to take a bottle and add a few crystals of permanganate of potash until it produces a bluish purple tone; allow this to stand for a few hours and if the solution turns brown the water is not fit for drinking purposes. If you then have any doubts about the water you can send it to your State Board of Health for analysis.

I have not had a case of typhoid fever in my railroad camps during the last three years, and in a typhoid country; yet the water was tested by the rough and ready permanganate solution. If you have to use wells get as high ground as possible, even if you have to go a little deeper, and see that no drainage from toilet, barn or kitchen can reach it. The milk supply may be a source of typhoid fever, but as the majority of camps use condensed milk I think there is little danger from that source.

If you do not drink the germs of typhoid, you may eat them — flies carrying them from unmentionable places on their feet, to your bread and butter or other foods. So, screen your food, and while you are about it screen your dining-room.

Beware of the fly. As flies breed in manure, have your manure put in trenches and covered with crude oil or crude carbolic in water solution every day. Bury or burn all kitchen scraps daily.

If it is not practical to build a septic tank, the closets should be at least 100 feet from a dwelling or water supply and sprinkled every few days with chloride of lime or blue stone. However, if you have running water and the camp is permanent, it should be practical to install a septic tank. This is not expensive. The theory of the septic tank is briefly this:

There are two classes of germs: those that love darkness rather than light; and those that love light—or as we call them, anaerobic and aerobic. The first live without air or oxygen, the latter class requires air or oxygen. In order to arouse the cannibal instincts of the germs, the contents of the toilets are washed in a tank buried under ground away from light and air, where the anaerobic germs multiply so fast they form a scum or mould on top; they also lignify and destroy all the solids, including other germs. The tank may be made of wood—cement is the best—brick or that it is watertight and airtight. The inlet from the toilet should be near the bottom and a board or other resistance should be inserted so the iron, and can be of varying shape or size. The only requirements are current will disturb the scum on top as little as possible; the outlet should be on the opposite side high up, and should be carried by drain pipes some fifty feet to empty in a convenient stream or lose its contents in the soil.

Food Supply.

The filthy habit of some Chinese and other gardeners of sprinkling solutions of manure upon their growing vegetables makes it imperative that the outer leaves of cabbage, lettuce, etc., should be discarded and all vegetables carefully washed.

The adulteration and sophistication of food has reached such alarming proportions that the Federal Government has intervened. Therefore it is better in selecting your meats and other staple foods to buy those products that are handled in interstate commerce, thus subjecting them to Government inspection.

Tainted foods are a common cause of camp diarrhoeas and dysentery. It is better that the cook destroy a few leaves of cabbage or a few pounds of meat than that the camp be prostrated with dysentery.

Cooking and Ventilation.

Get a good cook, one with common horse sense. Upon him largely depends the health of your camp. Let him inspect the food with the senses God has given him—by sight, by smell, by taste. Let him understand you are not employing him for his ability to disguise and sophisticate tainted food, but to give your men good, substantial, clean, healthful, food. See that he is clean and has all kitchen refuse destroyed by burning or burying every day. Bury the old tin cans.

Ventilate your bunkhouses. I know many of them have enough cracks to supply the necessary cubic feet of air; but a little more sunlight and a little less crowding, and the danger from spinal meningitis would be reduced to a minimum. Malaria is a disease not common on this north Pacific coast. As mosquitoes are known to be transmitters of malaria, if mosquitoes are frequent about your camp, mosquito netting on bunks and screens on bunk houses are required.

In regard to consumption, I would say no consumptive has any business around a logging camp. For his own sake he should not labor, as it will take all his physical energies to make for his own recovery. In the Milwaukee sanitarium we have 100 per cent. of cures in the first stages; 60 to 40 per cent. later. The consumptive should rest and eat—eat and rest—and breathe the pure outdoor air. The States are getting in line with free sanitariums for the consumptive. In a few years consumption will be one of the lost diseases. In the meantime don't keep a consumptive in your logging camp. Send him to a sanitarium where he has a good show for his life. Professor Norton, of Yale, has suggested to me that in the areas of logged-over lands you could do nothing better than donate or lease a part for tuberculosis patients.

Isolation of Sick.

Diphtheria, smallpox, measles, pneumonia, we often find in camp life, and unless the patient is promptly isolated the whole camp may become infected. Therefore it is strongly advised that each camp have an isolated house and any man sick with a fever should move his blankets out of the bunk house to the isolation house or tent for a few days, or until a physician can see him. In connection with this a small house, say 6 x 10, air-tight as possible, and with racks made of laths, should be provided, where blankets could be spread and disinfected with formaldehyde.

The only other practical suggestion I could make would be that it would be desirable that every man going to work should be examined by a physician and a clean bill of health made a requisite to employment; also that his blankets be fumigated.

Periodical Inspection of Camps.

This is an age of combination and many of the camps are protected by some so-called hospital association. But while you are giving your men sick benefits and death benefits, why not give them health benefits and a decent chance to live? Am I my brother's keeper? The answer of the age is "yes." The American Association for the Advancement of Science through its committee on national health has estimated that the loss to the nation through preventable illness and preventable death reaches the appalling total of \$5,000,000,000, not to mention the anguish and pain. A national society has been formed to induce the Federal Government to place all agencies working for national health under the supervision of a federal department. Health is the greatest asset of a nation. Sickness, aside from its paralyzing pall, reduces the purchasing power of the people \$1,500,000,000. I would bespeak your earnest co-operation toward the national health movement.

In the life history of the human race, from its cradle in central Asia, it reached its highest development in the north-west of Asia, in Palestine and Phœnicia. From Greece to Rome, from Rome to north-western Europe, the race has travelled always toward the setting sun. Now, from the rocky hills of New England and the savannas of the South, the white race has reached its final resting place upon this Pacific coast.

It is to this north-western country that physiographers look confidently forward to the greatest development of the human race. Let us seek to do all that we can. May our virtues blend harmonious in this coming race—our vices be forgot.

Before I say farewell, I would like to add a few words about welfare. Reciprocity is a law of nature. "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." Look after the interests of your men and they will look after your interests. Large corporations are realizing this fact and erecting club houses and gymnasiums for their employees. Some modification of this plan should be installed in every camp, if it is only putting in a bath and laundry. The Japanese army required that every soldier going into battle take a bath and put on clean underwear.

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SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

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IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

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"The Saw is giving the greatest satisfaction—Everyone who sees it run thinks it is a landy and so little trouble to care for it."

"I must let you know I tried your saw; it works fine and I am awfully well satisfied with it; cannot recommend it too highly."

Above were both Famous Burns' Inserted Tooth Saws.

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EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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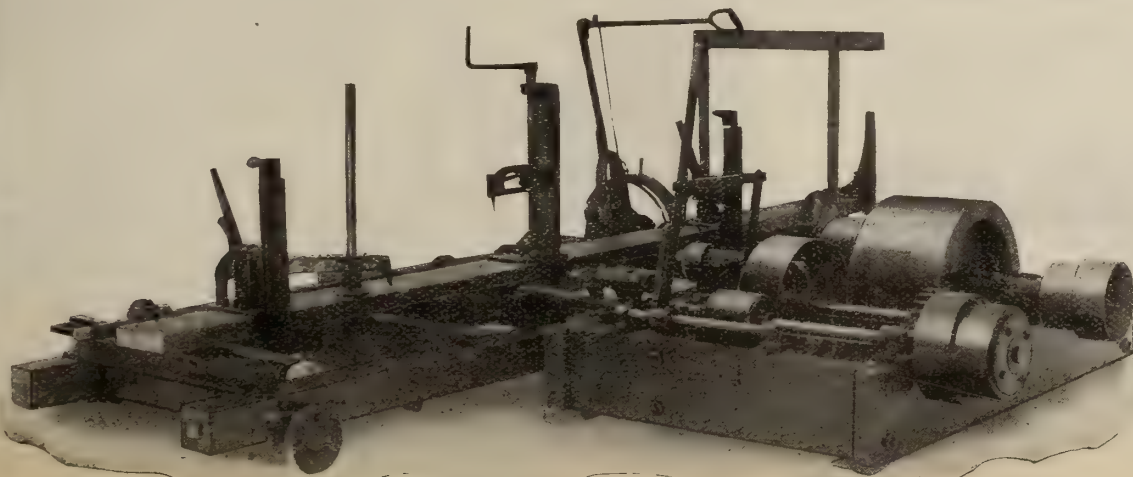
When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

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Wholesale Grocers

Cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

We make them: WHAT? THE ECLIPSE BOARD MILLS, ETC.



If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

We make a speciality of Board Mills with a capacity of from 2000 to 25000 feet of lumber per day. Our chief aim being to make all our machinery in such a way that a customer once secured always stays with us.

Get your eyes on our

Eclipse Board Saw Carriages and Accessories.
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Eclipse Shingle Machines.
Eclipse Board Planers.
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Make your labor more productive by using one of our Eclipse Lath Machines.

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Coaticook, Que.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Wanted

WHITE CEDAR OR JUNIPER LOGS OR lumber in large quantities. Address P.O. Box 986, New Orleans, La. 19

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

SOFT MAPLE, SOFT ELM, ASH, CHESTNUT Basswood and Birch. Will you write us if you have any of the above. THE R.E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 18

Wanted

1st and 2nd Clear Spruce or Norway 10 M ft. 6/4 x 4 and up—20 ft. 5 M ft. 6/4 x 4 and up—22 ft. 18 M ft. 3 x 12—20 ft. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL & LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft, Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

4, 5, 6 AND 8 1/4 NO. 1 COM. AND 1ST AND 2ND Bass, also Log Run Mill Culls out advising how much can furnish, if dry, and how same runs to widths and lengths, with best price on car your shipping station. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL AND LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3x6 and 8-18, and 3x10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 11

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply HODGE & WALLEY, Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

FROM 200,000 TO 300,000 FEET 1 1/2 x 12 1/2 12/16 feet dry, West India Shippers. Address P.O. Box 415, Ottawa, Canada. 11

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont. 11

Wanted—Pulpwood Contract

WE CAN SUPPLY FROM 5 TO 10 THOU- sand Cords of Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood (Exportable), for 1910 delivery by water. For particulars apply to HAND & McNABB, P.O. Box 263, Sault St. Marie, Ont. 17

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm

Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address WILSON LUMBER CO., Toronto. 11

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. 5/8" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. 5/8" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. 5/8" B. Ash C. & B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield Ont. 18

For Sale

ONE HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR Boiler, 72 in diameter, 15 ft. long with 88-3/4 in. tubes. Allowable working pressure, under City of Montreal regulations, 85 lbs. per sq. in. Boiler in good order. 100 to 120 H.P. MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS CO., Montreal. 16

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Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

COMPETENT RIGHT HAND BAND SAW- yer, having excellent references and experience seeks position. Apply Box 779, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SHIPPER wants position to ship by thousand or on salary. Well posted Canadian and British ship- ments. Box 820, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN, WITH BUSI- ness ability and experience seeks position with lumber company with view to learning busi- ness and eventually acting as salesman. Not afraid of work in yard or elsewhere. Box 819, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

POSITION WANTED BY A LUMBER Buyer and Inspector good references fur- nished. Box 816, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

SAW MILL HELP. TWO GOOD BAND SAW setter, one gang sawyer, one edgerman, two planing machine men, also other experienced saw mill help. PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO. LTD., Prince Albert, Sask. 16

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For Sale Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE, latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, waggon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 50 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell to- gether or separate.
For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 11

For Sale

A STEAM SCREW STEAMER, HAVING daily mail, passenger and freight route on Lake Nipissing; with scows, wharfs, store-houses coal sheds, blacksmith shop, and ship yard. For particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls Ont. 18

For Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE SAW MILL ON LAKE Nipissing, with timber range, scows and and alligators complete. For full particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE IN NELSON, B. C., capacity 25 M. Price \$3,600, time if desired, \$500 extra will double capacity. Mild climate. Profit 70 cents per M. Address P. O. Box 91, Nelson, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber Limits For Sale

IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 84 square miles of standing timber, adjoining Lake Winnipeg. These limits are comprised principally of Spruce and Tamarac suitable for marketable lumber, railway ties and poles. In connection with these will be sold a well equipped mill, steamer and two barges. For terms apply to

H. P. MACMAHON, Traders Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man. 17

SALE OF McCormick & Moore Timber Limits

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as one Parcel or separately to suit pur- chasers, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on

**September 30th, 1909,
at 2.30 p. m.**

the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Parcel 1. N. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

Parcel 2. S. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

These limits are surveyed and are easy of access—the Ottawa River and Branches traversing both limits.

Terms 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instal- ments at One (1), Three (3), and Six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustees for Sale. 18



Sale of Timber and Tie Berths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CER- tain timber and tie berths situated in the Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River in the Province of Ontario will be offered sale by public tender on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of September next. For descrip- tions, plans and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the Crown Timber Agents for the above Districts.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister-
Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 15th, 1909. 17

Limits for Sale

FOR SALE, 800 ACRES TIMBER LANDS IN Muskoka, mostly in Hemlock, convenient to railway. Apply Box 802, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

Virgin Forests

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS HAVE brought the vast northern timber tracts close to shipping facilities. The Pine and Pulp of the upper waters of the world famed Ottawa will be manufactured at Haileybury, on navigable Lake Temiskaming on account of competitive shipping facilities. Follow the timber northward, and buy and build while prices are right. Will supply in- formation, maps, etc. Address CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Department, Board of Trade, Haileybury. 17



A QUANTITY OF PINE AND SPRUCE timber situated in the Mississauga Forest Reserve, in the District of Algoma, having been partially damaged by fire, tenders are hereby in- vited for the right to cut said timber. The timber is tributary to the Sable River and the west branch of the Spanish River, and lies north of Townships 125 and and 132, as shown on plan of the north shore of Lake Huron. Tenders will be received up to We nesday, the 15th day of September next. For descriptions, plans, particulars, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to the Crown Timber Agents at Sudbury and Webbwood.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, Aug. 5, 1909.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

Andrew MacCormack Estate and Other Interests

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russel, House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m. the following Timber Limits situate in Block A Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south hal, Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 1/4 square miles; Berth 611, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.

Total 183 3/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Cham- bers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale. 18

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.
Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Lumber at Huntsville

We have in stock for sale a quantity of Mill Cull Stocks and Sidings, also No. 2 Mill Culls.

Huntsville Lumber Co. Limited
Huntsville, Ont.

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BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
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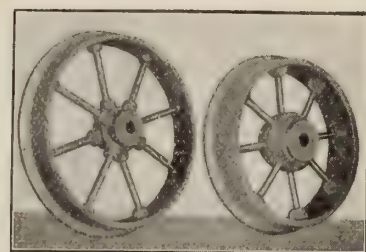
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Immediate Shipment

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200 tons prime 72 lbs. relaying rails with Angles.
40 tons prime 30 lbs. relaying rails with Plates.

For further particulars apply to
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made by 3 processes

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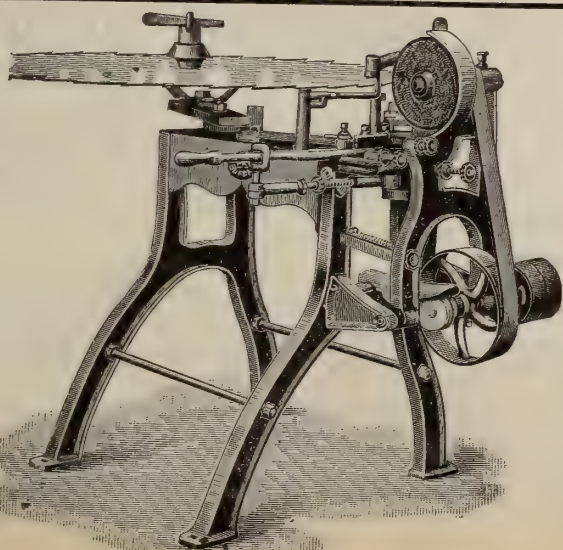
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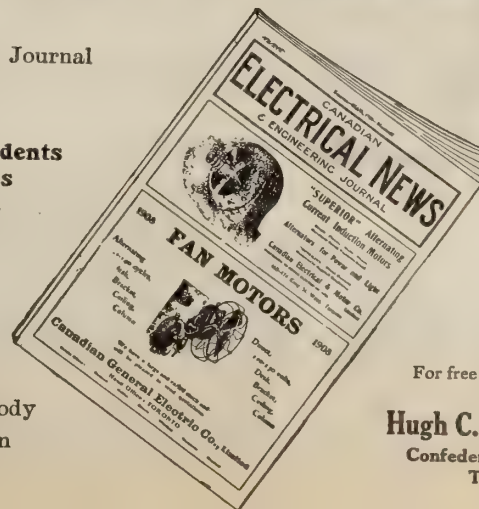


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TORONTO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

There is practically nothing of importance to report regarding the Ontario markets. Prices for all grades of white pine are unchanged and steady. The United States demand continues to be encouraging and the settlement of the tariff is expected to improve it somewhat. Hardwoods are rather dull. This is the dull season and the demand is lagging somewhat. Prices have been shaded accordingly. White ash is a trifle easier for 1-inch and 2-inch at \$55, but black ash is firmer at \$40. Birch is a bit lower at \$24 for 1-inch No. 1 common and better, and \$21 for log run. Basswood is also a bit lower at \$27 for 1-inch No. 1 common and better, and \$25 for log run. Soft elm, No. 1 common and better, 1-inch, and rock elm, No. 1 common and better, 1½-inch to 2-inch, are selling at \$27.50 and \$30 respectively. Soft maple is easier at \$25 for common and better 1½-inch to 3-inch. Oak is firmer. Red plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1-inch, are selling at \$53, 2-inch at \$55, 3-inch at \$60, and 4-inch at \$65. White oak is steady generally and plain 1sts and 2nds, 1-inch, are higher at \$54.

The demand for the lower grades of white pine from the United States has improved in the Ottawa valley. Large quantities of box lumber are in stock and the improvement is much welcomed. Prices for box lumber are firm around \$16 and \$17 per thousand. Higher grades are steady. Lath are improving in demand with prices firm at \$3.50 per thousand for No. 1 white pine, 1¾-inch x 4 feet. Mill run white pine is not so firm, selling at \$2.75.

Eastern Canada

There is quite an improvement in the trade for lath at St. John, both the price and the demand having increased. An increase in price was looked for, but not so early in the season. As a rule, an improvement in the demand for lath comes after the end of the hot weather, and accordingly the present improvement is looked upon as an indication of an active fall trade at higher prices.

St. John stocks of spruce lath are lower than is usual in August, on account of frequent and extensive shipments of dimension which have been in progress during the summer. There are about six and one-half millions of lath in stock at present, two-thirds of which are "dutiabie." The price for lath at present, at St. John, is from \$2.80 to \$2.85 per thousand for "dutiabie." The trade in spruce deals for New York is still dull, but improvement is looked for early in the autumn. St. John demand is only steady and stocks are light, amounting to from twelve to fourteen hundred thousand. American spruce deals are selling at from \$16 to \$16.50 on 3x6 and 3x8, and from \$20 to \$20.50 on 3x10 and 3x12.

The demand for eastern spruce at Boston has been moderately active during the past fortnight. A few of the retail buyers are showing some interest in the market, but so far they have not come up to the higher prices. For frames 9-inch and under the quotations are \$23 to \$24. Sellers of random are asking higher prices, but buyers are holding back and not buying large lots. There is a belief among some of the buyers that by the end of August prices will be a shade easier. The demand for spruce boards is quiet and prices are steady.

At New York, eastern spruce is in a little better demand but there is room for a good deal of improvement still. The yards are stocking slowly and cautiously, as there is a feeling that there will be an advance in prices before long. Shingles are offering freely at Boston but the demand is not large. Tariff conditions have led to free offerings of Canadian shingles. The settlement of the tariff is expected to stop this. Cedar extras have been selling in some cases at from \$3.50 to \$3.75, but the bulk of the sales have been at \$3.50 to \$3.65. Lath are not in active

demand at Boston though prices are gradually growing firmer. A better demand is looked for from now on, from other markets. The price asked for 1½-inch is \$4, and for 1½-inch \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Great Britain

There have been no public auctions of late in London and the holiday season has been on, so that business has been somewhat of a broken nature. The strike among the mill hands in the Baltic is interfering with shipments and the whitewood market at London is feeling the effect, as these shipments have helped to supply the shortage of spruce. Yards are reported to be filling up their supplies, but reports do not indicate that they are getting rid of their new stocks freely. Liner arrivals at Bristol have been fairly large. The spruce deal market at Liverpool is unchanged. Some of the most important St. John shippers are already sold out for the season. There may probably be some large arrivals for Manchester in the early part of August, but as these have already been sold on c.i.f. terms they will not affect the market. At least, they should not do so, as this will be followed by a considerable diminution of arrivals until September and October. With regard to spot value of special sizes, they depend entirely upon what enquiries come to the retailers' hands and whether they can fill them or not.

The Canadian pine deal market is unchanged. There is no weakening in prices of pine goods of any quality or dimension, nor is there likely to be as long as the season of importation lasts and after they advance to winter prices.

At Manchester the arrivals have been heavy of late but the state of trade has not been correspondingly brisk. Large quantities of spruce have been bought to arrive. Stocks are very low. It is believed that this year's imports of spruce will not be so large as a year ago. At Glasgow business is rather quiet. Prices, however, are steady.

United States

The improvement which began some weeks ago in the lumber business generally throughout the United States is still continuing and promises to do so for some time. The railroads are continuing, and even increasing, their demand and the building situation is improving. The factory trade is at the highest point for the year and it is expected that soon the furniture men will be in the market also. The settlement of the tariff uncertainty will be a strong factor in assisting any improvement which manifests itself.

At Chicago there is an improvement in the demand for northern pine which is well justified by the recoveries in hemlock, yellow pine and fir. Shop lumber is in splendid demand and the supply of uppers, it is thought, will scarcely be sufficient for the winter and spring trade. Country yards are making their demands felt more strongly. Many of them are calling for immediate shipments, which is believed to indicate that their stocks are considerably broken. Box makers are asking for more lower grade stuff.

At Minneapolis the past fortnight has witnessed quite an improvement in the demand for northern pine. The fall buying has started about two weeks in advance of the regular time. Even low grade stocks are feeling the benefit of the improvement. No. 4 boards are being held up to \$13. Retail yards are replenishing their stocks before the crop movement. At New York the demand for northern pine is improving only slowly and prices are scarcely steady.

The demand for western woods at Chicago is improving and normal business is expected before long. No. 1 and No. 2 vertical grained flooring have been scarce at fair prices. Spruce finish in No. 2 and better and

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6x10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

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Board of Trade Building, Montreal

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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One of Our Lumber Camps.

We Point With Pride

to the quality of our lumber. Quality and Service are our two hobbies — they are trade-getters for our customers too. Try us with your next order for anything in Norway or White Pine. Do you want a special bill cut in a hurry? Just see how we can hustle it through for you.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

bevelled siding are in excellent demand. Western pine is still strong at Chicago. Red cedar shingles are showing a tendency to advance at Chicago. In some quarters they are reported to have advanced ten cents. Clears, however, can be secured in Chicago at \$3.32 and stars at \$2.79. White cedar shingles are steady with no increase in demand. Lath are firm at Chicago. At Minneapolis shingles have advanced five cents. Wholesalers are asking \$3.19 for clears and \$2.68 for stars, on the 55-cent rate. Cooperage at Chicago continues quiet. Sales of barrels and tierces are not expected to improve until the fall. Staves are also expected to remain unchanged. Hemlock is reported to be recovering at Chicago, while hardwoods are in fair demand, but the orders are largely for small quantities for immediate delivery. At Minneapolis the fall activity in hardwood is already making itself apparent.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Improvement in Lath.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—An improved demand for the lower grades of pine in the United States has quickened trade in the Ottawa valley. As box lumber is the chief sort in stock the prospective buoyancy in the market is welcomed. The new tariff reducing the customs on rough lumber from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand is not regarded as the main reason for the increased inquiries. Manufacturers look upon the situation as decidedly favorable to the lumber trade in general. The price of box lumber is likely to remain firm around \$16 and \$17 a thousand. Mill owners have no fears about the higher grades of pine. The smaller manufacturers are the only ones showing a tendency to cut prices and they have not the supply to fill any large orders. Many of them are doing business with the co-operation of the users of lumber, who put themselves about just to use the sorts turned out of the small mills. A great deal of the local trade is furnished in this way. The price list at the big mills is firm, however, and variations are rare.

A betterment is noticed in the market for lath. The best stock is picked up fast. No. 1 white pine, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch by four feet, is now firm at \$3.50 per thousand. The 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch lath ranks as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, the only actual 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch coming from Whitney. The mill run of white pine is not so firm as the first quality, \$2.75 being the ruling figure at present. The extensive building operations in Ottawa makes a demand for all varieties of lath and mills are turning them out at a wide range of prices and in many sizes. The chief buyers of shingles at present are the farmers in the Ottawa valley, who, encouraged by the outlook for good crops, are building extensively.

The last fortnight has witnessed an upward move in the freight charges on the Ottawa water routes. The Inland Seamen's Union carried lumber at \$2 per thousand in the early spring, but are now asking \$3. Most of the stock shipped lately by barges went at \$2.50 or \$2.75, an advance which counteracts the advantage in the modification of the tariff. The rates will hurt export of cheap lumber to the United States. This and several delays on the part of railways in not getting shipments of shingles into the United States in time to escape the new Customs of 50 cents a thousand, drew considerable attention to transportation problems recently.

J. R. Booth, E. B. Eddy Company and Shepard & Morse are sending away crews to the shanties in preparation for the winter's work. Owing to the extensive fires along the Montreal river, caused by mining, the Shepard & Morse Company has already a gang of 250 men on its limits. The wages so far are the same as last year and plans for the winter operations seem to be just about as extensive as a year ago.

While the terms of the new American tariff were well considered for some time the news that the measure had been actually signed and put into effect by the President brought relief to the Ottawa valley manufacturers in general, although some of the big mill owners do not count much on the effect the new conditions will have on the trade. Still shipments are going through easier now because buyers can no longer ask to have orders held back till the lower customs become effective. Lumbermen had not expected so prompt a finish to the long drawn out campaign, and there were consequently a considerable number of shipments sent away liable to the old tariff, but were admitted at the reduced rates. The extra rates on shingles, however, will offset a good deal of this gain.

For a long time J. R. Booth, who depends on United States consumption for about half his output of some 80,000,000 feet a year, found trade quiet though not backward. He figures on an impetus to business now, though no change in prices. His shingle and lath stock is pretty well sold up and the advance in tariff on these items on the other side can have little effect. The season's production on account of the high water and late start in the spring is going to be nearly 25 per cent. lower than last year, so that he can afford to let stock accumulate, even if the American sales decline under the higher tariff.

W. C. Edwards, who, as well as Mr. Booth, has extensive trade with both the English and American markets, states that the new tariff can

have no appreciable effect on the Canadian lumber trade. He bases this assumption on the fact that of approximately \$800,000,000 worth of lumber made in Canada each year only \$20,000,000 worth goes across the border. He admitted that the higher tariff against shingles and lath could not fail to operate slightly against the Canadian, but, as in the case of rough lumber, the limitation on the trade should keep Canadians from worrying. As to the effect on the local lumber industry in the last year on account of the unsettled state of the American tariff, Senator Edwards said:

"I think any setback to trade was more imaginary than real, though business was a little dull."

Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and local manager of Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, expressed pleasure at having the vexed tariff question ended.

"It is a surprise that the bill has gone through so quickly," he said to the "Canada Lumberman," "but it is good to have the agony over. When it is considered how sensitive the lumber business has been during the last year on account of the deliberations on the tariff, we can readily understand what advantage the settlement of the tariff will be. Buyers on the other side have been more conservative than they would otherwise be. The first benefit from the change will be to stimulate trade in low grades of pine, which are very plentiful in the Ottawa valley. Fortunately the upper grades are able to take care of themselves. Along with the settlement of the tariff we have at present the prospect of bumper crops, which should have a beneficial effect on all the trade."

The Hurdman & Elmitt Lumber Company have been looking forward to the settlement of the tariff for a long time to quicken orders and especially shipments, and join with the trade in welcoming the end of the Customs war.

From New Brunswick's Capital—Effect of the Tariff.

St. John, N.B., August 11.—The last fortnight has been one of many interesting developments, speaking locally as well as generally. The event of most general interest and importance was the adoption of the new tariff bill in the United States with its changes in the duties on long lumber, shingles and lath. The change in the duty on long lumber to \$1.25 per thousand superficial feet is perhaps less important to local manufacturers than at first glance seems to be the case. The amount of the reduction, 75 cents per thousand, will probably have little effect in the way of diverting spruce deals sawn from provincial logs to the American market, although there have been cases in which New Brunswick manufacturers have, during the past year, shipped large and important lots of spruce deals to the New York market, paying the duty thereon of \$2 per thousand feet. Still, though the reduction of 75 cents puts the American market on a basis from which it is more feasible, more apt (by 75 cents per thousand) to enter into the calculations of local shippers of spruce deals of the dutiable sort, it is very improbable that the change will have the result of turning any important quantity toward the New York markets.

The increase of 20 cents per thousand on shingles is, on the other hand, of great importance to local shippers of this line of goods; is, in fact, a much more vital circumstance than the reduction in the duty on the other lines. The shingles cut from American cedar have grown less in volume each year and the output of provincial shingles has increased in proportion, some of the mills owned by Americans having sawn quantities of provincial cedar logs, paying the duty on the shingles sawn therefrom. There is no doubt that the value of provincial cedar logs will suffer as a consequence of the increase in the duty. Thus the resident of Maine who markets his logs in New Brunswick will find them quite as valuable as before but his neighbor on the opposite bank of the St. John river will find that the value of his has shrunk to an important extent. In many cases, of course, local sawmill owners cut their own cedar by contract from limits upon which they own the stumpage, and in such cases they will be obliged to stand the brunt of the change in the duty on the shingles. Indeed, as a matter of fact, it is generally regarded as a change which the manufacturer of dutiable shingles will be obliged to bear practically in its entirety. As few of the lower grades are exported, the "Extras" and "Clears" only are affected.

The reduction of 5 cents per thousand in the duty on provincial lath is regarded as of little importance, while in the right direction. So small an amount could, however, have little consequence of importance in any manner.

In trade circles the fortnight has been an important one, the stimulus in the lath trade, an increase in price and a considerable betterment in the demand for lath being the principal features. The present advance in the price of this line has taken place considerably earlier than was expected, owing to the fact that the trade seldom shows any increased stimulus until the brightening up of business generally following the end of the hot and holiday season. Coming, as it does, at this time it is considered by many in the light of a forerunner of a fall trade that will be productive of a snappy demand and high values.

Local stocks of spruce lath are no doubt lower than is usual at this time of year, shipments throughout the summer having been frequent and considerable in dimension. The total local stocks at present would

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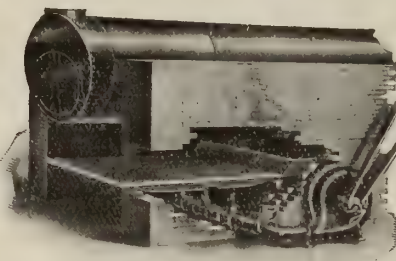
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EDGINGS

Ontario

F. W. Beach will rebuild his mills near Iroquois which were recently destroyed by fire.

The E. B. Eddy Company have begun the hiring of men for spruce limits on the Rouge river. J. R. Booth also has sent men away, paying \$30 a month, a wage which last year was given only to his pick men.

The Spiesz Furniture Company, Limited, Hanover, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. Incorporators, H. and J. J. Spiesz, G. Boettger, B. F. Ahrens, F. Becker and W. Robertson, all of Hanover, Ont.

An examination of those desiring to qualify as cullers, to measure timber cut on Crown lands, was held at North Bay and Kenora on August 12. Examinations will also be held at Arnprior on August 19th, and at Thessalon on August 26th.

The Madera Company, Limited, has been incorporated under Dominion charter to carry on business as lumber dealers and manufacturers, etc. Provisional directors: J. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Gowans, H. Chambers, R. M. Coates, E. A. Dyer, G. H. Cassels, Toronto. Capital, \$5,000,000.

The Kent Cooper Company, Collingwood, are erecting a new sawmill. The company hope to have the mill ready for operation about the middle of September. It is expected that between a million and a half feet of lumber will be cut this fall. They will employ between 25 and 30 men. The company recently received its first instalment of logs, a raft containing 45,000 pieces of hemlock, from French river. For convenience of storage, they have been divided, a part being put into the pond at Charlton's mill and the balance in the pond in front of the new mill property.

Eastern Provinces

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands for Quebec, declared recently that the stumpage duties would be considerably increased at the next session of the Legislature, and action would be taken to prevent the exportation of pulpwood.

Recent incorporations include: H. Walters & Sons, Limited, Hull, Que., capital \$350,000, to manufacture contractors' and lumbermen's tools. Incorporators, M. P. Walters and J. E. Gravelle, both of Hull, Que.; J. W. Walters, H. I. Thomas and J. Walters, jr., all of Ottawa.

Rhodes-Curry Company, Limited, Amherst, N.S., capital \$3,000,000, have been incorporated to take over the business of Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited, general merchants, lumber and timber merchants, contractors, etc. Incorporators, E. F. Surveyor, K.C., G. V. Cousens, F. C. Clarke, S. B. Hammond and H. G. Boyle, all of Montreal.

Tenders are being received until Sept. 1st for the purchase of the Joseph Villeneuve Company, at St. Romuald, Levis county, Quebec. The property, factory, machinery and supply of wood, including 350,000 feet of spruce, 80,000 feet of pine, and 90,000 feet of cherry, will be sold, also a quantity of panelling, flooring and manufactured spruce, cherry, mouldings, etc. Tenders are being received by J. B. Bourassa, St. Romuald.

A new lumber company has been organized in Bridgewater, N.S., called the Bridgewater Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000. The members are Nathan Veinot, Boehner Bros., Edward Zwicker & Sons and others. The officers of the company are Nathan Veinot, president; James Zwicker, vice-president; Geo. A. Boehner, secretary-treasurer; Fred Boehner, managing director. J. W. Margeson is solicitor for the company. The head office is at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

It is reported that the Aberdeen mill property at Fredericton will shortly be disposed of by the Messrs. Fraser & Sons to the Stetson Cutler Company, of St. John. J. Cutler, a representative of the company, was in Chatham, N. B., recently, and intimated that it was the intention of the company to go into the manufacture of pulp if a suitable place at Fredericton could be secured. If this deal carries it will probably mean the erection of a large pulp mill at Fredericton.

The Chaleur Bay Mills, at Mission Point, Que., have been totally destroyed by fire. The fire started under the mill between the engine house and mill, and it is supposed to have been caused by a heated journal. It spread to the lumber piles near the mill and these were burned, but about five million feet of high grade lumber piled on the wharf and vicinity were uninjured. The exposed sides and tops of piles were covered with sails and blankets and kept wet while the fire raged. The engine and boiler house, which was of concrete construction, was not damaged. This mill was built about six years ago, and was one of the finest in Eastern Canada. It was built on massive concrete abutments and was equipped with the most modern machinery. Mr. David Champeaux is the manager of the company, whose principle stock holders reside at Portland and Bangor, Maine. The mill was valued at \$138,000. The insurance is \$50,000 on the mill and \$40,000 on the lumber. Negotiations are under way to procure one of the Richard Company's mills to complete the season's sawing.

The Forest and Lands Department of the Province of Quebec has decided to dispose of all timber on a strip one mile wide along the National Transcontinental from Latuque, near Quebec, to the western limits of the province, and tenders will be asked for at an early day. The aim of the department is to assist the builders of the Grand Trunk Pacific in getting their supply of timber and at the same time taking advantage of a good opportunity of adding a fair sum to the provincial treasury funds. The strip of land will be divided into sections of thirty and forty miles and special prices will be asked. The privilege of cutting the timber will be sold for only five years, and will not be renewed at the expiration of that term. The initial prices will be \$5 a mile against \$3, as it is now, for common timber land, and the stumpage duty will be \$5 a thousand feet of pine, against \$1.30, as it is now for other lands, and \$3 for spruce, against 65 cents, as it is elsewhere. On railroad ties the duty will be 5 cents each, against 2 cents, as it is now on other Crown lands. It is expected that the province will realize between \$200,000 and \$300,000 from those lands.

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Limited

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Ask us about our Dry stock good length and width of

Log Run Maple

We have about 100,000 feet M.C.O. of 4/4.

If you are in the market for Sound Wormy

Chestnut

get prices on 500,000 each of 4/4 and 6/4 and 50,000 feet of 8/4.

And then we have some Common and Better

Chestnut

in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 of which there are 4 cars. We want to ship this quickly.

How are you fixed on Common and Better

Red Oak

We have 5 cars of 6/4 and a car of 4/4 and 8/4 all dry and good lengths and widths.

Get an order in early for

Log Run White Oak

We only have 7 cars of 4/4 and 4 cars of 5/4—dry.

Here is some Common and Better

Poplar

about 350,000 ft. altogether 5/4 stock which will run from 40% to 50% No. 1 Common, 25% Saps 10% Cull, balance 1 and 2 soft yellow Poplar.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

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It runs 50 M feet of 6/4, 36 M feet of 8/4, 35 M feet of 10/4, 16 M feet of 3 inch, and 25 M feet of 4 inch.

Another chance of Heart Rived

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300,000 each of 7 x 24 and 6 x 20.

There is a lot of

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at one of our outside points—
150,000 feet of 5/8 No. 1 Common
60,000 " " " 24" and up 1 and 2
70,000 " " " 18" " " "
150,000 " " 4/4 No. 1 Common
75,000 " " " Saps
36,000 " " 5/4 18" and up 1 and 2
10,000 " " " 24" " " "
80,000 feet 6 and 8/4 Com. and Better

Western Canada

The Pioneer Lumber Company have purchased six lots on Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, for a lumber yard site.

T. D. Robinson & Sons, of Winnipeg, have been awarded by the city, a contract for the supply of \$1,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure, at \$21.025.

The Hunting Lumber Company, of Vancouver, B.C., have been allowed ninety days in which to vacate all city property occupied by them near Columbia avenue and Front street on the south side of False creek.

The Great West Show Case & Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been organized at Edmonton, Alta., and will erect a factory in that city at a cost of \$50,000. Thos. H. Miller and Wm. Morris are interested.

Matthew G. Curran, D. McCleave, D. W. Nickercher, W. Wilson and Hugh R. Patriache, all of Winnipeg have been incorporated as "British American Mills & Timber Company, Limited," with a capitalization of \$25,000.

A timber deal of considerable importance has been closed in Seattle, Wash., which involves the purchase of 60,000 acres, largely yellow fir and cedar, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, 140 miles north of Vancouver, by those interested in the Edgar Lumber Company, Wesson, Ark., and the Freeman-Smith Lumber Company, Millville, Ark., and associates, among whom is C. A. Buchner, of Hamburg, Ark., formerly with the Crossett Lumber Company, Crossett, Ark. The tract is the final grouping of a number of small holdings into one large tract.

The newly created British Columbia Forestry Commission will commence its sessions at the beginning of the present month. At each point the commission will discuss questions with men of practical knowledge, and consider means of preserving the forest and timber resources of the province. Reforestation, fire protection and the present system of licensing timber areas will be the principal matters discussed. The dates of the sittings will be as follows: Victoria, Aug. 16, 17 and 18; Nanaimo, Aug. 19; Vancouver, Aug. 23, 24, 25 and 26; New Westminster, Aug. 27 and 28; Kamloops, Aug. 30; Vernon, Sept. 8 and 9; Revelstoke, Sept. 10 and 11; Nelson, Sept. 13; Cranbrook, Sept. 14 and 15; Fernie, Sept. 16; Grand Forks, Sept. 17.

Owing to action on the part of British Columbia sawmill men, the Railway Commission has notified the forestry department that it will send an inspector to British Columbia to look into the matter of the failure of railways to use screened smokestacks. The department has received a detailed report from the sawmills in British Columbia, which have kept tab on forest fires, and it is stated that every few days sparks from engines have started fires. Corroborative evidence is cited in the fact that back from the railways the fire loss is comparatively small, while along the lines, especially in the Kootenay, where the grades are heavy and much live coal is belched out of the locomotives, fires rage almost continually during the dry weather. For their own protection, the mills have kept patrols directly along the railways, with the result that many fires were nipped.

The Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company, of Victoria, B.C., on July 27th combined their entire interests with the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of Vancouver. The former own 55,669 acres of pulp limits at Quatsino Sound, a 25,000-inch water record on Marble Creek, and valuable foreshore rights. The new company will carry out the plans of the Quatsino Sound Company and erect a plant on Quatsino for the manufacture of newspaper and wrapping paper only. Another plant, which will open for business in a few weeks at Port Mellon, B.C., will be exclusively used for the manufacture of fine grades of paper. The amalgamation will render possible more economical administration on the part of both concerns. The shareholders of the Quatsino concern will exchange their stock for seven per cent. preference stock in the Port Mellon Company.

E. B. Kurtz, president of the American Finance & Security Company, of New York; W. R. Welsh, timber broker, New York, and his western representative, F. J. King, Seattle, Wash., were in Vancouver last week and went up to Howe Sound to inspect a large cedar and fir proposition. The area consists of 28 sections. Four cruisers accompany the party to check up the original report. At the conclusion of this trip the party will proceed to Vancouver island, where various tracts of timber owned by different individuals, as well as by the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be inspected. The area it is proposed to acquire consists of about 100,000 acres adjacent to and north of Cowichan lake. If the deals come to a successful conclusion two large sawmills and a 30-mile railway will be built. Last winter, Mr. Welsh, who is senior partner of the firm of Lyons & Welsh, New York, sold the Jordan river timber limits on Vancouver island to a syndicate of Michigan capitalists.

The Barnett-McDonald lumber and shingle mill, on Lulu Island, near New Westminster, B.C., was recently burned; loss about \$100,000; insurance \$55,000. The fire was discovered by the night watchman shortly after coming on duty. The city firemen on arrival found the water supply defective, and the fire raged unchecked until the arrival of the Fraser River Lumber Company's fire steamer Senator Jansen. The dry kiln, the greater part of the lumber, and the outbuildings were saved. The plant will be rebuilt as speedily as possible, the firm owning valuable timber limits. The same day the sawmill at Abbotsford, B.C., owned by Willbank & McPherson, was burned at 3 p.m. The mill was closed down for the afternoon, some Hindus remaining to load lumber. The blaze started in a pile of sawdust near the planer and swept through the mill and yard, fanned by a stiff breeze, causing a loss of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The yard contained one million feet of lumber. The mill will be rebuilt.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch states that the deal for a large tract of timber and farming land in the Cowichan lake district, which has been hanging for some time between an American company and the C.P.R., is now all but consummated. The transaction involves a number of features which make it of interest. First, it insures the opening up of what is believed to be the finest timber valley in the province—a valley which will keep the railway in freights for half a century. Second, it involves the early construction of the much desired C.P.R. extension to Cowichan lake, affording quick access to a splendid sporting area and to lands of great fertility. It will also mean the abandonment of the Cowichan river as a highway for the conveyance of logs, and its preservation as a trout stream. One clause of the contract now pending provides that the company shall erect a large mill, presumably on Cowichan bay, and another at Cowichan lake, and that as soon as the company is ready to ship its logs and lumber the railway will have facilities provided for transferring them to the bay by rail. It is also understood that a very advantageous freight rate on these logs has been secured from the company, and that this rate will be available for all shippers who wish to take advantage of it. The Cowichan district has been practically untouched by the lumbermen, for although of great wealth the Chemainus and other lumbering concerns have contented themselves with holding their reserves there for the future.

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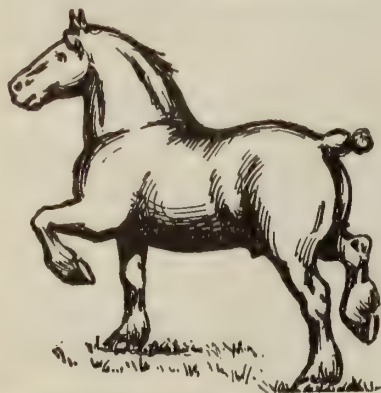
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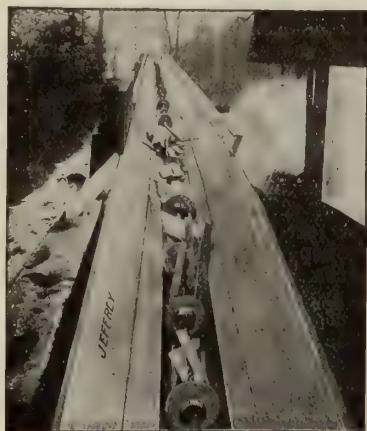


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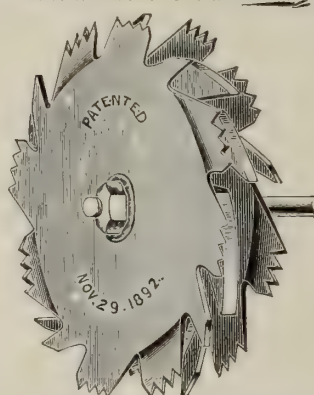
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

aggregate to six and one-half millions, of which two-thirds is dutiable stock. The local value of lath at present writing is from \$2.80 to \$2.85 per thousand for the dutiable article.

The local trade in spruce deals for export to the New York markets has been marked by a long season of monotony, there having been little up or down in any phase of the business throughout the summer months. Generally speaking, the early autumn is expected to bring interesting developments in this portion of the lumber trade. Local demand has been steady although marked by no particular snap. Shipments have been frequent but production has been lighter than usual because of the fact that two of the local mills owned by Americans are sawing provincial logs exclusively. Local stocks are moderately light, from twelve to fourteen hundred thousand would properly describe the quantities of this line of goods on the local wharves. The local value of "American" spruce deals ranges from \$16 to \$16.50 on 3 x 6 and 3 x 8, and from \$20 to \$20.50 on 3 x 10 and 3 x 12.

Boundary Marking in the Forest Reserves.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, and Mr. A. Knechtel, of the Forestry Branch, are making extended visits to Manitoba and the West. Mr. Campbell has inspected the fire patrol service in the forest reserves near Prince Albert and other points in the West. On August 5 and 6 he attended the irrigation convention at Lethbridge, and he hoped also to attend the national irrigation convention at Spokane, August 9th to 14th.

Mr. Knechtel, speaking of the work of the forestry branch, in an interview, said:

"One of the matters which we have in hand this summer is the locating of the boundary line on various forest reserves of the prairie provinces. From time to time timber is stolen from these reserves and when the matter is investigated the guilty parties usually claim that they were innocent of any intention to defraud, that they were not aware where the line of demarcation was. The department is now making the line clear, marking it with a series of iron stakes. Lines are being cut through the forests, eight feet wide, and roads are being constructed. The low places on these roads are being filled with brush, so that a waggon can be driven about the reserve. In case of fire the men engaged can be driven by these roads, from point to point, and in case of fire coming in from the prairies, these roads can be advantageously used as points from which back firing can be done. In the Spruce Wood reserve, near Brandon, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railways have just completed the plowing of fire-guards along their rights-of-way. These guards are being plowed on many of the reserves, and one has just been completed around the Cypress Hills forest reserve in Alberta.

"This year there have been very few fires on any of the reserves and those which broke out have been quickly extinguished. The only fire of any consequence was one on the Riding mountains, and in this case there was very little heavy timber destroyed, although smaller trees, chiefly poplar, were burned. No spruce nor pine were destroyed."

New Freight Rates Objected to by U.S. Coast Mills.

Sweeping reductions in the rates on forest products from points in Montana to the consuming markets in North and South Dakota, western Minnesota, Nebraska and other middle western States, with no corresponding reductions from coast shipping points, are contained in the new transcontinental freight bureau lumber and shingle tariff, which becomes effective on August 15. The new tariff also shows that the northern roads, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, have made sharp reductions on rates to points in the middle west to which the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound road cut the rates on lumber and shingles. Lumbermen declared recently that the new schedules will be disastrous to coast mills, and are likely to result in the loss of more trade than did the efforts of the transcontinental lines to advance the rates from coast points two years ago, which, after much litigation, the lumbermen were able to head off in a large measure.

For the purpose of affording protection against fire in the forests of Idaho and Washington, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad is equipping about forty of its locomotives as oil burners. H. B. Earling, general superintendent of the company, says that if the railway could avoid fires by precaution there would never be a burned stump along the line of the road. The oil burners will be used on two divisions in the Bitter Root mountains and between Seattle and Cleelum, in the Cascades.

The business of the J. C. McLaren Belting Company, Montreal, has been reorganized under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada. The business was established in 1856 and conducted since 1895 under a Quebec charter. It will now be carried on under one management for the whole of Canada, with head office and factory at Montreal and branches at Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The company report that their business is being operated without interruption and that having recently increased their plant they are better equipped than ever to execute promptly all orders for belting, card clothing, reeds and mill supplies.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Interested parties will note, the load taken in one trip.

Figure it out yourself and the saving will surprise you.

It will pay for itself



Our descriptive catalogue gives you further surprising results.

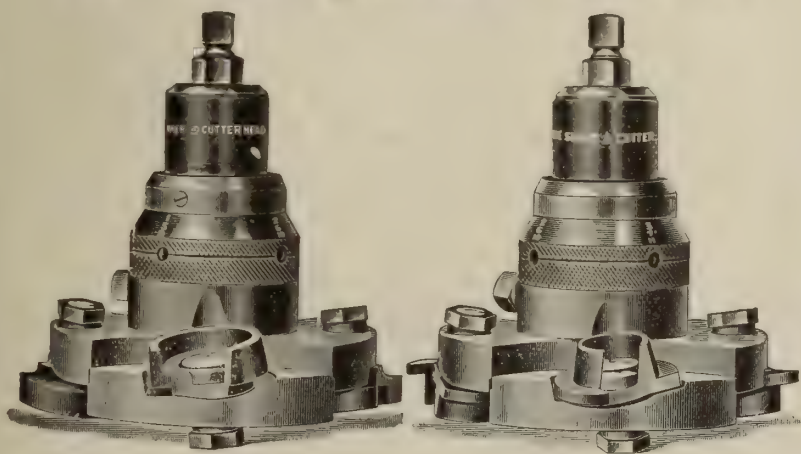
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Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

A Popular Cutter Head for a Popular Service



That of matching single tongue and groove flooring, ceiling or plank, with bits interchangeable and readily set up by a standard guage to bring all the tool edges into equal cutting relation around the head centre. This forms first of all a perfect cutting tool wherein every cutter does its share of the work—no more. The cutters being circular and secured to inclined bit seats establishes a system of perfect edge and point clearance, enabling them to cut in any lumber without binding or burning the wood.

Every practical man should understand the use of THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD. We publish a large catalogue giving full description of the tools as well as many hints to practical men. Send for a copy free. Address

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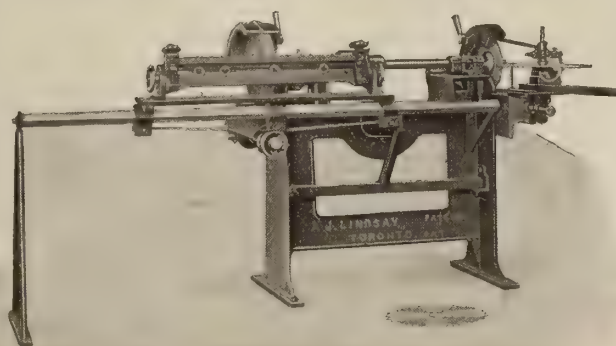
Want to Buy

One carload 1st and 2nd Hard Maple 5 in. x 18½ in., 10 ft. 6 in to 12 ft. long. Square edged. Free of centre and shakes.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in. In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up, wide. Coffin lengths.

Lindsay Automatic Universal Woodworker's Grinder



for Saws, Knives, &c.

Does the entire grinding of the shop instead of standing idle 5½ days out of 6.

Most up-to-date machine on the market.

Prices and full particulars on application to

A. J. LINDSAY, 55 Gould Street, Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

inch Pine cuts & better...	\$40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	53 00	55 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	44 00	47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	46 00	49 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Cuts and Better...	33 00	35 00
2 inch No. 2 Cuts and Better...	35 00	37 00
1 1/2 inch Pine Dressing and better shorts...	24 00	27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common...	22 00	23 00
1 x 6 common...	22 00	24 00
1 x 8 common...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 box...	21 00	23 00
1 x 10 common and dressing...	29 00	31 00
1 x 12 common...	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull sidings...	19 00	20 00
2 x 10 common...	25 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	26 00	28 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	24 00	26 00
1 inch mill run sidings...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	18 50	20 00
1 inch dead cull sidings...	12 50	13 50
1 1/2 inch flooring...	25 00	27 00
Spruce mill run...	20 00	21 00
Spruce mill culls...	14 00	15 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.	14 00	15 00
2 x 4 to 8 in., 10 to 16 ft.	16 00	16 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.	19 00	20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried...	52 00	67 00
Clear in. B.C. cedar air dried boat lumber...	55 00	70 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2'...	\$55 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2'...	40 00
Ash, black No. 1 common and better 1'...	26 00
Ash black log run Birch, No. 1 common and better 1'...	25 00
Birch log run Birch, No. 1 common and better, 1 1/2 to 2'...	24 00
Birch, 3 to 4'...	21 00
Birch, 1 1/2 1sts & 2nds Basswood, No. 1 common and better, 1'...	26 00
Basswood, No. 1 common and better, 1 1/2 to 2'...	27 00
Basswood mill run Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better 1 1/2 to 2'...	25 00
Soft Elm log run Soft Elm, common and better 1'...	28 00
Soft Elm, mill run Rock Elm, No. 1 common and better 1'...	20 00
	30 00
Rock Elm, 1 1/2 to 2'...	42 00
Soft maple, common and better 1'...	20 00
Soft maple common & better 1 1/2 to 3'...	22 50
Hard Maple 1 1/2 x 4' and up 16 No. 1 common and better 1'...	25 00
Hard Maple 4' x 4' 10' to 16' common and better...	22 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds 1'...	32 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 2'...	53 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 3'...	55 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4'...	60 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds, 1'...	65 00
Oak, white, 1 1/2 x 6' and up 10/16...	54 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds 1'...	80 00
Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 to 2'...	82 00
Hickory 1sts and 2nds hvy 1 1/2 to 3' 62 00...	72 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in. and up...	42 00	46 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2" x 8' and up...	50 00	54 00
2" x 7" and up...	48 00	50 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up...	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1" and 1 1/2"...	32 00	34 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"...	38 00	42 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7' and up...	35 00	37 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"...	28 00	30 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"...	40 00	43 00
2" to 9" A Siding...	42 00	45 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings...	36 00	40 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	22 00	26 00
Pine, 8 s.c. and better 12' to 16'...	23 00	25 00
Pine, 7 up s.c. sidings...	21 50	25 00
Pine, s.c. strips...	19 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. shorts...	17 00	19 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 4...	20 00	21 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 5...	21 00	22 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 6...	22 00	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 7...	22 00	23 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 8...	23 00	25 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 9...	23 00	24 00
Pine, s.c. and better, 1 x 10...	24 00	26 00
Pine, box boards...	15 00	18 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "...	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn...	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "...	20 00	22 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10'...	22 00	23 00
Pine mill culls...	16 00	19 00
Pine O. culls...	10 00	13 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out...	17 00	19 00
Spruce, 1' x 4' & up...	15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1' stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10'...	17 00	19 00
Spruce 1' clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 00
Hemlock...	13 00	15 00
Tamarac...	14 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out...	18 00	20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out...	22 00	26 00
Birch...	18 00	20 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1 1/2, 2'...	20 00	24 00
Ash, black common and better, 1' to 2'...	25 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4'...	3 00	3 50
No. 2 white pine 1 1/2" x 4'...	2 00	2 50
Lath, mill run white pine...	2 75	3 00
Spruce, mill run...	2 25	2 50
Red pine mill run...	2 25	2 50
No. 1 white pine 1" x 4'...	2 50	3 00
No. 2 white pine 1" x 4'...	1 75	2 00
Spruce mill run 1"...	1 75	2 00
Red Pine mill run 1"...	1 75	2 00
Tamarac mill run 1 7/8"...	1 75	2 00
Basswood 1"...	2 00	2 25
Hemlock 1 1/2"...	1 75	2 00
3 1/2" Lath...	1 00	1 25
Pine Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"...	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18"...	2 75	3 25
xx, 18"...	1 50	1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"...	4 25	4 50
Clear Butt, 18"...	3 00	3 25
x, 18"...	1 50	1 75
Railway ties...	0 42	0 50
No. 2 Railway Ties...	20 00	25 00
Spruce logs (pulp)...	12 00	14 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. I. S. AND T. E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	14 00	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	16 50	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 10	17 00	17 50	20 50	19 00
2 x 12	17 50	17 50	21 50	21 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	\$19 00
2 x 4-14-16	19 00
2 x 4-10-18-20	21 00
2 x 6	19 00
2 x 8	19 00

Common Boards

4 inch	\$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce...	4 75
No. 2 " " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10	23 00	22 00
3 x 12	23 50	24 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 50	22 50
8 x 8	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. I. S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$20 00
18 to 32 ft.	22 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	21 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	24 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	26 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	25 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	25 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	25 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	25 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00	1 50
30 " " " "	1 40	3 25
35 " " " "	2 25	4 00
40 " " " "	4 25	4 75
45 " " " "	7 50	10 50
55 " " " "	11 00	13 50
60 " " " "	16 50	

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	40	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal...	70	72

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	60	65
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ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65	70
30 to 35 feet...	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality...	25	
Average 16 inch...	35	

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	00
15 "	22	24
16 "	27	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up...	17 00	per ft.
Odments...	15 00	
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18 00	
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SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	50 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	55 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2" "	62 00
2" and 2" "	64 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	54 00
8/4 " " " "	57 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	47 00
8/4 " " " "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	42 00
8/4 " " " "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide...	44 00
1 1/2 in. " "	51 00
1 1/2 in. " "	53 00
2 in. " "	56 00
2 1/2 and 3' " "	75 00
4 in. " "	80 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	29 00
1 1/2 " " "	39 00
1 1/2 " " "	41 00
2 1/2 " " "	45 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4' " "	60 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 " "	31 00
2 1/2 " " "	31 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4' " "	40 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	24 00
1" x 5"	26 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2"	20 00	27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	15 00
No. 2...	14 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50	2 00
No. 2, 48"	3 50	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00	

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32'...	\$24 80
10 x 20	30 80
8 x 20	27 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring	40 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	40 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring	31 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring	29 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	21 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	18 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16	20 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16	19 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. I. S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$27 00
" 2 " " "	21 00
" 3 " " "	18 50
" 4 " " "	15 50
" 5 " " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	\$2.80
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine	\$3.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.

Uppers 4/4 to 10/4	\$88 00	Dressing 5/4	46
6/4 to 12/4	93 00	5/4 x 10	51
Selects 4/4 to 8/4	78 00	5/4 x 12	52
10/4 to 12/4	90 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58
Fine Common 4/4	56 00	6/4	58
5/4	62 00	8/4	58
6/4	62 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47
8/4	64 00	6/4	47
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	48 00	8/4	47
5/4	55 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46
6/4	57 00	1 x 6 & 8	35
8/4	60 00	1 x 10	37
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	33 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	33
5/4	41 00	1 x 10	35
6/4	45 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	27
8/4	49 00	1 x 10	29
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	35 00	Box 1 x 6 & up	24
6/4	35 00	1 x 10	24
8/4	35 00	1 x 12	26
		1 x 13 & up	21

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that quality and general satisfaction are what count in building up and keeping a satisfied constituency. Now just a word as to where we come in. We own extensive timber lands and mills in the Province of Quebec and through the application of the most modern methods and personal supervision to manufacture we can say unqualifiedly that our Spruce and Shingle products are the kind that suit. We're satisfied and you will be if you give them a trial. They are "Quality Lumber and Shingles" and that's all we aim to sell you. Send us an inquiry.

Quebec Spruce New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

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Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

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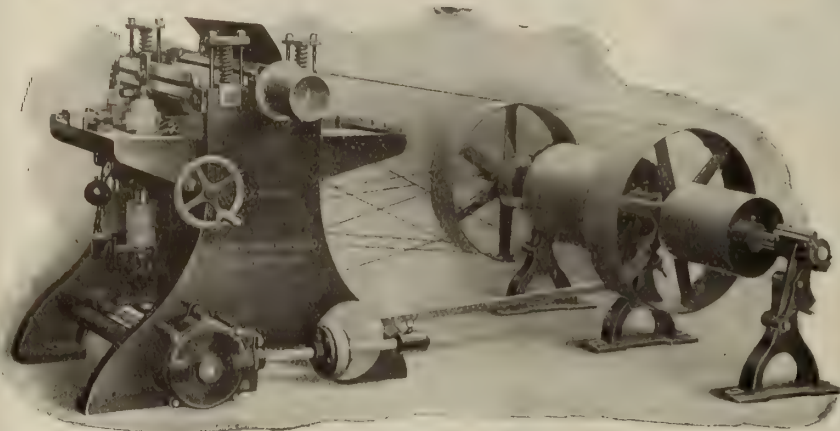
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Weight 1,800 pounds.
Price at factory only **\$230.00**
Just the thing for neighborhood work
Fully guaranteed.

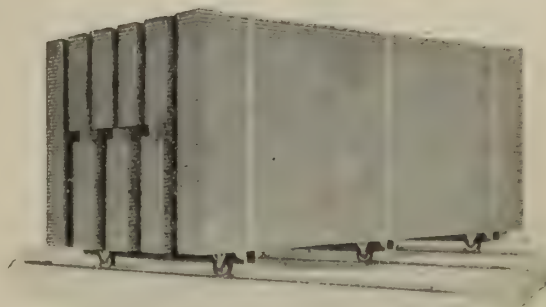
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20" "Paragon" \$376.12. 24" Double "Monitor" \$590.00.
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Solid forged steel cylinders slotted four sides.

The reversible as well as the variable feature of the feed puts our machines in a class by themselves.

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Natural Draft Moist Air System
Steel Roller Bearing Trucks
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Hot Blast Heating Systems

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Long Logs

and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the

McGiffert Log Loader

It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.

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SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with
flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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Saws, Tools and Files

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And the Confidence placed in the Quality and Efficiency of the DISSTON BRAND shall be as well-deserved in the future as it has been during the past SIXTY-NINE YEARS.



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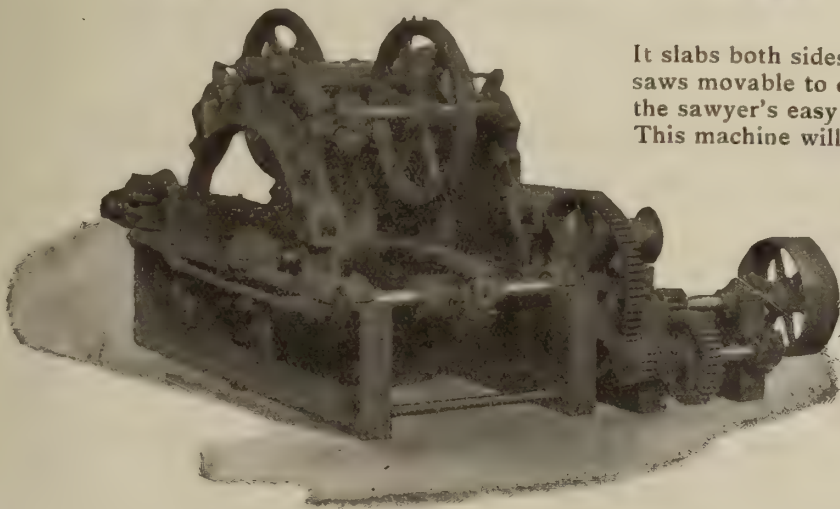
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO INQUIRE INTO THE MERITS OF OUR

New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

WE CAN ALSO INTEREST YOU IN

Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

Our **Triumph Turbines** are unexcelled. They will give more power than any other Water Wheel on the market.

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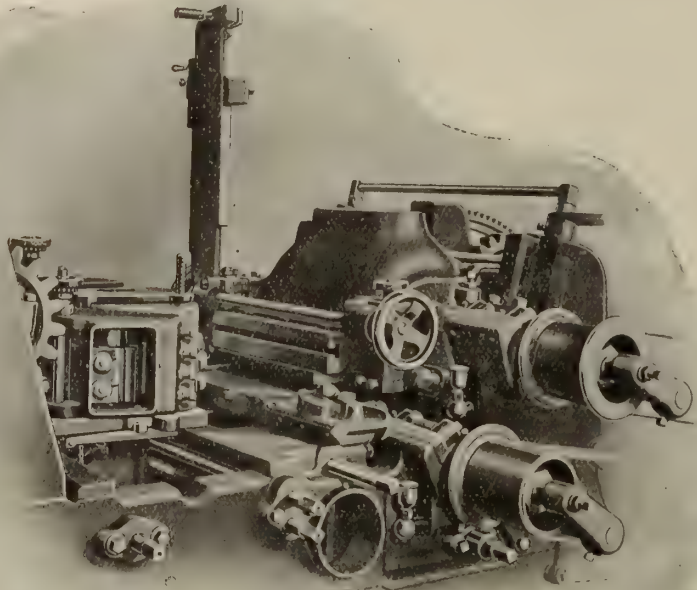
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H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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Truing the Knives on a Woods Planer



In less than three minutes the knives on both heads can be trued on a Woods Planer equipped with Truing Devices (patented July 2, Dec. 10 and 17, 1907). What is more, it can be done without stopping the machine or disturbing any adjustments. You can then be absolutely sure that all the knives are cutting exactly alike and that there is nothing to prevent feeding at a rate as much over 100 feet per minute as you desire.

Top and Bottom Truing Devices out of Use on a Planer and Matcher

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston

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NEW ORLEANS

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The Planer Specialists

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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

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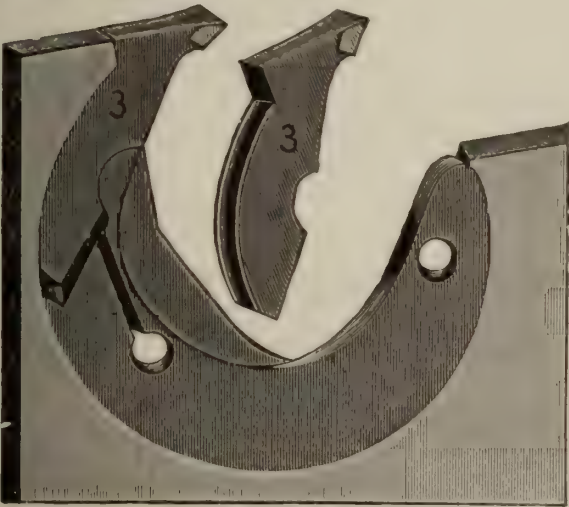
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We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

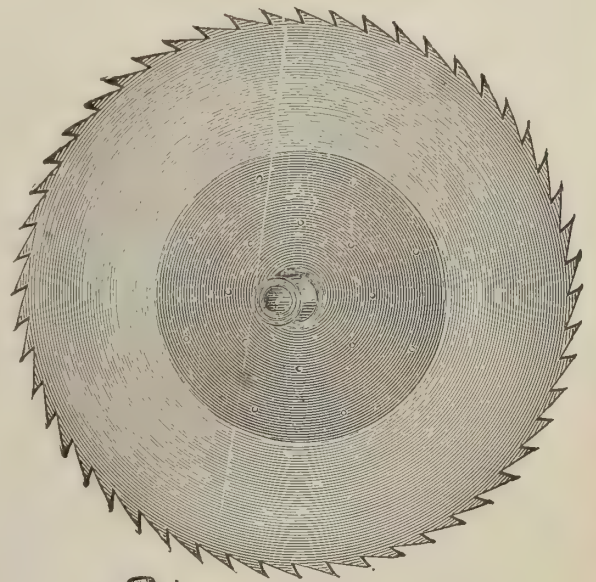
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

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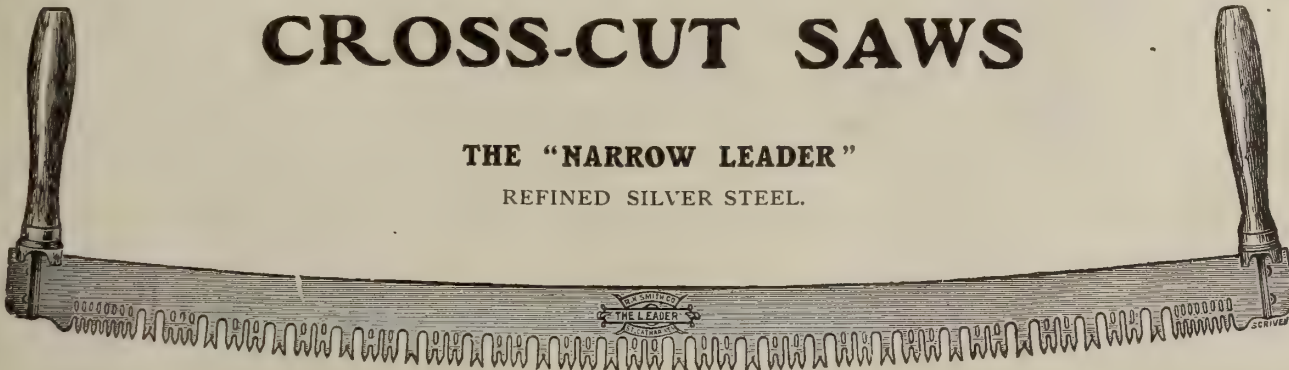
The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



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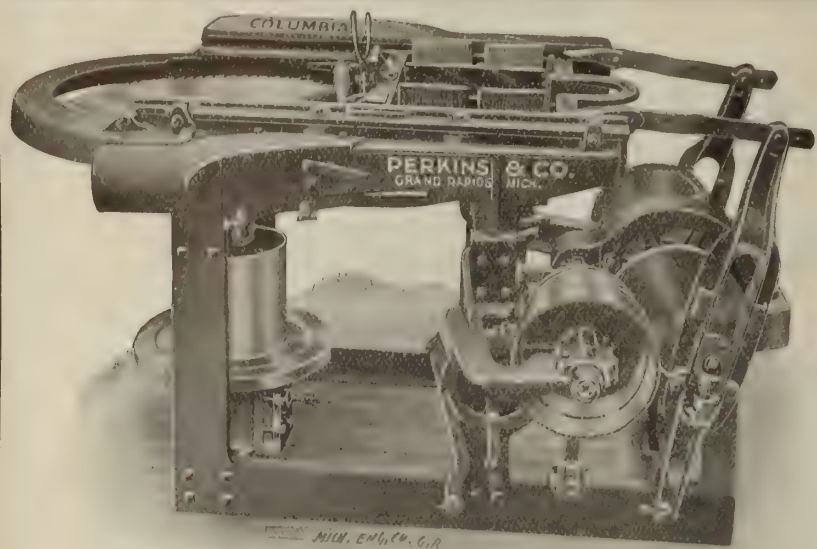
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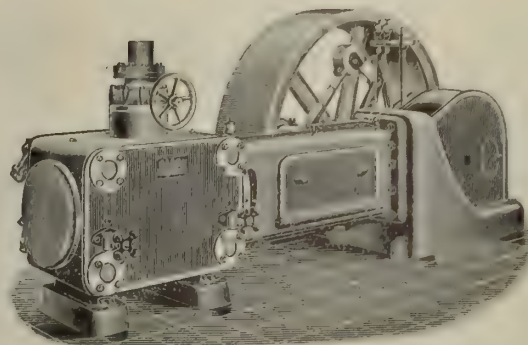
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has greater capacity and is safer and easier for operator to handle, than any other shingle machine made.

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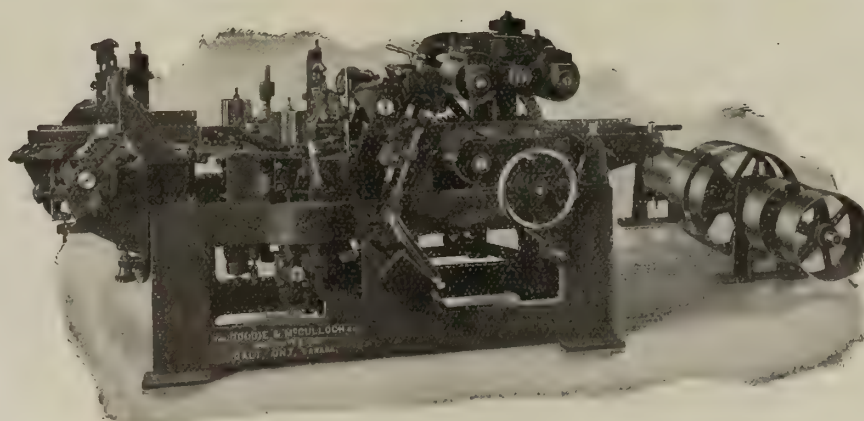
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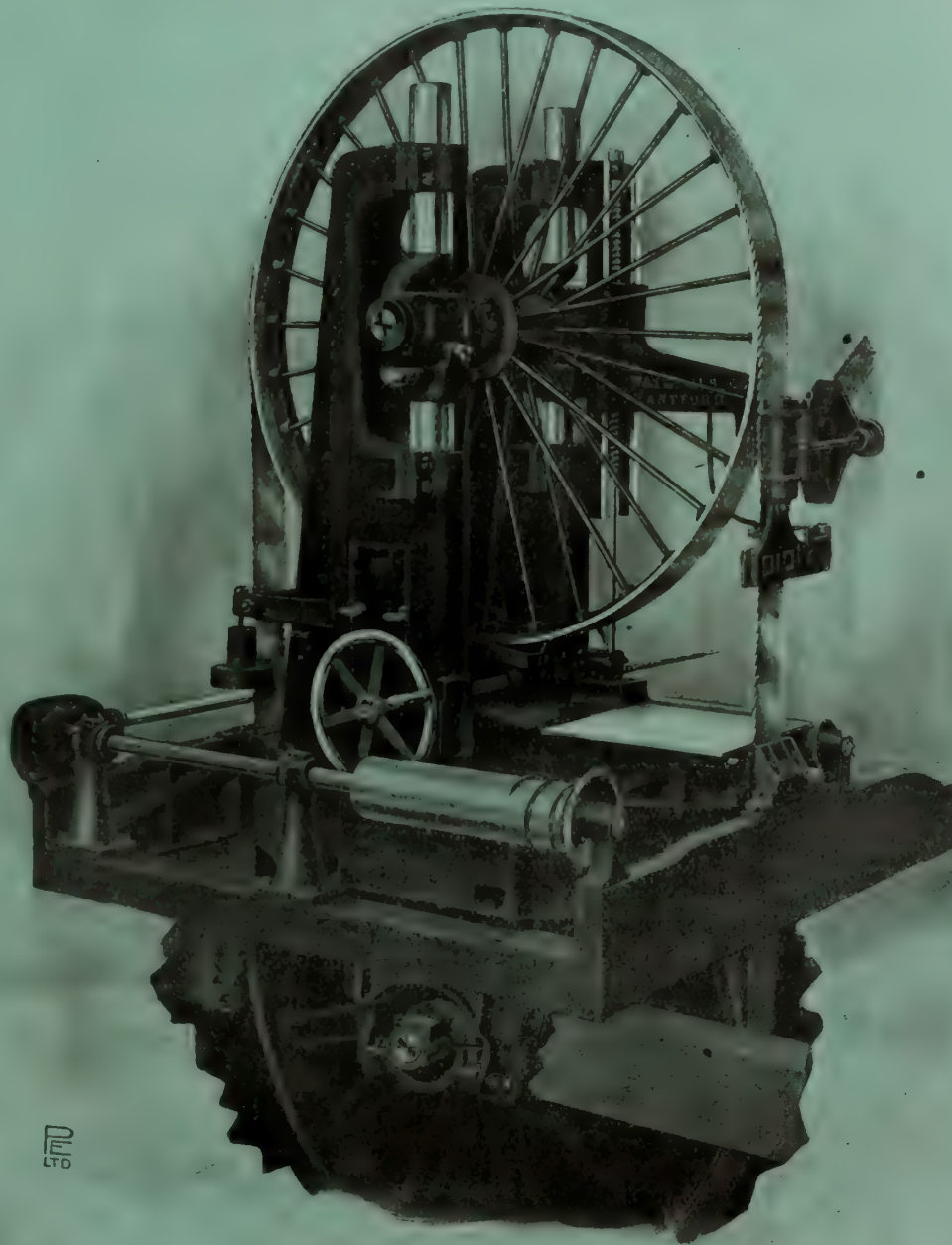
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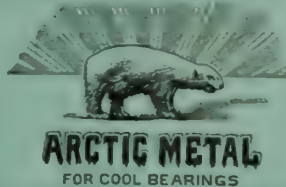
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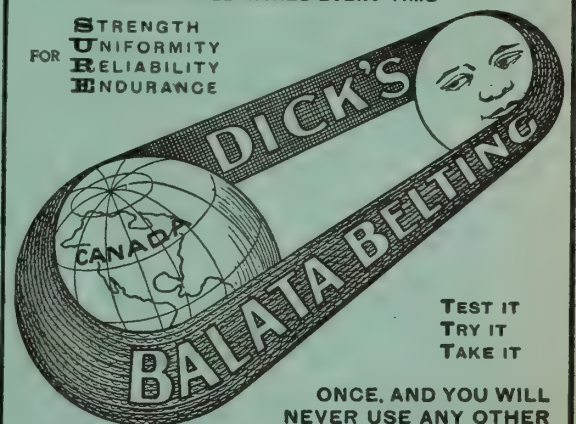
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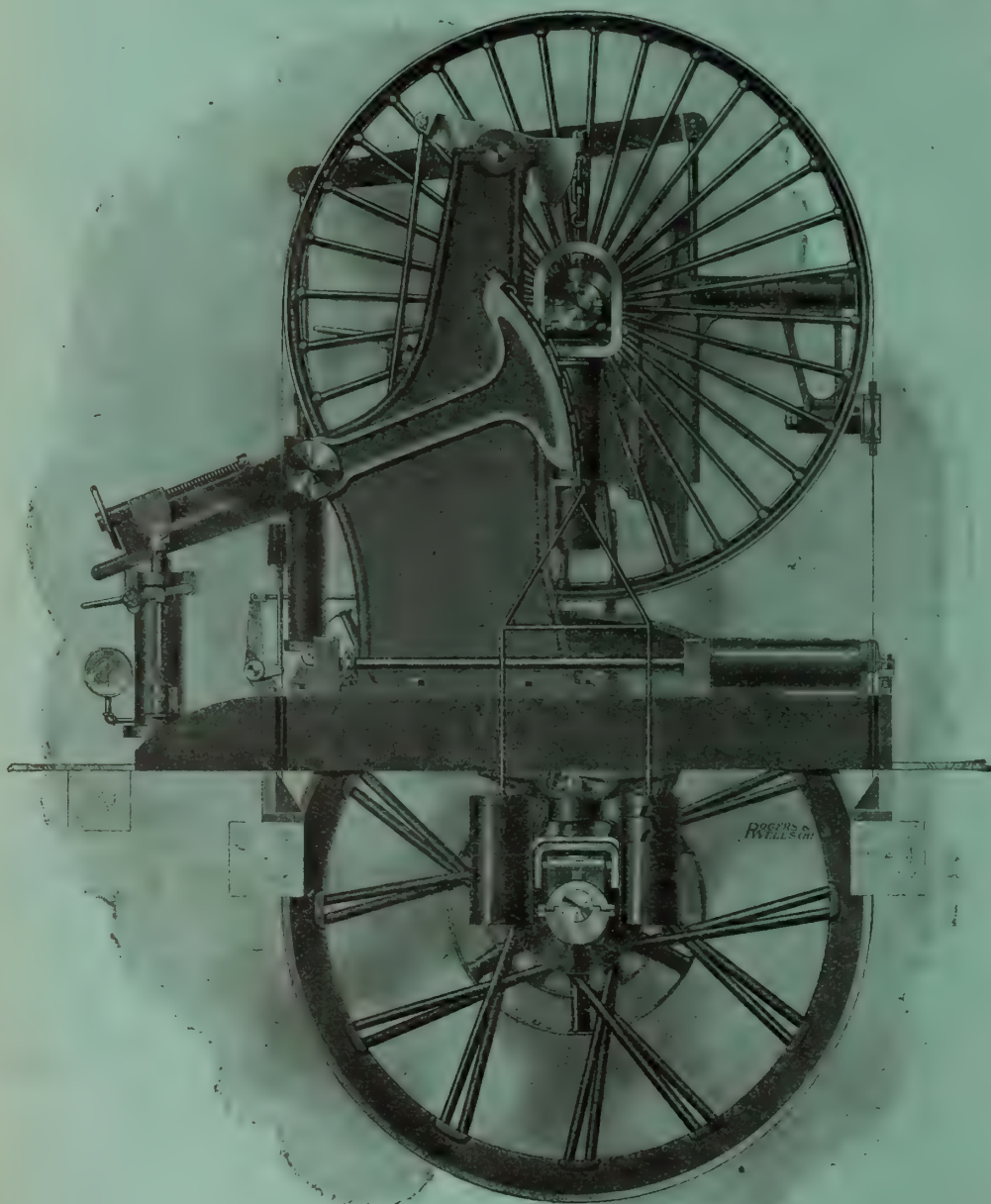
As the top wheel is moved up and down by steam, when you change your saws you save **all** the time (except ten seconds) formerly taken to lower and raise that wheel and get the proper tension on the saw. That is because no system of screws and gears can act as quickly as steam.

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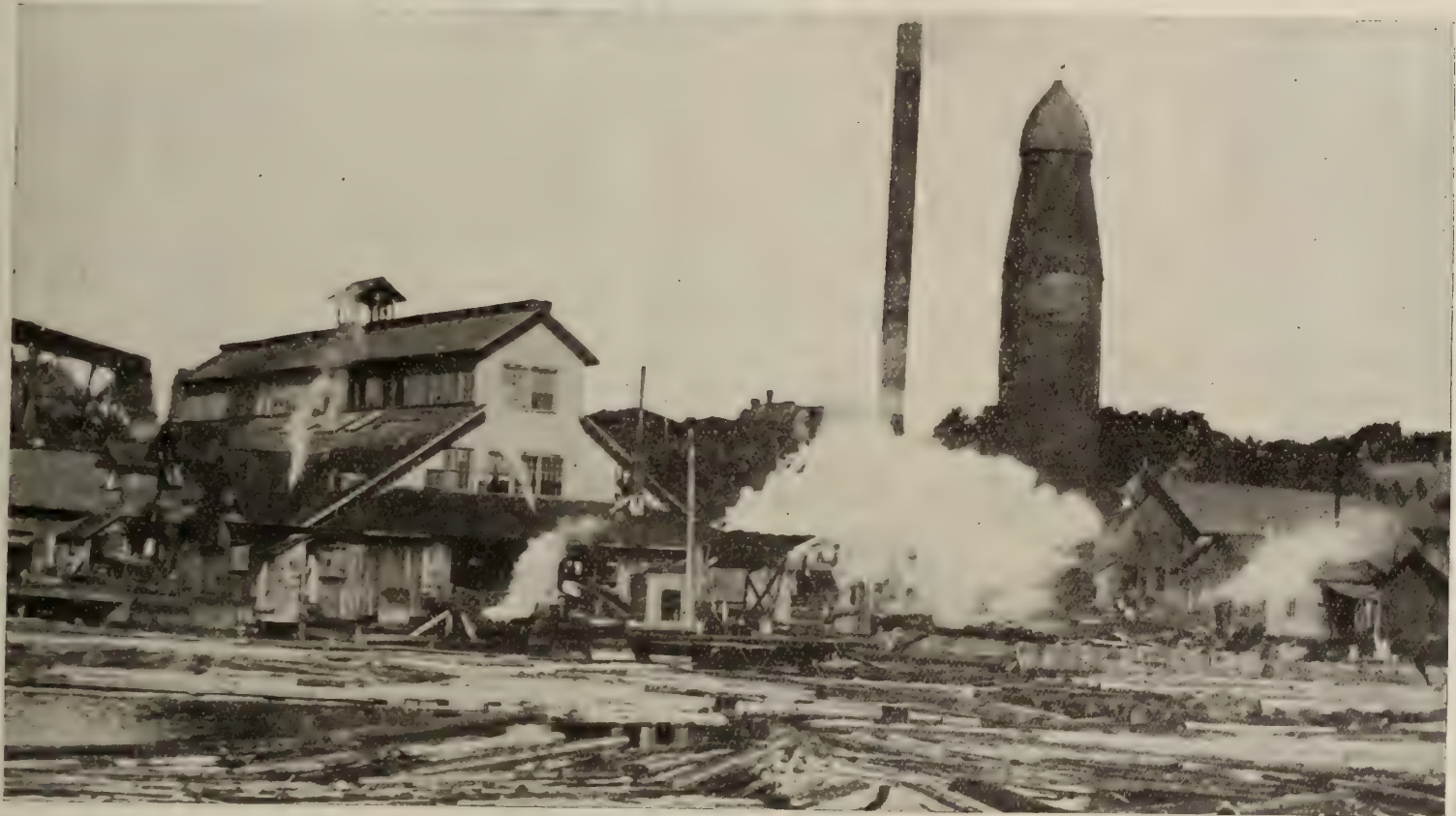
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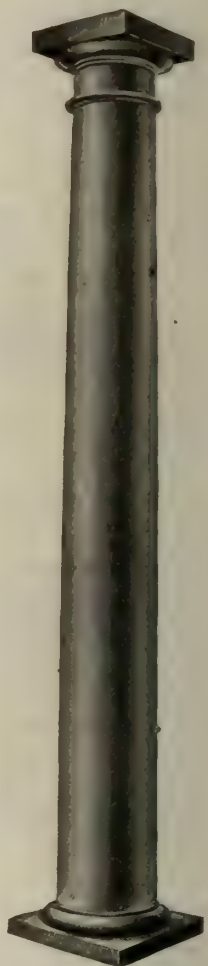
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In sales, in popularity and unequalled style and finish Detroit Columns are second to none. An examination at any stage of manufacturing will speedily convince you of the high grade material and excellent workmanship employed in their production. Our famous "Lock Joint" eliminates all possibility of shrinkage or warping, and presents that clean, even surface so much in demand. We stock in Pine, Birch, Oak and Chestnut.

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22½

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1¼ in. Spruce Lath

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8 ft. and 9 ft. Cedar Fence Posts

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Do you wish prompt shipments of best lumber?
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 Our Red Pine, put up Box and Better, is nice stock. Take a Sample Car, and we are assured of further patronage.
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 We are prepared to contract for present season's cut of Norway and white pine lumber and lath. Also have for sale a quantity of 1 inch and 2 inch No. 2 mill culls of 1908 cut.
 Mills on Main Line of C. P. R. at Bisco Station

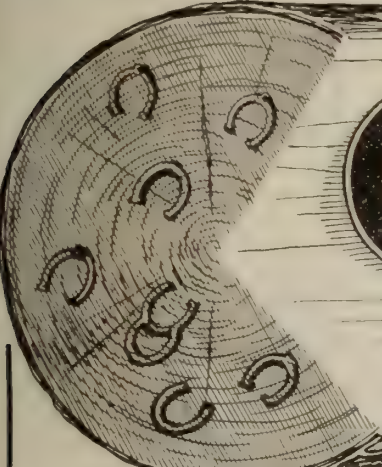
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LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES**DAILY CAPACITY =
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We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

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We have in stock for sale a quantity of Mill Cull Stocks and Sidings, also No. 2 Mill Culls.

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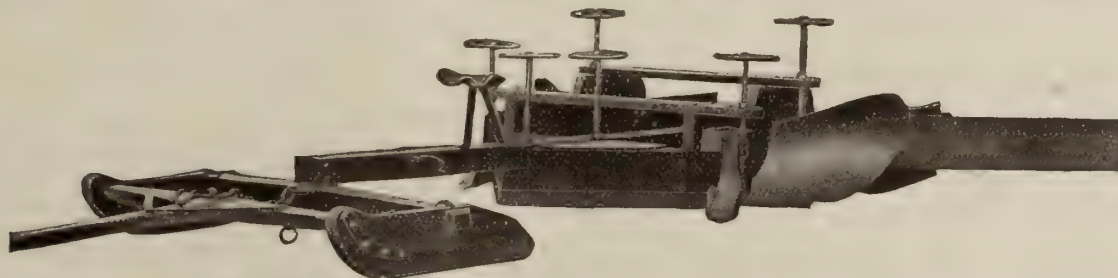
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Snow Ploughs The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the most satisfactory Snow Plough made.



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One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Ploughs** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plough passes over.

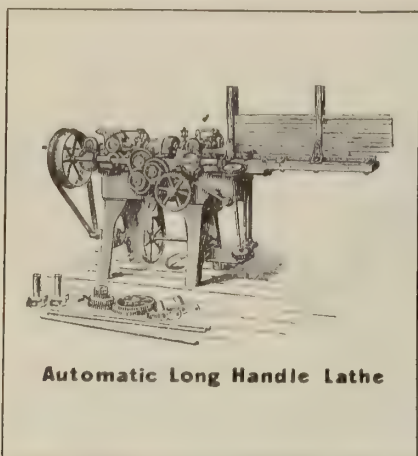
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"Defiance" Wood-Working Machinery

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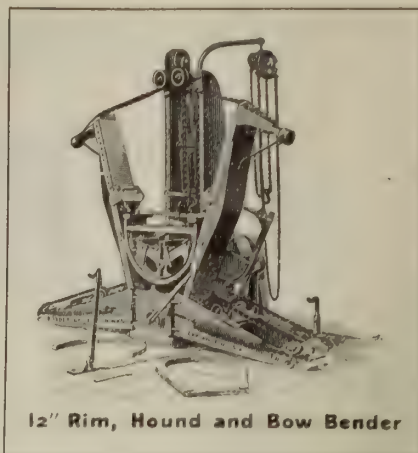
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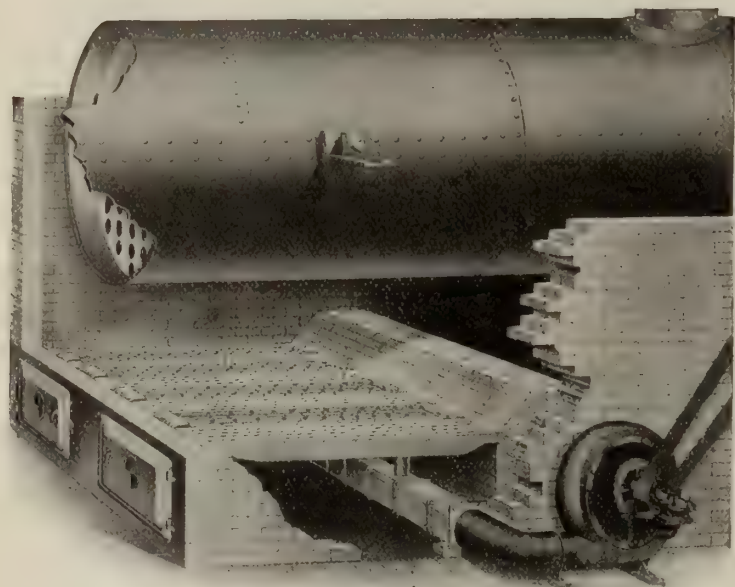


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Manufacturers of Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

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New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

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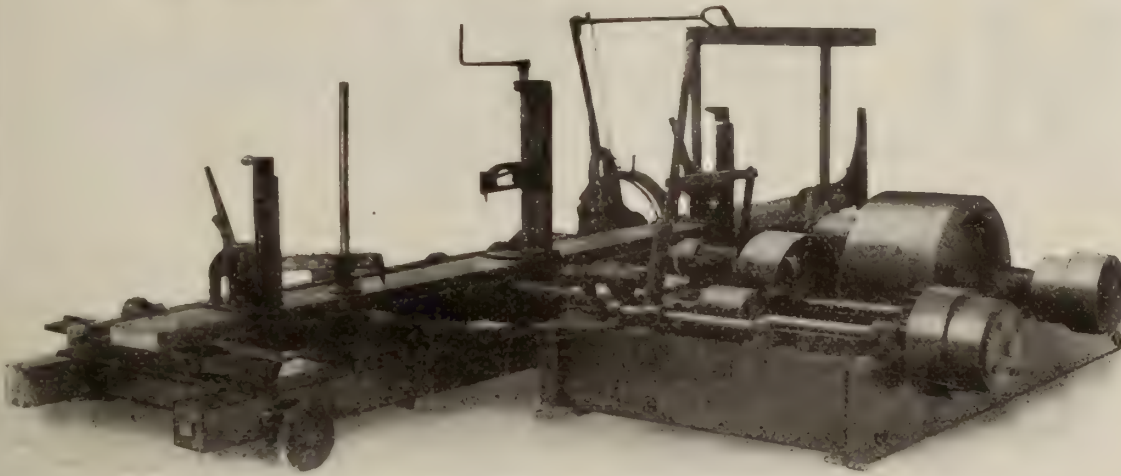
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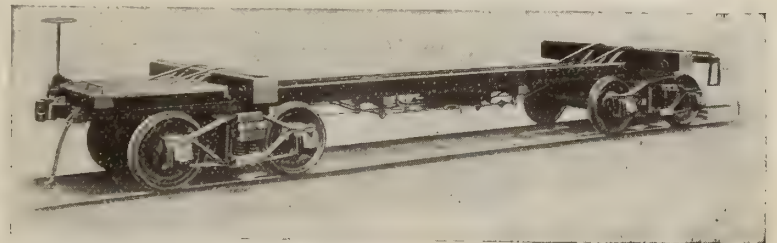
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The Standard among Progressive Loggers



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Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
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ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

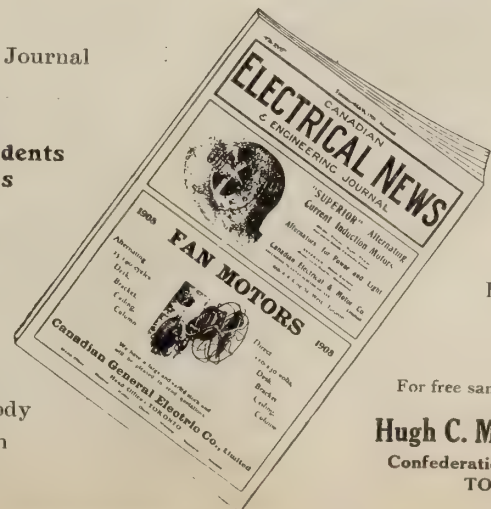
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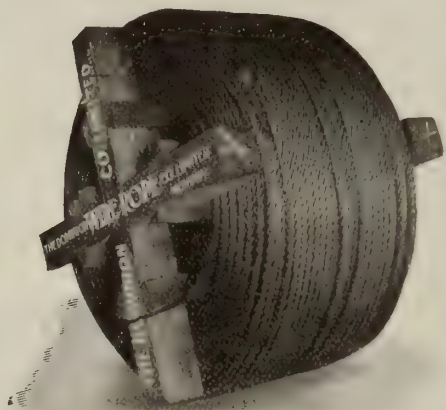
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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No. 17

Car Shortage a Serious Matter

The announcement recently made by Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, that the railway companies expect to be unable this year to handle lumber shipments while the crop movement is under way, should cause lumber manufacturers to lose no time in completing orders which they have recently received and in seeking orders for whatever stock is likely to be needed by their customers for a few months ahead. Everyone wishes the farmer prosperity in the form of plentiful crops, but there is another side to the matter, and an impartial statistical record of the value of the crops to the farmers of the country would make some set-off on account of the loss to the farmer and to the whole country, as a result of the annual car shortage which occurs when the crops have to be sent to the markets. It is a difficult matter to see how this trouble can be permanently overcome, yet it is so serious and regular in its occurrence that there is room for much improvement.

The movement of lumber at this particular time, although not of such great importance as the movement of the crops, is more important than it has usually been in the fall. The lumber business is just emerging from a period of depression which has been long-lived, and extremely disastrous to lumber manufacturers. The demand from the prairies has become very strong as a result largely of last year's good crop being succeeded by another good one this year. Cause and effect are in this manner closely linked, and the lumber which the farmer wants, is so urgently needed that the coast mills have recently been flooded with rush orders. How these orders can be filled when every available car is being used for the hauling of grain it is hard to see. At the recent meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association a strongly worded resolution was adopted upon the subject, and forwarded to the railway companies. The latter are, no doubt, well seized of the situation and will do what

they can to prevent long delays. The lumbermen are rightly alarmed as they have had so many drawbacks to contend with during the last two years, and the occurrence of another, just at the time when business is beginning to approach normal, threatens to deprive them of the only harvest they have come near to reaping in a long time.

The long-experienced depression in the lumber business has caused a general diminution in the stocks carried by retailers. With the demand from consumers on the increase the retailers have not sufficient supplies to sell them, and they are obliged to call urgently for stocks. Thus the situation is further aggravated, and it may well be, that in the face of a rapidly advancing price for lumber the manufacturers, with plenty of stock on their hands, will be unable to place it in the hands of those who wish to buy. Possibly the difficulties which are now feared will not materialize. The probabilities, however, are all pointing in the other direction. In the United States the same trouble is apparent, only in an even more aggravated form. The railroads there have allowed their rolling stock to depreciate to a much greater extent than those in Canada, in their endeavor to keep down operating expenses on account of reduced revenues. Railroad officials have been of the opinion that when business improvement came it would be so gradual that they would have plenty of time to cope with it. It begins to look now as though this belief was not justified.

In a reference to this subject by the "American Lumberman" the situation is well summed up as follows:

"Anticipating a car shortage of such magnitude as to affect the entire lumber industry of the country, those buyers of lumber who expect to need stock during the fall months, those who are not carrying well assorted and ample stocks at the present time, should get their orders in just as rapidly as they can place the business, bearing in mind that no successful business will be conducted upon narrow margins of supplies during 1910. The hand-to-mouth method has become a habit during the last two years; but this is the time to break it, for the dealers or the factory caught with an inadequate stock three or four months from now will be compelled to pass by opportunities which, if taken advantage of, may help to make up for the two years of depression now closed. This is the time to buy, and the laying in of a reasonable stock before the heavy traffic of the fall blockades the country's transportation lines can not be counted recklessness, but will rather be the evidence of an exercise of the best business judgment."

French-Canadians for the Coast

The step taken by the Fraser River Lumber Company in the direction of substituting French-Canadians for the Japs, Chinese and Hindus in their mills is meeting with a great deal of commendation among the people of Vancouver. French-Canadians are being brought from Quebec to replace the Orientals, who number about one-half of the force engaged at this firm's mills, near New Westminster. A large number of Orientals are also employed in the company's logging camps. From the outset the hiring of Orientals has been an unpleasant necessity. The Hindus employed in the mills are said to have been remitting about \$7,000 a month to India, and the Chinese and Japanese do the same thing to a greater or less degree.

The plan of the management of the Fraser River Company is to replace these Orientals gradually. The working out of the plan has been placed in the hands of Father O'Boyle, parish priest of New Westminster, and Mr. Theo. Theroux, of the Fraser River Mills, who recently left for Quebec to bring out the first detachment of 100 men. In order to secure these men they are going into the lumbering districts of Quebec and thoroughly acquainting the lumbermen with the conditions existing on the coast. It is hoped that in the end some 500 expert mill operatives and loggers will be induced to go to the West, the married men taking their families with them. The company expects to have to pay larger wages to the French-Canadians than to the Orientals, but at the same time they expect that they will secure much better work and also furnish employment to a better class of people, who will spend their money in the country instead of sending it to their families in other lands.

The scheme of the company includes a plan which will enable the new employees to make homes for themselves in the West. Cottages for the men have been erected on a large tract of land near the mills. The employees will be allowed to purchase these houses and a one-acre plot

from the company on easy terms. They will be able in this way soon to own their own homes. The owner of such a plot will be allowed to rent or sell it, if he wishes. If he wishes to leave before the whole is paid for, the company will take it off his hands at cost less a slight reduction for interest and depreciation.

Other employers of Oriental labor on the coast will watch this experiment with a great deal of interest. If it proves satisfactory it will probably be adopted by others. It is believed that in this way one of the most serious problems at present facing the mill owners of British Columbia will be solved satisfactorily.

Importance of Logging Railroads in Development of the Country

A strong factor in the development of the lumber business upon the Pacific coast has been the promotion of logging railroads, which, in the neighborhood of Vancouver particularly have recently become quite numerous. The first cause for the building of logging railroads is the fact that the timber along the coast has been thinned out, and that loggers are obliged to go back considerable distances in order to secure suitable timber. There have recently been quite half a dozen of these logging railroads constructed in part, and a number of others are at present being built. Great blocks of virgin timber of the finest quality will be opened up by them. A noticeable result is therefore likely to be a great improvement in the quality of the lumber and shingles manufactured by the mills of those firms which are interested in the railroads. It is expected that this improvement will have a substantial effect also upon the market, acting as a considerable advantage. In this way the benefits of logging railroads will advertise themselves, and other firms are certain to follow the course of those who have been pioneers in the work. It is interesting to notice the growing application of these methods of lumbering on huge scales which are now being made in British Columbia. This stage was long ago reached in the country to the south of the border, and Canadians who are adopting them have the assurance that they are adopting methods which have been proved by experience to be successful.

A favorable feature in connection with these railroads is the fact that they are well built and equipped, and will therefore be of consider-

able assistance in the settlement of a number of valleys in the interior of the province. In these valleys the soil and other conditions are well adapted to the growing of fruit and vegetables, but until the present they have been lacking in communication with possible markets. An instance of the advantage to be obtained by the construction of logging railroads into these valleys is afforded by the case of the Heaps Lumber Company, whose railway up the valley of the Stave river, at Ruskin, B.C., will open a section of country which it is claimed is unsurpassed anywhere. The same is true of other districts which are being opened up in a similar manner.

With the removal of the timber it will be natural for the owners of the limits to seek to acquire other limits in the neighborhood and to add to the mileage of their logging railroads. The railroad will thus become increasingly valuable as a factor in the settlement of the province. One of the latest of these logging railroad propositions is that of the Vancouver & Northern Railway Company. They propose to build a road from Burrard Inlet, Vancouver harbor, up the Seymour valley behind North Vancouver, and over the divide of the Mamquam river, which will be followed to the Squamish. This line would facilitate the transportation of billions of feet of splendid timber in the Mamquam valley and at the head of Seymour creek, while incidentally it would be of material assistance in the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country.

Common Sense Decision of the Maine Log Scaling Commission

The action of the Maine Log Scaling Commission in reporting in favor of the use of a cubic foot caliper rule has met with much general approval. The "Forestry Quarterly" in dealing with the subject says:

"At last patriotism in holding on to the established and antiquated is to be supplanted by common sense. The Legislative Commission of Maine appointed to investigate the methods of scaling logs and lumber, have made their report, and state in substance the following:

"The board foot is not the proper unit for log measure since it is relevant only in case of lumber manufacture, but entirely irrelevant in pulp, staves, veneer, and other industries. The cubic foot should be the unit of measure and each manufacturer should calculate the product he could manufacture in board feet, pounds of pulp, number of staves and square feet of veneer, and fix the price accordingly. The contract logger, figuring in cubic feet, would then be paid according to the weight he handles, whether the logs are large or small. In contracting by the thousand board feet, as is now done, he handles a larger weight of small logs

per thousand than of large logs. The Commission recommends the substitution of a cubic foot caliper rule as the legal rule for Maine, arguing that, besides applying to all industries involved, it would aid economical logging and full utilization of material.

"To a forester, there is no need of pointing out the soundness of this conclusion. He knows that the logs always did grow into cubic feet, and, if the irrelevant and tedious translation into board feet, which is dependent entirely upon the judgment and practice of the scaler and the miller is avoided, his fate will be a happier one. It is very evident that if log measurement is to be standardized for the entire country, the cubic foot caliper rule applied at the middle of the log will be applicable for all states, all industries, all species, whatever their taper, and for long logs as well as short logs. While the volume by the middle diameter method is not entirely exact, especially for very long logs, the error is very small in favor of the buyer. But it gives by far the better result in comparison with end diameter measurement,

Suggestions for Shippers to the Lumber Markets of Cuba

A recent issue of the Canadian Trade and Commerce reports contains useful information regarding lumber imported by Cuba. The information which has been obtained from some of the large manufacturers, is as follows:—

Cuba consumes annually from seven to nine million feet of spruce, practically all of which comes from Nova Scotia. It is used almost exclusively for making boxes, shooks and trunks, and the requirements of the market demand that it must be a full inch in thickness. Manufacturers catering to this market would do well to have the green lumber cut $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch. The reason for this is that each board is split in three, and if it is less than a full inch when dry it is not suitable. It is usually imported in cargoes of from 300 to 450M. feet, and the prices run from \$20 to \$24 c.i.f., with average length not under $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 feet. Most of the consumers insist on special specifications—that is, the greater part of the cargoes must run 8-inch in width; a certain percentage 9-inch; some

10.6-inch; 6-inch is the smallest accepted. The quality is the "common merchantable grade." Cargoes have been sold this year at \$23.75 on the following specifications: 400 M. feet, 5 per cent. 6-inch; 10 per cent. 7-inch; 75 per cent. 8-inch; 5 per cent. 9-inch, 5 per cent. 10-inch and over.

White pine is imported chiefly from Upper Canada via New York, and from eight to twelve million feet are consumed annually. Very little white pine comes from the Maritime Provinces, as it is said here (whether justly or not) to be of a coarser grade, and a second and smaller growth. White pine for this market ranges in price, based on carload lots, grade "West India shippers," from \$29.50 to \$34 per M., specifications running 1 x 8, 1 x 10, 1 x 12 and 1 x 14, in stock lengths, 12, 14 and 16 feet.

Another grade of the above, known as No. 1, sells at from 50 cents to \$1.50 more per M. No. 7, clear, in sizes 1 x 12, 12 and 16 feet, sells as high as \$52 per M. The price on the latter has increased \$6 per M.

in the last year, but the market is limited. Yellow pine is more extensively used than either of the above, but is entirely unsuitable for some purposes for which the above are imported, and, in this respect,

can never compete with them. It formerly sold for the same price as spruce, but is now several dollars per M. cheaper. Hemlock pays a duty of \$2.60 per M., and is but little used.

Serious Drawbacks in Quebec's Timber License Regulations

Reference was recently made in the "Canada Lumberman" to the unjust attacks upon timber license owners in Quebec province. In this connection, the other side of the story is well outlined in an article by E. Wilson, B.A., C.E., in the "Forestry Quarterly." Mr. Wilson writes as follows:—

"The forest policy of the Quebec Government is a most admirable one in theory, with one very serious exception. All timber lands are the property of the Crown and are not sold, but the license to cut is leased, practically in perpetuity, for a nominal ground rent and so much per thousand feet stumpage dues when the timber is cut. Cutting regulations are in force, but there is no adequate inspection and the regulations are obeyed by the licensees only because they believe it is to their interest and profit to do so. But the Government reserves the right to take lands out of a license-holder's territory for settlement, giving him until the first day of May, following the issuance of a ticket of location to a settler, to remove the timber down to the diameter limit set by law. The settler generally waits until the companies have finished their winter's operations before applying for his land, so that there is no possibility of the company removing the timber, and as the diameter limit does not apply to the settler he is able to cut the land clear, selling either to the original license-holder or to some rival concern. There would be no objection to the sale of lots to settlers if the lands were actually agricultural lands, better fitted for farming than for the growing of timber, but this is not the case. No attempt is made to classify the lands, and, when a license holder protests, some local official is sent to make an examination and report, and he is always ignorant and generally dishonest. Investors in timber licenses in this province have called the attention of the

Government to this state of affairs for a long time, and the general feeling now is one of distrust and insecurity. Large holders of timber lands are very anxious to manage them according to the most up-to-date forestry methods, are willing to put money into permanent improvements, roads, telephone lines, plantations on burnt-over areas, etc., but they dare not do this since there is no assurance that at any time their ground rents and stumpage dues may not be raised beyond all reason, or their best lands given over to speculators masquerading as settlers. Only this fall, just before the general election, a member of the Provincial Parliament went to the Minister of Lands and told him that in order to win his election he must have some lots for his constituents. The order for the sale of sixteen lots was issued to him, lots whose only value consisted in the timber on them; there were no roads, the soil was poor, the land hilly and in no sense fitted for agriculture. Fortunately, the license holder discovered what was afoot, and by taking the matter directly to the Prime Minister succeeded in getting the sales cancelled. Capital, however, will not feel secure in investing in this province until such things are eliminated.

"The great need is for an honest and intelligent classification of lands so that those better fitted for timber than for agriculture can be kept in forests, and that the man who puts in money in timber licenses can feel that he is being justly treated and his rights protected. Nowhere on the American continent are owners of timber lands more ready and willing, indeed anxious, to manage their lands under forestry methods than in the Province of Quebec, and its wealth lies almost wholly in its forests and water powers, and everything possible should be done to conserve and protect them for all time to come."

Timber Resources of the Eastern Slope of the Rockies

An interesting article on the timberland of the eastern slope of the Rockies, by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, appeared recently in the "Canadian Forestry Journal." Mr. MacMillan draws attention first to the difference of character and situation of this timberland from any other in Canada. From the international boundary 140 miles north to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the forest area consists of a strip 15 to 40 miles wide between the elevations of 3,500 and 6,500 feet. The whole of this mountainous belt is not under timber; a large proportion of it, that which comprises the very steep mountains, the summits of the ridges and the higher peaks, is, because of its very rocky nature or extreme altitude, incapable of producing commercial timber. The remainder of the area, the valleys of the main rivers and their tributaries, the gentler slopes leading to them, and the lower ridges separating them, have in the early years been completely covered with dense stands of lodge-pole pine, Englemann's spruce, and Douglas fir. These species, especially east of the summit of the continental divide, do not produce as much lumber per acre as is common in the forests of British Columbia; the trees are small, rarely exceeding eighteen inches on the stump.

The great value of the east slope forest to the lumberman lies in the fact that the timber is small and easily handled, that the formation of the country presents no great difficulties to render logging expensive, and, most important of all, that it is a short distance and down grade from the timber to the prairie market. Its natural situation has thus placed upon this pine and spruce a high value, which is attested by the fact that nearly every square mile of timber on the eastern slope of the Rockies, accessible or inaccessible, is at present held under license. At present only a few of these limits are being worked. The sawmill capacity on the east slope is not large; the present cut per annum of 31,651,000 feet has not yet cleared any large area of forest, and will not at its present rate of growth consume all the merchantable timber for a very long time.

That these limits only represent a small proportion of the area of the east slope is due to the incalculable damage wrought by fire; and that

the value of the limits is less than should be represented by the amount of timber involved is due to the constant and well-founded fear amongst limit holders that a fire may occur to-morrow and reduce to ashes what is to-day worth millions of dollars. The extent of the damage inflicted by fires upon the trade of the country at large, as well as upon the private holdings of lumbermen on the east slope, can hardly be realized. So numerous and so disastrous have been the fires that of the original 184 square miles of forest 39 miles remain. Nor is this the worst of it. The timber which does escape the fire is that at high elevations, where conditions are not so favorable to the production of heavy stands. The best timber grows in the valleys, on the wide exposed benches and terraces, and in the case of fire is always the first to be destroyed. The destruction of 145 square miles of timber has meant a direct loss of millions of dollars in trade and industries. But the loss cannot be measured by the loss of timber value alone. One fire may destroy only the timber, but a second or third kills all forest reproduction, and leaves a desolate waste which must remain absolutely non-productive for a long time. The soil is often unfit for agriculture, and of very little value for grazing purposes.

Other industries beside lumbering are affected by these fires. The Crow's Nest Valley is the home of the Alberta coalfields, and these mines need annually 3,000,000 feet of props, and it is important, of course, for the cheap production of coal that the timber should be grown as near at hand as possible. The slow growth of the timber and their absolute dependence upon the promise of large supplies of it have driven the mining companies to ask that the Government should take some steps promising relief.

Another great reason for the conservative handling of the forest on the east slope of the Rockies is its undoubted influence on the run-off of the water from the ice, snow, and rain of the district. There have been several bad floods in the North and South Saskatchewan rivers and tributaries which have done vast damage. These floods are ascribed to the denuding of the forests. The fires dry up the soil and cause the water to run off rapidly.

Successful Northern Ontario Enterprise

Evans Company Limited, of Sudbury, make rapid Strides — Incorporated 1906—Their Extensive Business of the Present Day

The new planing mill and sash and door factory of the Evans Company, Limited, is one of the latest industrial acquisitions to the growing town of Sudbury, Ontario. A glance at any recent railway map of Canada shows the important commercial position of this prosperous town, which undoubtedly has a great future as the natural distributing centre for a rapidly populating section of the great north. The large area which proclaims Sudbury as its commercial capital is rich in timber and minerals, and has the additional advantage of possessing a considerable area of fertile farm land, which insures the permanence and stability of the town.

Sudbury is, therefore, an ideal location for an enterprise like the Evans Company, Limited, which caters to every requirement of the builder and contractor. This company is the outgrowth of the Sudbury

tracks. The lumber is arranged with 18-foot alleyways between each pile, the piles having a 36-foot breast.

Situated in the foreground is the commodious brick office building, which is fitted up with all the latest office devices. Behind the office are the shipping and glazing rooms.

The lumber shed in connection with the mill has few if any equals in this country. It is 54 x 150 feet, double decked, with a team-way in the centre. The lower decks are racked for roofings, cements, dressed lumbers, etc., and the upper decks for mouldings, sash, doors, turnings, etc. The entire plant, including the mill, office and lumber shed, is roofed with Paroid roofing.

The planing mill, which is 80 x 80 feet, is equipped with a 4-sided jobbing planer and matcher of Cowan make, one Berlin flooring ma-



D. H. Address, Secretary.



W. A. Evans, President.



F. H. Aurie, Vice-President.

Building Supply Company. The new organization, which was incorporated in 1906, steadily outgrew its facilities, and it was evident that a plant of large proportions would be necessary to meet the demand for the company's products. The old plant was taken over by the Canadian Northern Railway for the site for their new terminal station and freight sheds, and the Evans Company secured for a new site about four acres adjoining the tracks of the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoulin & North Shore Railroads.

The erection of the new plant was started in August, 1908, and by Christmas time it was in partial operation. Since that time it has been fully completed. The layout of the entire plant is governed by the 50-foot space clause required by the fire underwriters, the mill being 50 feet from all lumber, and the lumber being kept 50 feet from the railroad

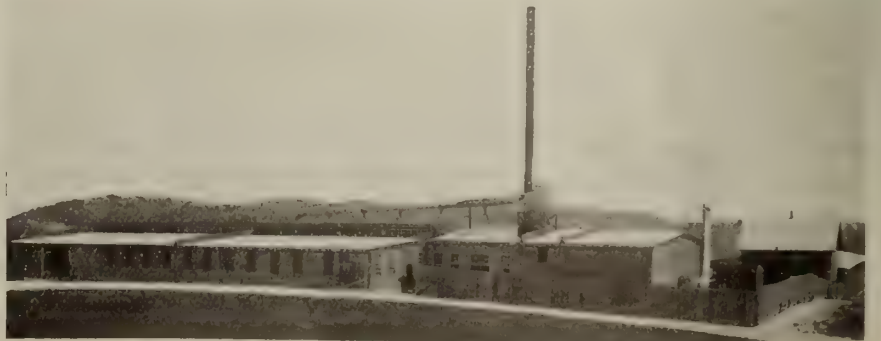
chine, one 12-inch Cowan sticker; one self-feed rip saw, one large double surfacer, one 5-inch band resaw, one sash sticker, all made by the Hespeler Machinery Company; one cut-up saw, turning lathe, together with a full complement of knife grinding, saw filing and belt-lacing machinery.

The sash and door factory, 80 x 64 feet, is equipped with one peler band saw, together with boring machine, arm sander, clamps, Hespeler mortiser, one Cowan tenoner, Hespeler jointer, 3-drum Cowan sander, Hespeler shaper, Hespeler combination saw table, and a Hespeler etc. The main shaft is hung on Chapman double ball bearings throughout, and every loose pulley in the mill is equipped with Chapman double ball bearings.

The dry kiln, shavings exhausting system and the heating system were installed by Sheldons, Limited, all the fans running on ball bear-



Office Building.



Planing Mill.

Evans Company Limited, Sudbury, Ont.

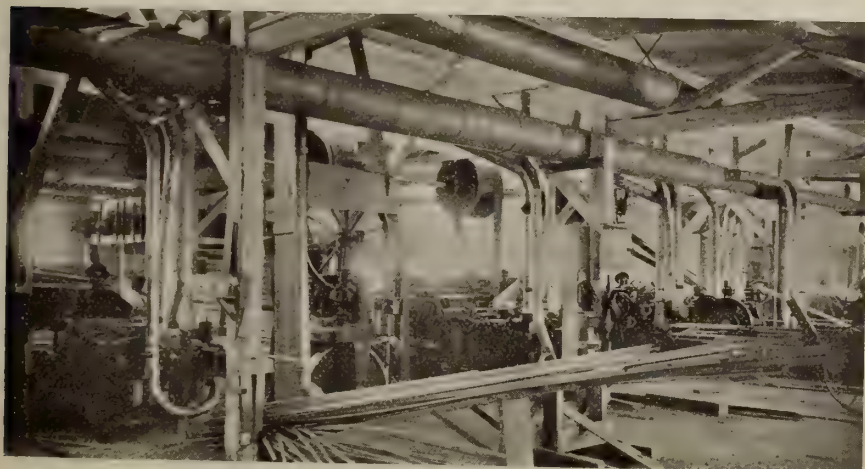
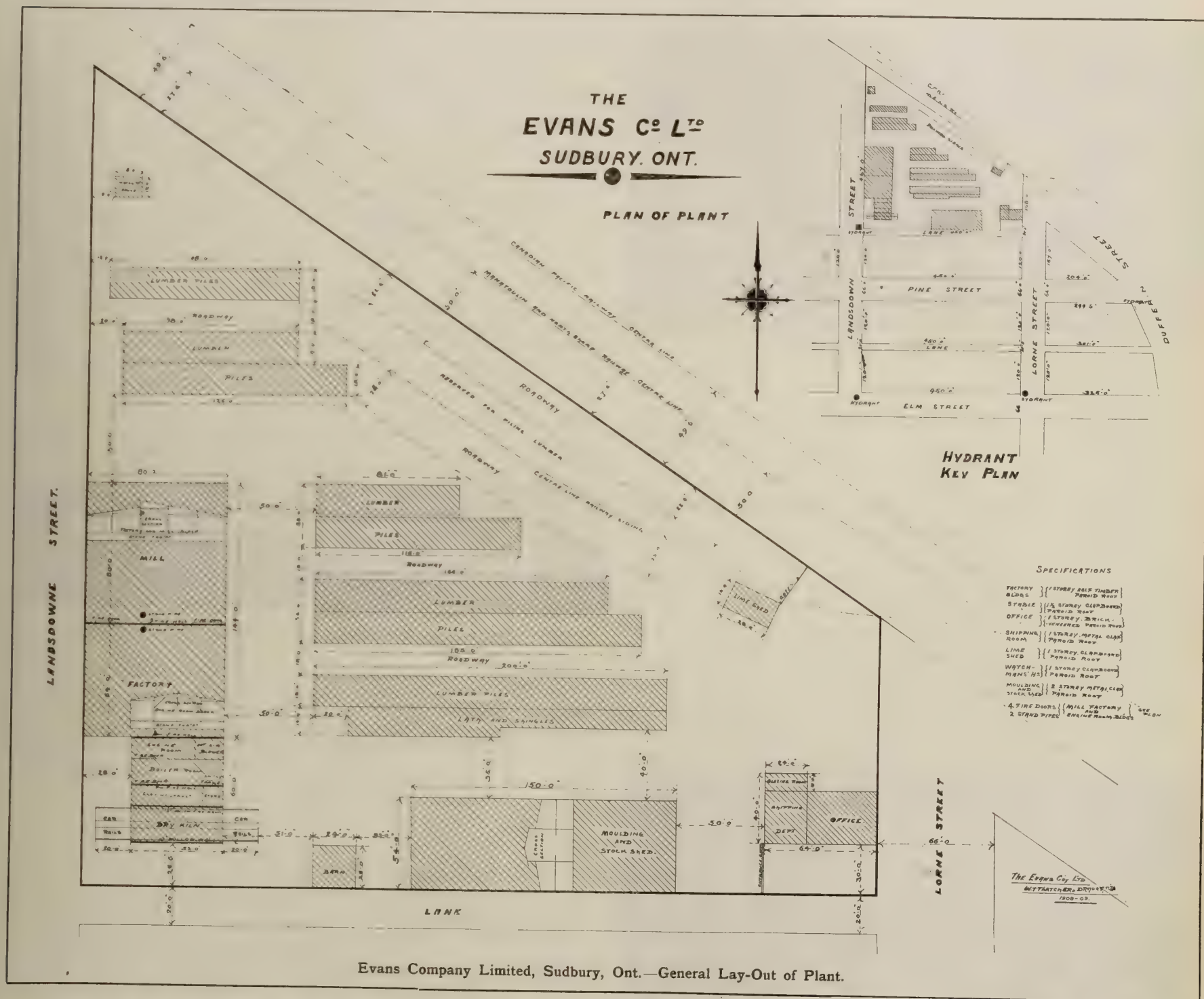
ings. The power is supplied by a 125 h.p. Robb-Armstrong engine, a 140 h.p. Goldie & McCulloch boiler, and a Smart-Turner return pump.

All the material is handled on the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Company's detachable trucks.

The mill construction is half timbered brick, getting light from the west through a saw-tooth arrangement of the roof, which gives absolutely perfect lighting. The mill is lighted throughout by electricity, and the heating arrangements are such that on the coldest morning in winter the men remove their coats to start work, after the fan has been going less than half an hour.

A large portion of the lumber used is supplied from the company's sawmill at Larchwood.

The Evans Company handles the most complete line of builders' supplies in the north. They control the output of the Sudbury Brick Company, which is allied with this firm, W. A. Evans, the president of this company, being manager of the brick company. They also have a concrete plant equipped with a full complement of machinery, including mixer, block machines, etc., which are operated under the company's own patents. Lehigh Portland cement, for which the company are agents, is exclusively used in all the lines manufactured, which includes cement



Interior of Planing Mill.



Interior of Sash and Door Factory.

blocks, chimneys, tile, arch stones, and moulded work. Their patent chimney can be put up any height in sections of 12 inches each. It is particularly adapted for farm houses.

The officers of the Evans Company, Limited, are: W. A. Evans, president; F. H. Aurie, who has been associated with Mr. Evans for the past 15 years, vice-president and superintendent of manufacturing; D. H. Andress, secretary, purchasing and sales manager. The staff is composed of thoroughly practical men. Mr. Evans started life as a mason and graduated into contracting, which he successfully conducted for a number of years, during which time he built several of the largest blocks in Sudbury. Mr. Aurie and Mr. Andress were both good carpenters and



Group of Employees—Evans Company Limited.

builders, and brought to the new business an experience which is invaluable both to the firm and to their many patrons.

In addition to the regular planing mill work, the Evans Company does an extensive business at matching and dressing in transit.

U.S. Reader's Account of the Pulp and Paper Industry in New York State.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

Sir,—As the tariff on wood pulp seems to be of paramount interest, I wish to submit a few facts and figures to the readers of the "Canada Lumberman."

The State of New York ranks first, among the leading States, in the manufacture of print paper, mechanical and sulphite pulps. In the consumption of wood by the mechanical process, it falls only about 80,000 cords short of that reported for New England.

The wood fibre mills of this State—with the exception of those on the Oswego river, and at Lockport and Niagara Falls—are nearly all



Evans Company Limited—Interior of Lumber Shed.

located on streams having their source in that part of the State known as the Adirondacks. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual firms, I will include the mills north of Troy in one group; those on Black river in another; also, those mills located on streams flowing north to the St. Lawrence, and east to Lake Champlain, which I will designate as the St. Lawrence group.

First group (Black river district)—32 mills are located in this district, with a combined daily capacity of 734 tons of wood fibre paper.

Second group (Hudson river district)—26 mills are represented in this region, with an aggregate daily capacity of 944 tons of fibre papers.

Third group (St. Lawrence district)—17 mills are located here, in

the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain valleys, with a combined daily capacity of 591 tons.

The Forest Service gives the amount of wood consumed by the mills of this State, in 1907, as 990,666 cords, of which 46 per cent. was imported from Canada. The imported wood was shipped from along the lines of the Intercolonial, Quebec Central, Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Quebec & Lake St. John railroads. As a noteworthy fact, the bulk of this wood came from that part of Canada known as the Eastern Townships. During the season of navigation, a large amount is shipped from Canada to the mills of the Hudson river district, in canal boats. This comes by way of the Richelieu river and canal, Lake Champlain and Whitehall, N.Y. The mills of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Virginias and Carolinas, have an aggregate daily capacity of 1,290 tons of wood pulp. The approximate total is 9,500 tons for the entire country. Hemlock, basswood, sweetgum, white and yellow poplar, cottonwood, etc., represent the bulk of the wood used in these mills, which is largely made into chemical fibre or, in other words, soda and sulphite pulps.

Twenty-one different kinds of wood are reported as being used for pulp. As a matter of fact, when we take out the spruce, hemlock, pine, balsam, poplar, cottonwood and fir, the rest forms an unimportant total. New York reports the highest price per cord for wood delivered at mill, \$9.11. The lowest price, \$6.90, is credited to Pennsylvania.

A cord of wood (or reported to the Forest Service) reduced by the mechanical process, produces from 1,500 to 2,400 pounds of pulp, with an average of 2,000 pounds. Where the chemical process is employed, from 900 to 1,200 pounds of pulp per cord is the amount generally reported. The price per cord, as reported to the Forest Service, cannot be applied to any individual firm. For instance, local prices in this part of the State, for unpeeled wood, are as follows: The Malone Paper Company pay \$5 per cord for hemlock and balsam, \$5.50 for spruce, hemlock and balsam mixed, and for a good quality of spruce, \$6. The Remington-Martin Company, of Norfolk, N.Y., have paid \$6.25 for unpeeled spruce,



Evans Company Limited—Rear of Office Showing Railway Facilities.

f.o.b. at St. Regis Falls. The local price for peeled poplars is \$6.50 per cord. Local prices for rossed wood (spruce, hemlock and balsam) range from \$9.50 to \$10.50 at point of shipment. Rossed wood from Canada in carload lots, usually brings from \$12 to \$14 per cord at point of delivery. This is for a good quality of spruce. It is apparent from the foregoing that \$9.11, the average for the State, is the average for local supplies and rossed imported wood.

George B. Oberton,
North Bangor, N.Y.

Imitation of Fine Woods by Graining.

The art of imitating fine woods by graining, or the application of paint and use of tools, had its origin at a very early period. It has been practised in Great Britain for at least two centuries, possibly longer. It is reasonable to suppose that artisans recognized the need for a cheaper form of the natural-finished hardwood, and saw how it might be accomplished with paint or stain.

The most difficult wood to imitate by graining is oak, and at the same time no wood is more worthy of faithful imitation, well repaying the time and labor spent upon its reproduction. It has been said that a well-executed example of oak graining is in appearance equal, and in many instances superior, to the natural wood. This is because the grainer may use only the finest natural wood effects in his work, whereas the woodworker may and too often does use inferior pieces, putting together pieces that fail to harmonize together, and which often lack beauty. On cheap work this may be pardonable, but it is not infrequently seen on more expensive work. Given a door to make, or a piece of furniture to make, if the worker will carefully select his wood, and place together only those pieces which will agree in color and grain he will produce a much better looking job. Very often the stainer covers up the bad work of the careless workman, or who may not have been careless at all but simply following instructions from his superior.

Mr. John Sutton, sr., of Windsor, Ont., will shortly commence cutting cedar at Kearney, Ont.

B.C. Timber and Forestry Commission

Opening Session at Victoria and Vancouver—Important Deliberations of Interest to Lumbermen—The Question of Timber Leases—Afforestation Methods—Expert Evidence and Opinions

A great deal is hoped for by lumbermen and others from the deliberations of the Provincial Timber & Forestry Commission, which held its first session at Victoria on August 16th. The Commission comprises Hon. F. J. Fulton, chairman; Mr. A. S. Goodeve, M.P., Rossland, and Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, a leading citizen of Victoria. The objects of the Commission are as follows: To cause inquiry to be made into and concerning the timber resources of the province, the preservation of forests, the prevention of forest fires, the utilization of timber areas, afforestation, and the diversification of tree growing, and generally all matters connected with the timber resources of the province.

The itinerary arranged provides for meetings at the following places on the dates mentioned: Victoria, August 16, 17 and 18; Nanaimo, Aug. 19; Vancouver, Aug. 23, 24 and 25; Seattle, Aug. 26, 27 and 28; Kamloops, Sept. 7; Vernon, Sept. 8 and 9; Revelstoke, Sept. 10 and 11; Nelson, Sept. 13; Cranbrook, Sept. 14 and 15; Fernie, Sept. 16; Grand Forks, Sept. 18. A session will also be held at New Westminster on a date to be appointed, and it is likely that a second meeting of the Commission will also be held at Vancouver.

At the opening session at Victoria, Mr. W. A. Anstie, of Nelson, B.C., secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, presented the case on behalf of that section, and said his statements would be borne out by witnesses to be heard. It was most desirable that leases should be in perpetuity, otherwise only the best timber would be cut and fire would sweep the rest. He believed the owners of limits would be willing to defray half the cost of an adequate system of fire protection.

Prof. Craig, of Cornell University, gave evidence on reforestation. He favored the German system of clearing away old timber entirely and planting young trees. Only a few years ago the United States grant for forestry work was only \$30,000, while last year \$3,000,000 was voted.

Mr. M. Carlin, a prominent Vancouver Island lumberman, thought leases should be perpetual in order to keep lumbermen here. If fire were kept out of the limits the land would reforest.

Mr. Solly, of the E. T. N. Railway Company, Victoria, favored perpetuity of rights, but thought it would be best to burn off debris before reforestation.

Mr. Flumerfelt put a series of questions as to the increase of markets and the effect of the new United States tariff. Mr. Anstie considered the natural markets within the reach of the British Columbia mills were likely to increase in the immediate future. The change in United States duty would have very little effect on the British Columbia timber cut, but it would retard the production of shingles for some time at least. Mr. Anstie did not think that as much as ten per cent. of the timber lands of the province would be suitable for agriculture if cleared off.

The principal witness at the second day's session was Mr. M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, whose company hold under license large tracts of timberlands in the province. Mr. Scanlon said he had given much attention to the matter of conservation of timber, but he had not found a solution satisfactory to himself or his partners. He did not think anything could be done in the province beyond preventing fires, and he was satisfied that in this precautionary measure every lumberman was willing to co-operate with the Government, bearing half the expense. The Dominion leases, he said, were looked upon more favorably than provincial, because in the case of the Dominion it was thought rentals or royalties were not likely to be raised. Mr. Scanlon was asked if he were afraid to invest in British Columbia timber. He stated emphatically that he was not—that he considered his company's timber investments in the province as excellent investments.

Mr. Fulton pointed out that the Dominion regulations were similar to the provincial, inasmuch as the Dominion leases were renewable yearly, and the royalty was subject to change.

Mr. Scanlon stuck to his statement that Dominion leases were favored over provincial, and the banks preferred them, as the Dominion regulations had never changed. Mr. Scanlon agreed that the prohibition of exporting logs was right, as Canadian timber should be manufactured in Canada.

Michael Carlin, another witness, said that if leases were made perpetual it would be beneficial, as owners would be careful to protect their limits as far as possible from fire. Mr. Carlin said that of the timberland in the interior only twenty per cent. was available for agriculture, and this should be carefully preserved. After the first cutting the timber land was good, because it would develop a standing forest again. He said he had taken a second lot of timber in this way from Kicking Horse Canyon, in ten years. Timber could be grown after a first and second cutting, but fires must be held in check, was Mr. Carlin's opinion.

Leonard Solly, of the E. & N. Railway Company, testified at the

third day's session that the present Fire Act was giving far more satisfaction than former acts. The wardens had more power, and campers, etc., were being educated to the danger of fires in the forests.

At the concluding session of the Commission Mr. E. McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development League, appeared in support of a resolution of the Clayoquot Development League, asking the British Columbia Government to order that the agricultural lands within timber limits should be thrown open for settlement.

In answer to this resolution the chairman, Hon. F. J. Fulton, pointed out that all the unalienated timber in the province had been reserved since December, 1907.

Mr. McGaffey suggested that the Government should acquire reserves on Vancouver Island, and emphasized the fact that the time to conserve forests was now.

This concluded the sessions at Victoria.

The Commission resumed its deliberations at Vancouver, August 23-25. At this session the witnesses included R. J. Skinner, Provincial Timber Inspector, and the following prominent lumbermen: T. F. Paterson, Fred. L. Ward, Jas. S. Emerson, John O'Brien, W. T. Cox, W. I. Paterson, E. H. Heaps and Wm. Tytler. Further details of this meeting, together with a resume of the evidence taken, will be published in our next issue.

Importance of Accuracy in the Cutter-Head.

It goes without saying that good work on a planer depends first, last and all the time on the cutter-head, for it's the cutter-head that does the actual work; the rest of the machine merely feeds the stock to it and takes it away. An unbalanced head, poor stock in the knives, improper grinding, incorrect setting and imperfect jointing, all have a share in turning out poor work. Any one of these bad features in the cutter-head may offset all the good points in the best machine.

The ideal of the S. A. Woods Machine Company has been to make the best machine that constant study and constant improvement, the best tools, the best materials and the best workmen could produce. But more than this, they have centred attention on the cutter-head, to devise methods for giving it perfect running balance. They select the finest steel for the knives, and are making use of the high speed steels, have for years built special knife grinders to insure perfect accuracy in the knives themselves, and last of all, have devised a radial knife setting gauge to insure equal accuracy in their setting, preparatory to the final process of jointing by means of the Woods truing devices while the head is running at full speed.

Correctly set knives must have all corresponding points of the cutting edges at exactly the same distance from the centre of the head. This is true, no matter what the form of the knives or the accuracy of the cutter-head. To secure such exactness, measurement must be made from the centre of the shaft, not from the lip of the head or from some other part of the machine. By its ingenious design, the S. A. Woods Company claim that absolutely accurate setting is insured by the radial gauge which may be rotated about the shaft.

This gauge is a specially designed form of calipers. It consists essentially of two curved arms connected by a shaft. The arms hook over the journals at each end of the head. Springs, easily manipulated by the thumbs, provide quick and secure means of locking the gauge in position. Upon the shaft are two setting rollers which have a close sliding fit thereon. As the gauge is revolved about the head, this shaft remains parallel to and at the same distance from the centre of the cutter-head. As the gauge is swung about the latter shaft the rollers come in contact with the knives. In the process of setting these are lightly clamped so that they may be pushed back into position by the passing rollers. As a result all knives are set exactly the same distance from the centre and may be firmly clamped in this position.

The company claim that the proper use of this radial gauge will give a setting that is more accurate than any previously devised method, and will produce equally good results on knives with an under-bevel as on those without, regardless of the extent of the bevel, or even whether all are bevelled alike. This, they say, is a result impossible to obtain by any method of measuring from the lip of the head or from any fixed gauges attached to the head. This gauge, which is patented, is now being furnished with all of the machines manufactured by the S. A. Woods Machine Company, of Boston. Its use is preliminary to that of the Woods Truing Devices, which true the edges while the head is running, thus overcoming the effect of centrifugal force which causes distortion. The result is equality of cutting by all of the knives, which makes possible finer finish and faster feed.

Concatenated Order of Hoo - Hoo

Coming Convention at Hot Springs, Ark.—Four-day Session Attractive Programme Arranged

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., September 8-11.

No special rate for the meeting has been made by the railways as there prevails all over the country the regular round-trip tourist rate to Hot Springs. In addition to this there now prevails to Hot Springs a regular summer tourist rate. The latter is slightly lower than the former and is practically a rate of one and one-third fare on basis of tariff now prevailing, without complications as to certificates, etc. The ticket on both rates is the usual form of round-trip ticket, and has only to be validated at Hot Springs before the return journey is begun.

The first rate mentioned above applies all over the country, and tickets can be bought on that rate any day in the year. It contains liberal provisions for stop-overs both ways and has a return limit of 90 days from date of purchase. Tickets on the other rate—the summer tourist rate—are on sale at practically every point in America east of the Rocky Mountains and at many points in Canada. From some sections stop-over is allowed on these tickets, which are good to return up to October 31st. Good hotel accommodation may be had at moderate rates. Following is the programme of the meeting:

Wednesday, Sept. 8—Forenoon: General reception. Afternoon: Business session Osirian Cloister; shopping tour for ladies. Evening: Osirian Cloister initiation; progressive cards and music for ladies at Arlington Hotel.

Thursday, Sept. 9—Forenoon: Business session to 11.30 a.m. Afternoon: Excursion to Gurdon, Ark., for dedication of Hoo-Hoo Memorial Tablet; train leaving Hot Springs at 12.30, and returning at 6.30 p.m. Evening: Annual concatenation at Auditorium; musicale with vaudeville features at Arlington Hotel.

Friday, Sept. 10—Forenoon: Business session. Afternoon: Business session; carriage drive for ladies through mountains. Evening: Annual banquet at Arlington for all Hoo-Hoo and invited guests.

Saturday, Sept. 11—Forenoon: Business session (election of officers) to 11.00 a.m. Afternoon: Old-fashioned Southern barbecue at Whittington Park; visit to ostrich farm and alligator farm.

The St. John River Situation.

Conditions on the St. John river were the subject of a conference held last month in St. John between Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States; Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie and Premier Hazen, with a delegation composed of three prominent lumbermen of the city. The members of the delegation were J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John River Log Driving Company; Henry Hilyard and Alexander Wilson, of A. Cushing & Company, representing the American and Canadian millowners of St. John. Mr. Wilson, speaking of the conference after it was over, described it as a very pleasant one. His excellency did not commit himself in any way but seemed impressed with the manner in which the delegates, assisted by Lieut.-Governor Tweedie and Premier Hazen, presented the Canadian case under the Ashburton treaty. He assured them that his previous knowledge of the matters in dispute had been largely supplemented by the information they were able to present.

Mr. Gregory opened the discussion. He contended that in consequence of the works of the St. John Lumber Company at Van Buren, the cost of log driving to Fredericton had increased 100 per cent. He had a large map of the St. John river, with the aid of which he explained the situation to his excellency. The alleged unfairness of the company holding up 140,000,000 feet of logs destined for points further down the river in order to sort out 40,000,000 feet of their own lumber was what Mr. Gregory principally complained of.

Mr. Bryce at this point asked what course, if any, Mr. Gregory could suggest as a means to settle the difficulty, having respect to the rights of all parties. Mr. Gregory suggested that a thoroughly independent man be appointed to sort the logs at Van Buren, which he contended should no longer be left in the hands of the St. John Lumber Company.

The other delegates, however, with Premier Hazen and Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie, opposed this expedient. They pointed out that the interests were too unequal and insisted that the provisions of the Ashburton treaty be carried out in their entirety. Under that agreement the St. John river was to remain free and unobstructed forever. It was, they thought, simply a case of vested rights against legal rights and they held the Canadian Government should uphold the rights of the St. John mill owners and the lumbermen along the river. The St. John Lumber Company, they continued, could not justly complain of what might be done because they ought to have made full investigation before building. Even on the basis of vested rights, they contended, the interests of the mill owners in St. John were more valuable than those at Van Buren. In

this city \$1,250,000 had been invested in mill plants and there is a yearly pay roll of \$50,000. The great hardship that would be inflicted if any part of this were rendered useless was self-evident.

Mr. Wilson said his excellency asked many questions and showed a comprehensive grasp of the matters under discussion. While he was careful not to commit himself, he thought he was impressed with the idea that the legal rights in the dispute were entirely with the Canadians. Speaking of the personnel of the international commission now inquiring into conditions on the river, he expressed his surprise that a fifth member had not been appointed who would be independent of either interest and avert a deadlock.

125,000,000 feet will be rafted at Fredericton, N. B.

J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John River Log Driving Company, St. John, N.B., speaking of the rafting and work at the booms this year, said that it had been a most successful season and that owing to the large amount of work and the favorable conditions the work had been carried on at a smaller cost than last year. The log owners would be assessed the same charges so as to pay for the damage to the booms last winter at the time of the midwinter freshet, when booms that cost \$20,000 were destroyed in a few minutes at the Nashwaaksis. Mr. Gregory said the amount of logs coming to the booms was about 10,000,000 short of the estimate of 135,000 feet made last spring, and this was due, he thought, to operators not making a thorough clean-up on the brooks. The last corporation drive of the season was now nearing the booms. In the rear there was about 2,000,000 feet. Rafting operations would be completed shortly. Speaking of logs which had been hung up, Mr. Gregory said that in a lot of logs cut by Cunliffe Bros. for manufacture at St. John there had been about 1,500,000 feet that got into the St. John Lumber Company's boom at Grand Isle and had not yet come out.

To Prevent Moulder Knives from Burning.

Some have trouble with moulder knives burning. I am using two inside moulders on kiln-dried oak and maple, and have no trouble with the knives burning, cutting all the way from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, says a writer in an exchange. I find that I cannot use a knife that is soft enough to file; if I do, it burns. I temper knives in clear water and make them considerably harder than I want them, then draw them to a light straw color.

I grind my knives a little bevel on the edge, so that they will be sure to clear and give a free cut. Have never found a man that could step on my toes in the line of tempering small knives up to 5 x 5—never tried it on larger ones. There is no secret about the matter. I never use oil to temper in, for I could never get a knife so hard but what I could file it, though perhaps it can be done. I use clear, cold water, and have it free from soap. Soft water is best if one can get it. Have water enough so you can keep it the same heat until you get the job done. I have made tempering a life study, and find there is lots to learn yet. There is as much in heating a knife as in tempering. Some steel will stand lots more heat than others. Some will not stand a red heat, while others will stand almost white heat. One has to be acquainted with the different grades of steel to know how to get the best results.

Harvesting of Crops Influences Business.

With the harvesting of farm products worth more than \$157,000,000, the last lingering doubt as to the business future should be dispelled. The past two years have certainly been lean ones but the moving of crops, of greater value than ever before, should start a rush of business in all lines of greater volume even than that of 1907. There is no question but that the period of industrial depression has been prolonged by the timidity of all prospective buyers. This developed into months of hand-to-mouth business in all lines, a condition of affairs which made it impossible for a man to part with a dollar except for his absolute and immediate necessities. All that was needed to put the required backbone into trade was some big natural force that would convince all business men, in spite of themselves, of the return of prosperity. This has come with the harvesting of the crops and we now can say that this is certainly a year of plenty.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of Aug. 21: Lumberstuffs—White pine—Since our last the schooner "Kestrel," from Shelburne, N.S., has arrived to our address with about 80m. feet, which we sold to arrive at \$29.67 and \$21.67 for merchantable and second quality respectively. Dealers' stocks are running low, and next receipts should do well. Spruce—The "Kestrel" also brought a small lot of 15m. which we placed at \$21.67. Pitch pine—No arrivals and stocks in dealers' yards are not heavy. Shingles—The "Bravo," from Gaspé to selves, brought some 825,000 cedar laying, which we sold at \$1.92 per m., but the other expected cargoes have not yet run in. Shooks—We note arrival of 850 bbls. transhipped from St. Vincent, and purchased to arrive by dealers. Wood hoops—No receipts; no enquiry.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

Jeffrey Storage Battery Truck.

The accompanying illustration shows a new yard truck just brought out by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. The electrical equipment, including storage batteries, motor, controller, with all necessary charging instruments, are all located below the platform, so that the truck can be used for carrying material of any kind, or for hauling yard cars. The design is such that it can be used on any gauge



Storage Battery Truck manufactured by the Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

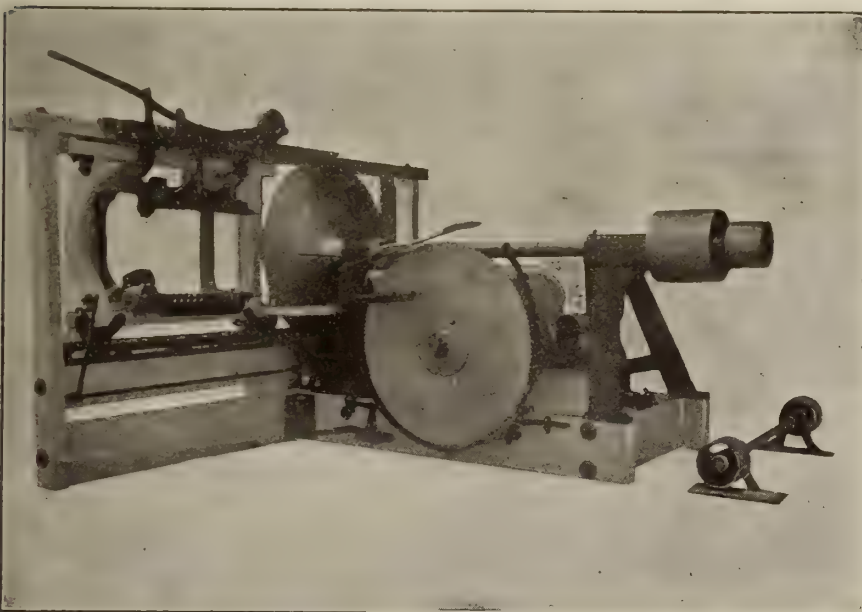
from 10-inch up, and on the shortest curves encountered on industrial tracks. The electrical equipment is furnished in sizes to suit the service.

For loads up to ten tons a 6-h.p. motor with 10-k.w. battery is provided. The platform is made removable, allowing easy access to the electrical equipment. For the service usually encountered around the average sawmill or woodworking plant, moving lumber, finished products, etc., the 6-h.p. equipment is provided. For heavier service larger motors and batteries are supplied, depending on the maximum loads and the frequency of the trips. The platform will operate two or three days on a charge.

By estimating the average weight and average length of trip the proper size equipment can be determined. The use of these cars facilitates the handling of material around a sawmill or woodworking plant, and also effects a great saving in the cost of this work.

The Dunbar Shingle Machine.

Messrs. Alex. Dunbar & Sons' Company, Limited, of Woodstock, N.B., have issued an interesting circular explaining the merits of the "Dunbar" shingle machine, a cut of which is reproduced herewith. Mr. Dunbar, sr., of this firm, was the inventor of the original machine bearing his name. It was patented in 1885, and the firm state that many



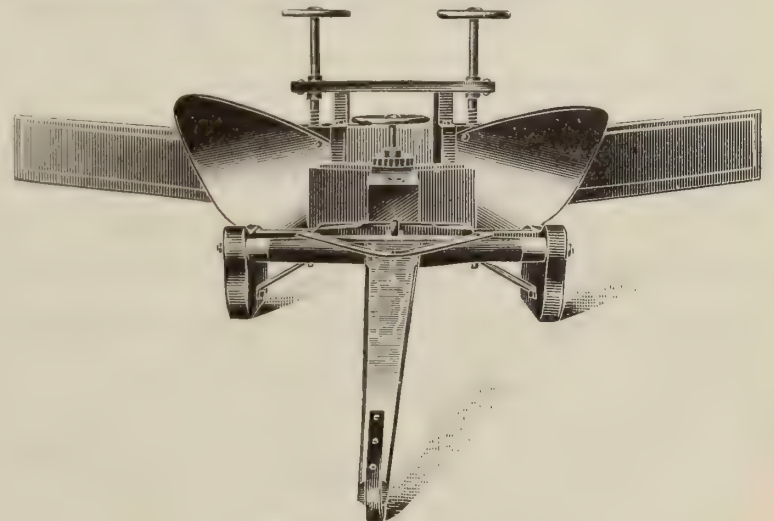
"Dunbar" Shingle Machine.

valuable improvements have been made as suggested by experience. Some of the leading features of the "Dunbar" are as follows: The main arbor is of polished steel three inches in diameter, running in very long self-oiling boxes. The jointer arbor is also of polished steel two and a quarter inches in diameter, and has enlarged collars. The jointer table has an improved joint by which it is held very firm and is easily operated and adjusted. The table and joint is made so that it can be easily swung out of the way when changing saws. The set rolls are made

double ended so that they may be changed when worn, thus prolonging the use of these. The slab catchers are steel and fitted close, so as to prevent waste of lumber. The machine weighs about 2,500 pounds. It will take blocks from 15 inches to 20 inches, but can be made of larger capacity if desired.

Snow Ploughs in the Winter Camps.

The development of the lumber industry has been so rapid in Canada during the last few years that competition is becoming very keen. The company with modern equipment is possessed of a splendid advantage in the race for business. At this time of year equipment for the winter camp is being considered, and snow ploughs are a most important factor in the equipment of every camp. There is no more important essential in the marketing of lumber than that the roads from the forest to the river or to points of shipment be as good as they can be made. There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and likewise there is many a slip 'twixt the forest and the mill. The cost of woods work may be greatly increased by inattention to the matter of securing good roads. As the loads of to-day are of great size and weight, the roads are called upon to withstand wear which would tear up any but the best. If a load of logs breaks down or becomes stuck on the road in any manner, the loss to the company is large. The loss of time through the idleness of the team and the men is great, and with a number of breakdowns the season's operations may even be rendered unprofitable. Not simply as a



Wilkinson Snow Plough.

saving of loss, however, but as an actual economic factor in the getting out of the logs, the roads are to be considered in the same light as any other equipment of a camp.

How to provide good winter roads is often a serious problem. With a favorable season, having a fair amount of snow and a favorable average temperature, good roads will sometimes be easy to secure. But experienced woodsmen know that nothing is less certain than the occurrence of proper conditions for road making. Snow ploughs have come to occupy an important place in camp equipment. They eliminate practically every uncertainty. So long as the snow is there, a good snow plough will provide the roads. Of snow ploughs there are many, but one of the best is the Wilkinson snow plough, made by the Wilkinson Plough Company, Limited, Toronto. An illustration of their combination model lumberman's snow plough is shown herewith. The company guarantee this plough fully, and all their other goods also. The firm itself is too well known in Canada to need any introduction to readers of the "Canada Lumberman." They will be pleased to furnish information regarding their goods to any who will write them. Catalogues may be had also by writing or making application to the company. Readers will be interested in noting the company's advertisement on page — of this issue.

A revolution in the dressing of lumber has been wrought by the introduction of truing devices that joint the knives while running, thereby overcoming the distortion due to centrifugal force, insuring finer finish by closer spacing of the knife marks and making possible higher rates of feed.

J. Hanbury, of Brandon, president of the Hanbury & North Star Lumber Companies, and C. E. Ayre, manager of the Elko mill, were in Fernie recently. Mrs. Hanbury, her sister-in-law and three children, are rusticated for a month at Elko.

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WE are in a position to supply you with the very finest Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber made. We want your enquiries for

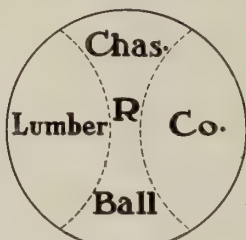
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and will win your trade if quality and value count. We can also quote on strictly Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber dressed on four sides or in the rough.

We handle genuine **Louisiana Red Cypress** from one of the best shippers in the South.

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Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Our Long Leaf Timbers and Joists are as strong as Oak and are unexcelled in dimension of all kinds on account of its tensile strength.

Our Short Leaf Flooring Finish and all kinds of **Trim** are in a class to themselves on account of its freedom from knots and the beauty of its grain.

We make a specialty also of Rough Steam Dried and Smoke Dried Finish and other factory stock of all kinds.

We would appreciate your enquiries and orders.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

507-510 Continental Bank Building Shreveport, La., U.S.A.

The Wood Trade of Norway.

In a recent issue of the Canadian Trade and Commerce bulletin, the following report was published upon the wood trade of Norway:

White battens are slightly weaker, whereas 3x9 red deals are in great demand, but scarce. Sales are proceeding slowly, and owing to shippers' firmness in their quotations buyers have been obliged to pay the previous prices, viz.: basis £9 7s. 6d. mixed white, and £11 7s. 6d. 1st red, c.i.f. cheap ports for July-August shipment. Australia has bought some cargoes at £8 17s. 6d. basis colonial 1st white, and £9 12s. 6d. for colonial 1st red.

Africa has been in the market for prompt, but as Sweden is now selling red planed at very low prices, these orders are principally taken by this country, as long as the Norwegians do not reduce their prices to a corresponding level. However, they do not see any necessity for doing so as the sawing of logs in Norway as well as in Sweden was delayed about three or four weeks this year owing to the very late spring and consequent delay in floating timber. As redwood must not be sawn after the middle of July in order to avoid blue, the productions for shipments this year will be reduced by at least one month's sawing as compared with previous years, which is considerable, and consequently there is no reason to reduce prices for redwood in spite of few inquiries for this kind of wood goods at present. A recent sale to London at £7 15s. for 7/8-inch by 6-inch red p.e. u/s has not affected the London market as much as the sellers intended, for other shippers kept firm quotations, refused offers of £7 17s. 6d., but accepted only £8 18s. 9d. for 6-inch and £8 8s. 9d. for 5 1/2-inch, which prices are also accepted for successive shipments. Stocks seem to be very light on shippers' side for this time of the year.

The following observations, which are the result of careful investigations and experiments made by the Norwegian Pulp Manufacturers' Association, may also interest Canadian manufacturers: The consumption of lumber for making mechanical pulp has proved to be quite different, according to the dimensions and the compactness of the structure of the raw material. Younger and smaller trees give a far smaller result than older and larger trees of firm growth, and the nature of the soil on which the trees are grown also makes some difference. In addition, the loss by barking and cleaning the surface of the trees is much larger for the small than for those of larger dimensions. This loss is calculated with hand cleaning to be about 12 1/2 per cent. for 3 1/2-inch, 10 per cent. for 5-inch, and 6 per cent. for 9-inch. With machine cleaning the loss is about twice that much.

Careful measurements have further proved that up to two metres long, 6-inch lumber, correctly laid up, gives a compact mass of wood about 75 per cent. of the loose measure, while 3 1/2-inch and 4-inch only gives 65 per cent. Through several experiments, some of which have been made in Sweden, it has been proved that to make one ton of mechanical pulp, dry, it takes about 5 1/5 cubic metres of unbarked lumber. To this must be added what is lost through floating the lumber, breakage, sinking, etc., which loss is dependent on local circumstances, the condition of the lumber, etc., amounting to some two to four per cent.

An influential deputation of paper makers of the Province of Quebec recently interviewed Premier Gouin with the object of asking the Government to suspend its new tax of 25 cents per cord on pulpwood exported from this province before being manufactured in order to give time to the Canadian manufacturers to comply with the new United States tariff. The delegation was composed of Messrs. J. R. Booth and H. R. Erskine, of the Booth Pulp Company; W. H. Rowley and Geo. Miller, of the Eddy & Sons Company; Geo. Chahoon and J. C. Acer, of the Laurentide Paper Company; H. Biermens and A. C. S. Campion, of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, Carl Riordan and W. K. Trower, of the Riordan Paper Company; O. Z. A. Parritt, of the Jonquieres Pulp Company; Geo. Macdougall, of the Jacques Cartier Paper Company; F. G. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Company; R. N. Kenny, of the James McLaren Company; J. B. Rolland, of the Rolland Paper and the Northern Paper Companies; Mr. Hyde, secretary of the Canadian Wood Pulp Association. The delegates represented to the Ministers that if the new duty of 25 cents per cord on the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood cut in the Crown forests of the Province of Quebec were remitted it would enable them to avail themselves of the new minimum tariff of the United States. As this 25 cents duty is the only one imposed by the Province of Quebec, its withdrawal would put an end to all difficulties with the American Government. The Premier promised to submit the demand to the Ministers at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

A cut of over 12,000,000 feet is reported by the different New Westminster sawmills to have been made during July. The prospect for winter is highly favorable and all the mills expect to keep running the full season. Over half of the July cut was made by the Fraser River Mills, that concern averaging 370,000 feet per day. The Royal City, Small & Bucklin and the Brunette Sawmills cut each between one and a half and two million feet. Several smaller mills in the city made fair cuts. The Fraser River Mills have received word from their representatives, Father O'Boyle and M. Thereaux, that the first body of French-Canadians, composed of about 20 families, will come this month to replace the Oriental labor now employed.

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AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

Extracts from letters received which speak volumes—Original letters can be seen by any customer or firm using Mill Saws.

"The Saw is giving the greatest satisfaction—Everyone who sees it run thinks it is a landy and so little trouble to care for it."

"I must let you know I tried your saw; it works fine and I am awfully well satisfied with it; cannot recommend it too highly."

Above were both Famous Burns' Inserted Tooth Saws.

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Camp Supplies

When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses
and
Work Horses

Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
Herbert Smith, Manager

The Carter-Stevens Lumber Co., Limited

103 Bay Street - TORONTO

Want to Buy

One carload 1st and 2nd Hard Maple 5 in. x 18½ in., 10 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft. long. Square edged. Free of centre and shakes.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in. In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up wide. Coffin lengths.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—4-4 CLEAR BOAT CEDAR FOR boat building; in large or small quantities. H. E. GIDLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 20

Wanted

FIVE CARS ELM COFFINSTOCK. APPLY Box 825 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

WHITE CEDAR OR JUNIPER LOGS OR lumber in large quantities. Address P.O. Box 986, New Orleans, La. 19

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 21

Wanted

SOFT MAPLE, SOFT ELM, ASH, CHESTNUT Basswood and Birch. Will you write us if you have any of the above. THE R.E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 18

Wanted

A HALF TO THREE QUARTERS OF A million feet 1" and 2" No. 1 Hemlock widths and lengths piled separately is preferable. Address Box 827 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 17

Wanted

1st and 2nd Clear Spruce or Norway 10 M ft. 6 1/4 x 4 and up—20 ft. 5 M ft. 6 1/4 x 4 and up—22 ft. 18 M ft. 3 x 12—20 ft. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL & LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Wanted

4, 5, 6 AND 8/4 NO. 1 COM. AND 1ST AND 2ND Bass, also Log Run Mill Culls out advising how much can furnish, if dry, and how same runs to widths and lengths, with best price on car your shipping station. FURNACE RUN SAW MILL AND LUMBER CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 17

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 21

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

20 THOUSAND, STANDARD HEMLOCK railway ties. Apply HODGE & WALLEY, Sherbrooke, Que. 17

For Sale

FROM 200,000 TO 300,000 FEET 1 1/2 x 12 12/16 feet dry, West India Shippers. Address P.O. Box 415, Ottawa, Canada. 18

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 17

FOR SALE—40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8'-long. Address, Thos. Crockett, Fort William, Ont. 17

Wanted—Pulpwood Contract

WE CAN SUPPLY FROM 5 TO 10 THOU- sand Cords of Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood (Exportable), for 1910 delivery by water. For particulars apply to HAND & McNABB, P.O. Box 363, Sault St. Marie, Ont. 17

For Sale

350 M. 1" Basswood
50 M. 1" Brown Ash
20 M. 1" Soft Elm

Winter cut. Mill run, dead culls out. \$21.00 per M. f.o.b. Coe Hill Station. Address WILSON LUMBER CO., Toronto. 17

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. 3/8" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. 3/8" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. 3/8" B. Ash C. & B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 17

Dry Birch for Sale

WE have a fine stock of 1" common and a few cars of Mill cull Birch that we must move, suitable for Furniture & Flooring trade. In order to move this we will quote very low price on this stock. Write us for prices. BARTRAM BROTHERS LIMITED, Room 16, Citizen Building, Ottawa, Ont. 18

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer
2 26" revolving bed, double surface planers
1 26" Goldie & McCulloch surface planer
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
2 refitted 24" double surface planers
1 new 24" planer and matcher
2 refitted 24" planers, matchers and moulders
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
1 refitted 24" surface planer complete
1 refitted 22" wood frame surface planer
1 new 18" planer and matcher
1 refitted 13" lightning planer and matcher
1 refitted 24" buzz planer with countershaft
2 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
1 new 12" buzz planer with countershafts
1 refitted 12" buzz planer with countershaft
1 refitted 8" universal wood worker
1 refitted 10" 4 side, inside moulder
1 refitted 10" 3 side moulder
3 refitted wood frame sash stickers
1 new No. 2 foot power mortiser with chisels
1 new No. 1 foot power mortiser with chisels
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machine
2 refitted power feed, rod and dowel machines
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 20" patternmakers wood lathe
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
1 new 16" wood lathe
1 refitted 12 spindle horizontal boring machine
1 refitted single spindle, horizontal car borer
1 new iron top, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 new Cowan, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table
3 new dimension saw tables with tilting attachments
1 refitted double, rip and cross cut saw table
1 refitted Cowan saw table and dado machine
1 refitted Vandy saw table with countershaft
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
2 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 refitted iron frame swing cut off saw
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
1 nearly new champion hand and foot power saw table
1 refitted 54" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 refitted Roge's vertical resawing machine
1 refitted 30" double drum sander with countershaft
1 refitted 24" double drum sander with countershaft
2 refitted 24" single drum sanders complete
1 refitted new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
1 refitted arm sander in good order
2 new No. 6 Lion universal wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A universal bench wood trimmer
1 new No. 4 Lion universal bench wood trimmers
1 new Champion floor scraper
1 nearly new Cowan band saw filing machine
1 refitted box board matcher with countershaft
1 refitted horizontal bracket carving machine
1 new Dominion band saw set
1 refitted hand power spoke tenoner
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield Ont. 18

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaford, Ont. 17

Second Hand Engines For Sale

1—Brown Engine 20 1/2 x 54 62 R. P. M. 300 H. P. 16 x 31 1/2 fly-wheel, complete with Bulkley Syphon Condenser and usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 00 R. P. M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 10 1/2 x 30 80 R. P. M. 47 H. P. 8 x 4 1/2 fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24 84 R. P. M. 10 x 16 fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices etc.

 CANADA PAPER CO. Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills P.Q. 17

For Sale

MACHINERY IN SAW AND PLANING Mill, formerly operated by Jas. H. Sanderson, offered as a whole or any part thereof. Most of this machinery is as good as new.

1 15 x 14 Ideal engine
1 11 x 12 Ideal engine
3 36" x 20" boilers complete, with fronts grates, stocks, water backs, etc.
1 6" x 4" x 10" Canton Pump
1 Dumont belt driven pump
1 Log jack complete, with gear drive, chain, etc.
1 Rotary husk with 3 15/16 arbor (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 2 arm steam log loader (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 32" 4 block carriage complete with set works (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 8" x 42" steam feed complete (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 Friction nigger
1 5 saw slasher, 28" saws
1 24" double surfacer and matcher (McGregor Gourlay Co.)
1 No. 664 circular resaw (Goldie and McCulloch)
1 10" Moulder
1 endless bead single surfacer (Frank)
1 pony sticker
Also Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, Piping and other equipment.

Apply
PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO. LTD.
Prince Albert, Sask. 18

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SHIPPER wants position to ship by thousand or on salary. Well posted Canadian and British shipments. Box 820, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN, WITH BUSI- ness ability and experience seeks position with lumber company with view to learning busi- ness and eventually acting as salesman. Not afraid of work in yard or elsewhere. Box 819, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

Wanted

POSITION WANTED BY A LUMBER Buyer and Inspector good references furnished. Box 816, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

A YOUNG MAN, NOW CONNECTED AS travelling representative with one of New York's large lumber dealers desires to change to a Canadian concern. High references and record of sales for past year on hand. A good opportunity for a good firm to secure a salesman of proven ability. Box 823, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

Situation Wanted

BY LUMBER ACCOUNTANT OF THIRTEEN years experience in wholesale and manufactur- ing offices. Past eight years in charge of office; now employed in that capacity by large pine mill and chartered railroad. Would like to make nominal investment as an item of permanency. Box 824, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

COMPETENT SALESMAN WHO KNOWS Western Ontario trade to sell millstock— lumber, shingles, etc. State salary. Good references required. Apply Box 569, Lindsay Ont. 20

Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED BAND SAWYER FOR Ontario lumber mills, a good position for the right man. Write stating particulars to Box 825 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE SAW MILL ON LAKE Nipissing, with timber range, scows and alligators complete. For full particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE IN NELSON, B. C., capacity 25 M. Price \$3,600, time if desired, \$500 extra will double capacity. Mild climate. Profit 70 cents per M. Address P. O. Box 91, Nelson, B.C. 17

Jobbers Wanted

TO LOG FIVE TO FIFTEEN MILES FROM Bannerman Siding, C. P. R. Large or small blocks. Rigging supplied if necessary. Apply THE NORTHERN TIMBER CO., LIMITED, Markstay, Ont. 18

For Sale

A STEAM SCREW STEAMER, HAVING daily mail, passenger and freight route on Lake Nipissing; with scows, wharfs, store-houses coal sheds, blacksmith shop, and ship yard. For particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls Ont. 18

For Sale

PRACTICALLY NEW MILL, WELL equipped, capacity 15,000 feet per day, considerable timber with it. About eight miles from railway station, Parry Sound district. Practically level roads in winter. Apply to THOMAS GRIFFIN Esq. GUELPH ONT. 17

For Sale

COMPLETE LUMBERING EQUIPMENT including new sawmill, capacity 25,000 feet per day, limits and lots, ten good houses, nine-acre mill site, logging and camp outfit etc. Located at Kearney, Ontario on G. T. R. with switch to mill and yards. Full particulars on application to W. WILY, 48 Elgin Ave. Toronto. 18

For Sale

Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE, latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, wagon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 50 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell together or separate. For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 17

MISCELLANEOUS



Sale of Timber and Tie Berths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CER- tain timber and tie berths situated in the Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River in the Province of Ontario will be offered sale by public tender on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of September next. For descrip- tions, plans and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the Crown Timber Agents for the above Districts.

F. COCHRANE,

Minister-

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, July 15th, 1909. 17

SALE OF McCormick & Moore Timber Limits

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as one Parcel or separately to suit purchasers, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on

**September 30th, 1909,
at 2.30 p. m.**

the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Parcel 1. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

Parcel 2. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

These limits are surveyed and are easy of access—the Ottawa River and Branches traversing both limits.

Terms 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at One (1), Three (3), and Six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burrill, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustees for Sale.

18



A QUANTITY OF PINE AND SPRUCE timber situated in the Mississauga Forest Reserve, in the District of Algoma, having been partially damaged by fire, tenders are hereby invited for the right to cut said timber. The timber is tributary to the Sable River and the west branch of the Spanish River, and lies north of Townships 125 and 132, as shown on plan of the north shore of Lake Huron. Tenders will be received up to Wednesday, the 15th day of September next. For descriptions, plans, particulars, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to the Crown Timber Agents at Sudbury and Webbwood.

F. COCHRANE,
Minister.

Department of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, Aug. 3, 1909.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

**Andrew MacCormack Estate and
Other Interests**

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p. m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half, Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682 Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half Lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.

Total 183 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burrill, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

18

Limit For Sale
30,000,000 FEET SPRUCE AND JACK Pine, good quality, 130 miles west of Edmonton on Macleod River and G. T. P. Splendid proposition—move quick, snap—wire or write 359 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg.

Timber Resources

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE TOWN of Haileybury is willing to assist investors in white and red pine and pulp in getting in touch with the owners of timber on the Upper Ottawa and supply information relative thereto.

Haileybury, on navigable Lake Temiskaming, with competitive shipping rates, is destined to become the milling site of Northern New Ontario where consumption exceeds the manufactured product today. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Department, Board of Trade, Haileybury, Ont.

17

By Public Auction

Valuable Pine Timber Berth North Shore Lake Huron

Auction sale of the license to cut the timber on the south-east [quarter of the

Township of Foster (9 square miles) more or less

on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1909,
at 3 o'clock p. m. at the QUEEN'S
HOTEL, Toronto.

TERMS—One half cash; balance in nine months with interest at 6% per annum.

For further particulars and Maps apply to MILLAR, FERGUSON & HUNTER, Barristers, Toronto.

This berth has only been operated one season and is well timbered with pine and other merchantable woods. It can be cheaply lumbered and the logs driven down the White Fish River. The timber is sound and subject to Crown Dues of one dollar per thousand B. M. for pine. The license has no time limit and includes the right to cut all timbers on the berth which can be easily reached from Nairn Centre station on the Soo Branch of the C. P. R. or from Little Current by boat.

19

Timber, Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste. Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste. Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 955,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste. Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
G. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto,
Ont.

24

Limits for Sale

FOR SALE, 800 ACRES TIMBER LANDS IN Muskoka, mostly in Hemlock, convenient to railway. Apply Box 802, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

17

Timber Limits For Sale

IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, 84 square miles of standing timber, adjoining Lake Winnipeg. These limits are comprised principally of Spruce and Tamarac suitable for marketable lumber, railway ties and poles. In connection with these will be sold a well equipped mill, steamer and two barges. For terms apply to

H. P. MACMAHON, Traders Bank Chambers,
Winnipeg, Man.

17

Wood Preservation.

The United States Government has gone into the study of every phase of wood preservation and as progress is made in new experiments, important facts are brought to light to which heretofore has been given little or no attention. One of the features in the work of wood preservation which has been neglected is the effect of patches of inner bark on wood in preventing proper penetration of preservatives.

Before timber is subjected to preservative treatment, it is customary to remove the bark. Unless this is done very thoroughly, however, patches of the inner bark will remain on the wood. This thin inner bark or skin adheres very closely, and is difficult to remove without the use of a drawing-knife, unless the timber is cut when the "sap is going up."

Until recently, it does not seem to have been realized that this bark presented a very effectual hindrance to the penetration of creosote. In conducting some tests on the treatment of pine in Alabama and Louisiana, in 1907 and 1908, it was noticed by a representative of the Forest Service that very little or no creosote entered the wood through even the thinnest layer of adhering bark.

The same thing was discovered by the management of one of the large creosoting companies in the South, and steps were immediately taken to see that every particle of bark was removed from piling and other timbers. While it is probable that the bark of all species is not as resistant as that of pine, it is not known how the different species rank in this respect.

In the creosote treatment of timbers, it is rarely that the entire stick is penetrated by the preservative. The value of the treatment consists largely in the creating of an exterior antiseptic zone around the untreated interior portion. If this outer zone be broken, the value of the treatment is to a large extent lost.

In the case of piling, the effect of any small portion of untreated wood extending from the outer surface to the interior of the pile is especially injurious, because of the manner in which teredos work. The teredo enters the wood when

small, making but a tiny hole, perhaps no larger than a pinhead. As they grow, they increase the size of their borings, and if present in large numbers, they will very quickly so riddle and weaken a pile, that it will break off with a very slight strain. Access to the interior of a treated pile might readily be gained through small untreated portions of the outer surface of the wood, which, because of bark adhering at time of treatment, absorbed no preservative, with the result that all of the interior untreated portion would be riddled, leaving only the exterior creosoted shell sound. It is probable that many of the failures of creosoted piling are due to this cause.

With other forms of timber, the effect may not be so quickly seen or so disastrous, but in a similar manner decay may extend to the interior through any untreated portions communicating with the interior.

Veneer in the United States.

During the year 1908, there were cut into veneer in the United States 382,542,000 feet b. m. of logs, valued at \$7,891,000, as against 348,523,000 feet, valued at \$6,436,000, in 1907, according to statistics just published by the Bureau of the Census in co-operation with the United States Forest Service. Although industrial conditions generally were unfavorable during the year 1908, the amount of wood cut into veneer increased, substantial gains being made in the quantity of both imported and domestic wood consumed. This was due in a measure to the closer canvass in 1908, when returns were received from 402 active establishments located in 34 States, as against 370 in 31 States, for the preceding year.

Red gum, as in the preceding year, ranked first among the woods used for veneer, 119,945 feet being consumed, with a valuation of \$1,272,096, forming a percentage of 31.4 of the total consumption. The demand for red gum was even greater than in 1907, when its percentage of the whole consumption was 29.3. Among other woods, with the exception of yellow pine, which shows an important increase, no great increase is noted. The principal woods imported for the industry were mahogany and Spanish cedar. Of the former 11,487 feet were used, with a valuation of \$1,478,364, as against 8,722 feet, with a valuation of \$839,695, in 1907.

When there is a broken stave in a barrel it means not only the loss of a stave, but expense in the way of re-coopering that sometimes amounts to more than two or three staves. So, it is cheaper to buy better staves or take more pains in selecting or coopering, whichever may be necessary to guard against the breaking.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The settlement of the American tariff question has had a stimulating effect upon the lumber trade in Ontario. A good quantity of white pine is moving to American ports, with prices from \$2 to \$5 per thousand better than at this time last year. Present indications favor a further advance. In making a comparison of present conditions with those of last year a noteworthy difference is in evidence, inasmuch as the American lumberman is now visiting all the lumber producing sections of the Georgian Bay, and inland mills as well, looking for different lines and picking up quickly everything that is suitable, whereas last year at this time he appeared to have lost his buying appetite. There are a few lines of white pine particularly strong, namely, 1 x 12, 1 x 10, 1 x 6, and 1 x 4; also 5-4 and 6-4 mill run in all widths. Shop lumber also has shown marked improvement. Lath appears to be pretty well contracted for by all the mills in Georgian Bay and vicinity. Prices at which lath have been selling are considerably in advance of last year's highest prices. Hemlock lath is also strong.

Holders of hemlock are adhering firmly to their prices. During the early spring months hemlock was very weak and sales were made at prices below the cost of production. Now, quite a number of mills that have other kinds of timber to cut, have turned their attention to manufacturing it, and are holding their hemlock in reserve until the market shows a profit. Lumber manufacturers anticipate a marked advance in the price of hemlock lumber this fall, and consider the visible supply far short of the probable demand. British Columbia shingles are weak. Since the added duty of 20 cents per thousand was put on, many manufacturers have started cars in transit to the Ontario markets, which was already well supplied. As a result, many cars are being offered at greatly reduced prices. There have been no features in the hardwood market worth recording since the publication of our last issue, the quotations of which still hold good. There is little movement in birch and soft elm. Basswood is moving freely but with no change in price. Oak is firm and likely to advance.

Ottawa manufacturers forecast a dearth of good lumber in the Ottawa valley this autumn if the present activity continues. The Ottawa market records an upward tendency in the prices of good strips, lath and some lines of shipping culls. One-inch white pine good strips are in demand. Recent sales of one-inch stock have been made at \$38 to \$40, two-inch, \$43 to \$44. The high grades are extremely buoyant. In the dearer grades of box lumber there has been a strong movement. Low grades are expected to stiffen before the close of navigation. Good sized orders are reaching the Ottawa valley mills from Chicago and the Canadian West. The assurance of a good crop is already giving an impetus to buying.

Eastern Canada.

The new tariff on Canadian long and short lumber going to the United States is the most notable feature for the past fortnight. The new schedule will make considerable changes in some quarters. At St. John, N.B., the local price of dutiable cedar shingles is twenty cents per thousand less than before the schedule went into effect. Dutiable spruce boards will be affected to the extent of an increase of 75 cents per thousand. The increase in local value is accounted for by the diminished export fees. There has been the same old uniformity in merchantable spruce boards. Values have been pretty well maintained under fairly good shipments. Our St. John correspondent estimates the available stocks in this line at the local wharves at 1,500,000, and calculates the local value of dutiable merchantable spruce boards at \$12.75 to \$13,

f.o.b. schooner St. John. Cedar shingles remain unchanged. Dutiable "extras," \$3 per thousand, and dutiable "clears," \$2.50, f.o.b. St. John. "Second clears" are quoted at \$2.20, and "Ex. No. 1's" at \$1.20. Quotations for "English" spruce are now \$13.75 to \$14.25 per thousand on a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. St. John. At Boston the spruce market has gained considerably in strength. The general sales. Some mills are confident that it will pay them to hold their stocks for a few weeks so as to obtain \$24. Prices for random are somewhat firmer. For large sizes the quotations are from \$23 to \$23.50. Narrow random is in moderate demand. Boards are selling in some cases at \$22. Prices for eastern spruce in New York hold firm, the building activity in Brooklyn and northern New Jersey keeping up a good demand. The demand for shingles at Boston is somewhat small. Canadian manufacturers have not yet advanced their low prices. In some cases, with the duty added, their quotations are lower than Boston manufacturers. Cedar "extras" are offered at \$3.65 to \$3.80. There is a much firmer undertone in lath. The price asked for 1 5/8-inch is \$4. Sales of 1 1/2-inch have price asked for 9-inch frames and under is \$23.50, with very few concessions made at \$3.65.

Great Britain.

The general trade of the country is beginning to show some improvement. In spite of the fact that August is the most favored holiday month in the old country, and in the face of the influence of the Swedish strikes, there is a gratifying indication in most markets of increased confidence. In the hardwood trade there has been the usual holiday dulness. London reports business in soft woods fairly brisk, with more interest shown at public sales. The dock stocks are much below those of previous years. This is partly due to increased overside deliveries. Stocks of pine and spruce are the lowest on record, but in spite of this fact sellers find some difficulty in placing their stocks. Canadian goods continue to come in very slowly. The north-east coast ports are doing an encouraging values generally continue firm, the demand for future deliveries is rather business.

There has been but a moderate business at Liverpool, where, though poor. The situation at this port in regard to Canadian pine deals and boards is still unaltered. The arrivals by the regular liners are to the consignment of the importing houses, who are delivering direct what is sold to arrive, and are putting into store what is left unsold. Trade at Manchester has been ebbing somewhat. Prices are steady all round. What spruce is offering shows slight advances in values. The continued depression in cotton at Manchester is not conducive to quick recovery in the lumber industry. Imports at Glasgow are lighter than usual for the time of the year. Fairly brisk deliveries are reported from recent arrivals. The improvement in the lumbering business, which has been noted in Glasgow, is attributed to the revival of Canada and the United States in advanced prices.

United States.

Reports generally indicate a steadily increasing movement of lumber. This is attributable in no small measure to the outlook for more than an average yield of wheat and corn, particularly in regard to the building grades and sizes. The grain crop of the Northwest is such that the railroads will not have cars enough to handle the business of it. In consequence there will be a heavy demand for lumber for building more equipment. It is said that during the last two weeks coast mills have received orders for 30,000,000 feet of lumber for car building purposes.

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1 x 4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

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Always ready to quote on heavy construction timber, bridge timber, ship timber, ship decking, tank stock, silo material, etc.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

There is a tendency for improvement in low grade stocks in sympathy with business coming in from the railroads. A good fall trade in northern pine is anticipated at Chicago, where the improved tone is maintained, with brisk shipments. An upward movement in high grade lumber is chronicled at Minneapolis in new lists issued by the manufacturers. The market is stiffening and the list prices will probably represent actual conditions soon.

Trade conditions are looking up at Buffalo, which reports prices firm in all grades. Buyers of eastern spruce at Boston, who a week or so ago found the prices demanded for eastern spruce too high for them, are now in the market for fair-sized stocks. The activity of factory trade in the East is furnishing an outlook for a variety of hardwoods. The feature of the market is the tendency of the buyers to place orders for large quantities of lumber. Both at Chicago and Minneapolis the most conservative lumbermen take a much brighter outlook in regard to hardwoods. There has been a heavy call in Chicago for No. 2 clear and better in finish. Spruce flooring is sold here at satisfactory prices. It is expected at Buffalo that the shingle trade will take new form under the additional 20-cent tariff, which will make it hard for New Brunswick to compete and put Vancouver red cedars in a tight corner.

There have been recent advances in the price of red cedar shingles at Chicago owing to the increased demand for both "clears" and "stars." The former have been selling up to \$3.42 and the latter up to \$2.84. White cedar shingles are unchanged, as are lath. There has been no excitement in the cooperage trade. Chicago reports from country points some demand at low prices for butter tub staves, headings, and hoops, otherwise conditions are unchanged.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Manufacturers Forecast Dearth of Lumber.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—An upward tendency in the prices of good strips, lath and whatever sort of shipping culls happened to be scarce, marked the Ottawa lumber market in the last fortnight. One-inch white pine good strips are exceedingly rare. A buyer who had been over most of the Ottawa valley for a big quantity for export found all but one manufacturer sold out. This one asked \$10 more than the highest ruling figure of the market, so that it was apparent he did not want to sell. The recent sales of one-inch stock have been made at \$38 or \$40; two-inch, \$43 and \$44. The high grades are all extremely buoyant and whenever a run occurs on a particular brand of fine lumber the price stiffens in a few days. If the present activity continues the manufacturers assert that the autumn will witness a dearth of good lumber in the Ottawa valley.

The brisk market for the upper grades of pine has affected shipping culls and advances in prices are looked for. The rates have been steady for several months, with a weakening tendency. Already the shipping cull pine, 1-inch by 6-inch, is well sold out and the quotations advanced from \$23 to \$25 in the last few days. The same grade of pine, an inch wider, is a dollar or two in the thousand cheaper because it is not so much sought, while 1-inch by 8-inch is strong at \$24 or \$25 per thousand. The holdings of middle classes of pine are light compared with a year ago, so that prices are very likely to stiffen.

There has been a marked improvement in the movement and inquiries for box lumber following the dearer grades. Before, navigation closes it is believed all the low grades that were slow in the summer will experience a quickening. The shipments by water now are retarded by some exporters declining to pay the advanced freight rates. It is understood that \$2.80 per thousand has been refused by the Inland Seamen's Union for carrying lumber, and that shippers decline to pay more. Cars are still plentiful but the rates are higher. Later on, when the western crop begins to move freely and there is a rush to get lumber away before the close of navigation, a lack of convenient and prompt transportation is expected. The Ottawa valley bills are benefiting for the first time this season from considerable orders from Chicago and the Canadian West. This trade is likely to expand rapidly, as the Ottawa manufacturers have the sort of stock needed. The bumper western crops are giving an impetus to the buying.

The settlement of the American tariff only indirectly improves the trade, the local lumbermen say, because the reduction of 75 cents is more than counteracted by an advance in freight charges. The lumber trade derives an advantage, however, from the revival of other industries.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which has charge of the drive on the Ottawa river, reports that the number of logs descending the Ottawa river is greater than last year. Still the work is well advanced and a considerable number of the river drivers have been released from work. The company used 20 tugs in its work. Exceptionally high water is the reason for the success of the drive. With the exception of some logs on the Kippewa, all the timber destined for the main stream this season has been brought to its destination. A cut of logs still on the Peta-

wawa, owned by R. & T. Ritchie, of Aylmer, will be brought only to a convenient point for handling next spring. The logs have been practically all taken out of Lake Temiskaming. One steamer is kept there for towing if the Gillies Bros. cut any pulp on an adjacent limit in the Province of Quebec. All the 1907 cut of logs are at the lower end of the river and last season's is in the head waters or farther advanced.

Lumber manufacturers have experienced no scarcity of logs, except in the case of the E. B. Eddy Company, which was obliged to tow pulp timber up stream from the mouths of the Rouge and Gatineau rivers. The company had logs enough on the Upper Ottawa, but they were blocked by the larger drives of lumbermen. But for the large storage boom built at Quyon, capable of holding 800,000 logs, the Ottawa valley lumbermen might have suffered as much from scarcity of material as some other seasons. By running the surplus logs of any firm into the reserve boom three gaps at Quyon could be worked, as to two gaps in ordinary years. Sometimes in low water only of these gaps were workable. Then lumber mill owners suffered greatly for want of logs.

Mr. G. B. Greene, manager of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, expects that there will be no dearth of water this season to interfere with a continuance of the present satisfactory conditions. Only a very dry fall could do harm. The Ottawa river to-day, at the foot of the Rideau locks, is ten feet six inches deep, or three feet above the depth a year ago. The river has benefited by heavy rainfall in August. The Improvement Company lost the tug "Albert" on August 23rd, through the pilot running it on a sandbar. It was at once replaced by the passenger steamer "G. B. Greene," which discontinued its regular trips for the purpose of handling logs.

Ottawa valley lumbermen ridicule the report that there was a movement among them to form a merger. The lumbermen are disposed to act independently and have little to gain from co-operation outside of the assistance given each other by means of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

From New Brunswick's Capital—Local Effect of New Tariff.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 25.—The fortnight in the lumber trade, while productive of few startling features, has been marked by several events of special interest.

One of the live features of the month thus far has been the local effect of the new tariff on Canadian long and short lumber going into the United States. To the American millowner, whose products (when sawn from logs cut on the American side) go in duty free, the changes will not be of importance except in cases of such small lots as might be sold in the local market for the provincial trade. But to the provincial (duty-free) products the new schedule will make considerable changes in local prices. The difference in the local price of dutiable and non-dutiable red cedar shingles, for instance, will be greater than before and it is in this line of trade that the change will be most felt in local selling and buying circles. All else being equal, the local price of dutiable cedar shingles is now 20 cents per thousand less than was the case before the new schedule went into effect.

The change will be important in relation to dutiable spruce boards to the extent of 75 cents per thousand, the export fees being that much smaller and the local value being accordingly increased.

The trade in merchantable spruce boards has been uniform and steady, but there has been little snap existing in this line of trade all through the summer. Shipments have been fairly heavy and values have been fairly well sustained all through the season. It is usual, during the hot season, for spruce boards to stock up considerably, as local people depend almost entirely upon the Boston market for disposal of this line of goods, and business in that direction during the hot months is always more or less quiet and irregular. This season has been an exception in this respect; trade in merchantable spruce boards has held its own and it has not been found necessary to make any sacrifice in values in order to do business. Local stocks have not multiplied to any important extent and are, if anything, slightly less than was the case two months ago. One and one-half millions of feet would correctly describe the available stocks of this line of goods at the local wharves. The local value of dutiable merchantable spruce boards is \$12.75 to \$13, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Beyond the change due to the new tariff the price of cedar shingles has shown no fluctuation in any direction. Dutiable "Extras" are quoted at \$3 per thousand, and dutiable "Clears" at \$2.50, f.o.b. St. John. The local and provincial trade are taking care of practically all the "2nd clears" and "Ex. No. 1's." The prices are \$2.20 and \$1.20 respectively.

The trade in spruce deals for export to Great Britain has shown no radical improvement, although the confidence of local dealers and shippers is made manifest in a growing tendency to hold out for firmer figures. Such is a good indication of the situation in regard to this line of goods—the expectations are always toward higher values; it seems as if any probability of lower values do not enter into the calculations of any.

Local stocks of "English" spruce would aggregate to from five to five and one-quarter millions of feet. An enquirer for this line of goods would be quoted from \$13.75 to \$14.25 per thousand on a specification

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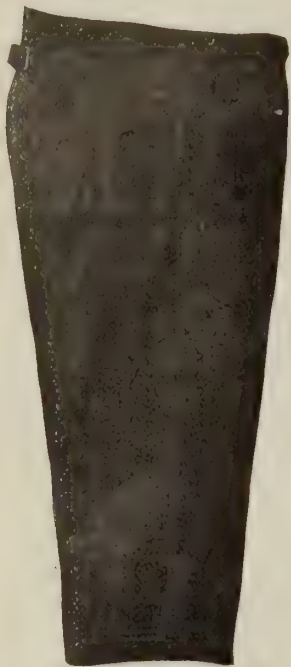
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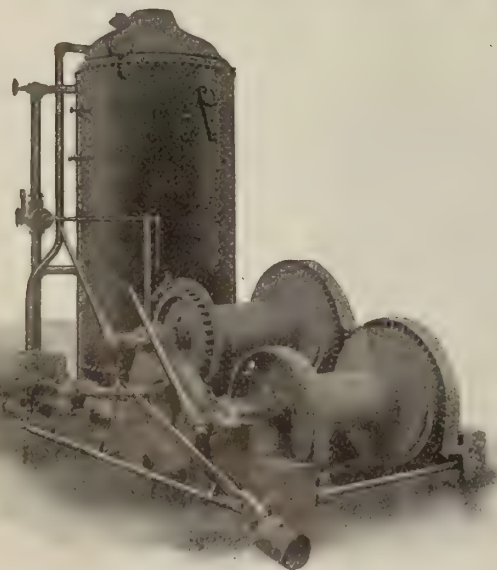
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For Log Loading, operating a Derrick, pulling and placing cars and general hoisting purposes

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containing, say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. St. John.

Freight rates to the west coast Great Britain are quoted this week at 32s. 6d. per standard with a tendency toward greater firmness.

The firmness in the lath market, mentioned a fortnight ago, has fully developed and prices are from 20 cents to 25 cents per thousand higher in this line than the figures of a month ago. The local value of dutiable spruce lath at present writing is \$2.80 to \$2.90 per thousand.

Three-Wire Direct Current Generators.

When the load on the central station generators consists of both motors and incandescent lamps, as is often the case in small isolated plants, it is found advantageous to use what is known as the three-wire system. The motors may be connected to the outside wires at a voltage of 220, while the lamps may be operated at 110 volts, being connected between the neutral and the outside wires. This arrangement is especially advised when the motors are of the variable speed type, since the three-wire system offers an excellent arrangement for a two-voltage speed control.

The general design and appearance of the Western Electric three-wire generator differs little from the standard "L" design generator. The most distinct feature in the design of these machines, is a doubly wound armature which is employed for obtaining the neutral e.m.f. point. Use is made of a special balancing winding which is placed beneath the usual armature winding at the bottom of the slots. This winding is interconnected with the main armature and with a slip ring between the potentials of the two brushes. The section of the copper in the auxiliary winding is large, so that the current density is low, thereby enabling the machine to take care of very large unbalanced loads. The voltage regulation is close even under sudden or large changes in the unbalanced loads.

In order to compound for the total load on the generator under all conditions, the series field winding is divided into two parts, one-half of the coils being connected to one terminal of the armature and the other half to the other terminal; the coils on alternating poles being connected to the same side of the armature. The liability of the breaking down of the insulation is reduced to a minimum, since the coils, having the full potential of the machine between them, are not placed on the same pole. This arrangement further results in perfectly balanced magnetic and electric circuits. The neutral wire is connected to the brushes, which rest on the collector rings, electrically insulated from, but mounted at the end of the commutator. This simple construction is possible because no shifting of the neutral brushes is required no matter what amount of overload is carried.

Fire Bill for 1908—Twenty-Five Millions.

The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department at Ottawa has issued an interesting bulletin dealing with the damage caused by forest fires in Canada in 1908. The bulletin, which was prepared by H. R. McMillan, Assistant Inspector of Forest Reserves, shows that during the year 835 forest fires of serious proportions occurred in the Dominion, upward of 188,000 acres were burned over, causing the destruction of over 56,000,000 feet of timber, valued, including mills and improvements, at \$25,500,000. Twenty-one lives were lost as a result of the forest fires (all in British Columbia), and 2,404 persons were thrown out of employment. The cost of the fires to the public was nearly \$300,000. Quebec province headed the list with 250 fires, British Columbia came second with 235. In Quebec, however, the value of the timber destroyed was very slight. In British Columbia 40,000,000 feet were destroyed at a loss of \$25,000,000, or over 90 per cent. of the total loss by fire in Canada. The destruction by fire in Manitoba and Alberta was very light, but in Saskatchewan timber valued at over \$20,000 was burned. The heavy loss in British Columbia was due to the great fire in the Crow's Nest Pass country, which destroyed Fernie and entailed a heavy loss of life. A fire on Vancouver Island, it is estimated, caused the destruction of 24,000,000 feet of timber.

Dealing more particularly with the prairie provinces, the report says: "That so few fires were reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta last summer is no indication that the northern timber belt in these provinces entirely escaped visitation of forest fires, as might be surmised from these reports, nor is it any guarantee in the future that they will be immune from fire. The best efforts of the forestry branch have not been able so far to recover the northern timber with fire rangers so that all fires will be prevented, extinguished, or even reported. The immense areas through which the travellers may pass for a week without seeing a green tree, all bear witness to the fact that fires have always raged unchecked through the spruce and poplar timber of Canada's northland. That the timber limits of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are comparatively small and scattered, is due, not to any condition of the soil or climate which prevent the growth of timber, but to the recurring forest fires, which have destroyed the valuable spruce forests, encouraged extensive reproduction of less valuable poplar, or, in more serious cases, destroyed the forest growth."

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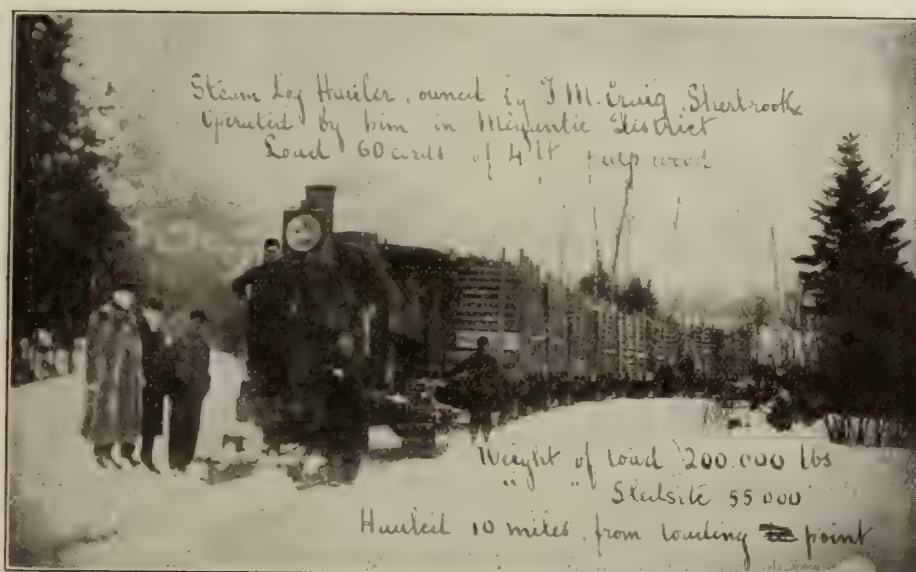
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**Sash, Doors,
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W. C. Edwards & Co.

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New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

EDGINGS

Ontario.

The Toronto Furniture Company will build a factory either in Toronto or some other city.

The sawmill owned by the Hocken Lumber Company at Otter Lake, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Peribonca Pulp Company, of Peribonca, Que., is rebuilding its mill, which was destroyed by fire last year.

L. Christie has completed his mills at Fort Frances. The sawmill's capacity is 35,000 feet per day, that of the planer 50,000 feet.

McArthur Bros. have their new mill installed at Fort William, and are now running full blast. The E. Long Company, of Orillia, supplied most of the machinery.

Mr. Goodmurphy, formerly with the Wilson Planing Company, Collingwood, Ont., has been given the position of foreman in the Western Manufacturing Company's mill at Regina.

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company is about to install machinery to handle its old magazine stock at its mill at Mille Roches, Ont. The same company may open an office in Toronto.

Zimmerman Bros.' stave factory at Tavistock, Ont., was damaged by fire, which broke out in the engine room. It was, however, got under control by the employees. The loss is covered by insurance.

Fire in the planing mill and lumber yards of George Matthews, at Fort William, entirely destroyed the mill and every foot of lumber in the yard. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000, with \$4,000 insurance.

In Stratford, Ont., a by-law to guarantee the \$25,000 bonds of the Stratford Carriage and Motor Company, which proposed to take over the premises of the Borland Carriage Company, was defeated by the ratepayers.

The ratepayers of Port Arthur, Ont., have approved a by-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 a year for ten years and a free site to the Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, who will erect a plant at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The St. Thomas Match Company, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont., capital \$100,000, has been granted a Dominion charter to make matches, brooms, woodenware, etc. A. E. Thomas and J. R. Green, of St. Thomas, are charter members.

The Madera Company, Limited, Toronto, capital \$5,000,000, has been granted a Dominion charter to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber and all articles into which wood enters. J. S. Lovell, accountant, and W. Bain, bookkeeper, are among the incorporators.

Murphy's saw and planing mill, about five miles east of Warsaw, Ont., was destroyed by fire recently. On account of the material and the lack of fire-fighting equipment the blaze made quick work of the buildings. A large quantity of lumber was also destroyed. The loss will total over \$4,000 partially covered by insurance.

A six-year forestry course will be added to the course of study at Toronto University at the coming term. Students taking the course will qualify for arts and forestry degrees simultaneously. This course is in addition to the four-year course already in existence, and is established for the purpose of creating better educated foresters. The practical work will be done hereafter in October and November of the fourth year.

The Rainy River Lumber Company expects to commence the erection of their mammoth sawmill and planer at Fort Frances shortly. The proposed mill will have a capacity of one hundred million feet per annum, and will employ over 400 men. The planer, which it is expected will run the year round, will also employ a large number of hands. The company has a capital of \$20,000,000 and owns a large amount of timber.

Recent Ontario incorporations include: Montrose Paper Mills, Limited, Toronto, Ont., incorporated, capital \$150,000; incorporators, G. H. Sedgewick, L. Davis, M. Nesbitt, A. T. Struthers and H. J. Wilson, all of Toronto. Excelsior Lumber & Development Company, Ottawa, Ont., incorporated, capital \$100,000; incorporators, J. S. Crawford, W. E. Brown, J. W. Gamble, J. J. Collins and C. W. Patton, all of Ottawa.

J. R. Booth and the Ottawa city council recently had a dispute regarding the storing of woodpiles in Dalhousie Ward, on the ground that they were a menace to property in case of fire. Mr. Booth explained to the city that he was reducing the cut of his mills every year, and would continue to do so until he got down to day sawing only, on account of the bad feeling against lumber in the city, but that it would mean a loss of \$180,000 per year in wages. Finally the council decided to retain the woodpiles.

Eastern Provinces.

The Nordin Company will build a woodworking plant at Tide Head, N.B.

The Champeaux lumber mills, on the Quebec shore, opposite Campbellton, N.B., were recently destroyed by fire at heavy loss.

The St. Louis Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000 to manufacture doors, sashes, blinds and house fixtures. Paul Demers and J. E. Berube, of St. Louis (Montreal), are incorporators.

The annual meeting of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company will be held at Montreal in the near future, and it is generally believed that at that time the company will increase its capital. The stock has been very strong of late, and is closely held, selling at \$128.

About 24,000 feet of lumber belonging to R. B. Bishop, and two new tenement houses were destroyed by fire at Robertson Station, Que., on the Quebec Central Railway. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The fire is thought to have caught from boys smoking cigarettes among the lumber piles.

William Currie & Company, Limited, have sold their property at Charlo, N.B., consisting of the fine mill and property at Charlo river and the timber limits on the Charlo river to Credit Foncier Canadien, of Providence, R.I. The business will be run as formerly, Walter J. Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Wm. Currie & Company, Limited, having been chosen manager. A large mill will be erected to manufacture spruce.



Long Logs
and heavy logs are handled
just like any other kind by the
McGIFFERT Log Loader
It does heavy work and lots of it and does it
under many conditions impossible by other
methods. It saves money in skidding too.
May we send our catalogue?
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U. S. A.
Sole Manufacturers of the
McGiffert & Decker Patent Self-Propelling
Steam Logging Machinery

Branch Office and Warehouse:
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana 421 Carondelet Street

Western Canada.

The Acorn Lumber Company, Limited, Stettler, Alta., has been incorporated. Fire did \$25,000 damage to the plant and yard of the Willbank & McPherson mill at Abbotsford.

The Mayook Lumber Company, of Mayook, B.C., had its lumber stock destroyed by fire, with a loss of about \$50,000.

The Woodworkers, Limited, have been granted a permit for the erection of a \$6,000 sash and door factory in Victoria, B.C.

The Arrow Lakes Lumber Mills, at Kamloops, B.C., have been reopened after the expenditure of \$20,000 on repairs and additions.

The Mundy Lumber Company's plant at Three Valley, B.C., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000. The mill is being rebuilt.

The Lamb-Watson Lumber Company has started up its mill at Kamloops, B.C., with 110 men employed. A new addition has been erected, costing \$20,000.

The B. F. Graham Lumber Company will build a 100,000 capacity sawmill on Vancouver Island in conjunction with C. L. Betterton, of Victoria, who is building a railroad in the vicinity.

The Westminster Mill Company, New Westminster, B.C., recently incorporated, will build a shingle mill and sawmill. W. A. Bailey, J. L. Batley and G. W. Beach, of Seattle, Wash., are incorporators.

Following the amalgamation of large wood, pulp and paper interests in British Columbia, it is announced that the British Canadian Company will build large new works at Quatsino and Port Mellon.

Spokane and Idaho capitalists have paid \$235,000 cash for 61 sections of timber in the Fraser river valley in Cariboo. This deal was negotiated by F. T. Cromwell, formerly of Portland, but now of Vancouver, and well known on the coast.

T. A. Wilson has been appointed manager of the Western Manufacturing Company's mill at Regina. He was for the past three years foreman in the Handbury Planing Mill at Brandon, and previous to that time was in charge of the Wilson's plant at Collingwood, Ont.

The King Lumber Company, Cranbrook, B.C., are now operating two sawmills and a large planing mill. They are under the management of M. B. King. At Yahk, 41 miles west of Cranbrook, are located the company's largest sawmills, in the centre of their timber-holdings.

It is stated that a deal is pending between an American company and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the acquisition of a large tract of timber land in the Cowichan lake district. A clause of the proposed contract is that the company shall erect large mills at Cowichan bay and Cowichan lake, B.C.

The Michigan Pacific Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., who recently acquired extensive interests on the Jordan River, fifty miles west of Victoria, B.C., will erect a large lumber and shingle mill. J. W. Moore is manager; Aldebert Hankin, superintendent. The headquarters of the company are in Victoria, B.C.

An order has been placed by the Fraser River Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., for a 750 kilowatt steam turbine engine with a capacity of 1,000 horse-power, which will be directly connected with a dynamo to be used for lighting the entire plant. This will be the first engine of this type to be installed in that province.

The Forestry Commission, consisting of F. J. Fulton, Chief Commissioner of Lands; A. C. Flumerfelt and A. S. Goodeve, will hold its sittings as follows: Victoria, August 16, 17 and 18; Nanaimo, August 19; Vancouver, August 30; Vernon, Sept. 8 and 9; Revelstoke, Sept. 10 and 11; Nelson, Sept. 13; Cranbrook, Sept. 14 and 15; Fernie, Sept. 16; Grand Forks, Sept. 18.

According to the reports of lumbermen in the Kootenay, the demand for lumber in the Prairie Provinces is stronger than at any time during the past two years. Nearly every mill is in operation, and despite the large output, stocks, which last January amounted to about 200,000,000 feet, have decreased to about 100,000,000 feet. With a good crop an improvement in the lumber conditions this fall will be a certainty.

Last year the lumbermen at Edmonton lost two million feet of logs by the spring rush of water in the Saskatchewan river. They applied to the Government at Ottawa for assistance, but none was given, consequently, last winter they reduced their cut, in view of possible loss. They were wise, for the same conditions prevailed this year with another large loss. Water's mill, the Edmonton Lumber Company and the Fraser Lumber Company were the losers.

A large party of Minnesotan lumbermen was in Vancouver recently. It was comprised of Thomas H. Shelvin and H. C. Clark, of Shelvin-Carpenter Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, which controls timber areas in British Columbia; B. F. Nelson, of the Nelson Lumber Company, Minneapolis, who is looking over the pulp manufacturing possibilities on the coast; D. F. Brooks and M. F. Scanlon, of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, St. Paul; E. D. Keys, J. A. Nichol and J. R. Randall, of Minneapolis.

Among lumber and sawmill companies recently incorporated under British Columbia laws are the following: Otter Shingle Company, Limited, capital \$50,000; International Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$150,000, to purchase the mills of T. E. and W. O'Neil and W. H. Tackett in Cowichan district; Northland Timber Company, capital \$100,000; Westminster Mill Company, Limited, capital \$30,000; Brooks Timber Company (Minnesota, Minn.), capital \$250,000; agent, H. D. Blackford, Vancouver.

Complaint has frequently been made by lumbermen in the interior of British Columbia that forest fires were caused by sparks from locomotives, and many of the mills and timber owners had patrols of their own during the dry weather. One of the mills kept tab on the fires, forwarding the finding to Ottawa, with the result that the Railway Commission has notified the Forestry Department of the Dominion that it will send an inspector to British Columbia to see why railway companies are not using screened smokestacks according to the law.

Mr. F. L. Peck, of Scranton, Pa., president of the Mississippi Central Railway and president of the United States Lumber Company, has purchased 38 timber sections in the Renfrew district, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, from W. E. Simpson, of Iowa Falls, Ia. The consideration was \$200,000. Mr. Peck has not yet formulated his plans, but may erect a sawmill next year. He is likely to invest additional capital in British Columbia timber lands. The area just sold is mostly cedar, but also includes some pine. Its favorable location will greatly facilitate logging and milling operations. The standing timber is estimated to total seven hundred million feet. Mr. Peck's lumber company owns over 300,000 acres of pine woods in the Southern States, and its three sawmills have a cutting capacity of seven hundred thousand feet daily. One of the mills recently completed is a steel and concrete fireproof affair.

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P. O. Drawer 930

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White Oak

We only have 7 cars of 4/4 and 4 cars of 5/4—dry.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

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It runs 50 M feet of 6/4, 36 M feet of 8/4, 35 M feet of 10/4, 15 M feet of 3 inch, and 25 M feet of 4 inch.

We have a large stock, 200,000 feet 2 1/2/4, No. 1, Common and better, soft

Yellow Poplar

in our Philadelphia yards.

This is a good stock of

Gulf Cypress

4/4 to 10/4, there is also a car of 14,000 feet 16/4, 1 and 2 selects; 3,000 feet of 12/4, 1 and 2 selects which could be loaded in same car.

You can put good figures on 150,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2, common and better

Red Oak

A mighty attractive price will be made on

Carload of 4 ft. 6 in. Bed Slats

but get your order in right away.

There is a lot of

Poplar

at one of our outside points—150,000 feet of 5/8 No. 1 Common 30,000 " " " 24" and up 1 and 2 30,000 " " " 18" " " " 150,000 " " " 4/4 No. 1 Common 80,000 feet 6 and 8 1/4 Com. and Better

If you are in the market for Sound Wormy

Chestnut

get prices on 500,000 each of 4/4 and 6/4 and 50,000 feet of 8/4. And then we have some common and better in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 which there are 4 cars—we want to ship this quickly.

Ask us about our Dry stock good length and width of

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Lower the Cost Increase the Output

Hawthorn Induction Motors



will surely do that in your lumber-mill—or any other—Because

Hawthorn Induction Motors naturally must decrease the operating cost of any saw, any planer, any machine whatever, inasmuch as they not only increase the speed of the machine, but keep that speed the same whatever the load, and make that machine easier to operate because they give positive and instant control of stopping and starting. Incidentally there is no waste of power when the machine stands idle during working time.



Hawthorn Induction Motors also must surely lessen your outlay for power, materially—Because

the direct drive of a Hawthorn Motor, applied exactly when and where it is needed, utilizes all that horse-power otherwise lost by belt-drives and shafting. Often that lost power amounts to fifty per cent. Pay you to save that much, wouldn't it?

Built in such a practical way, and so shielded, that shavings, dust, chips, cannot possibly work into the mechanism. Nothing to bother over about a Hawthorn Induction Motor.

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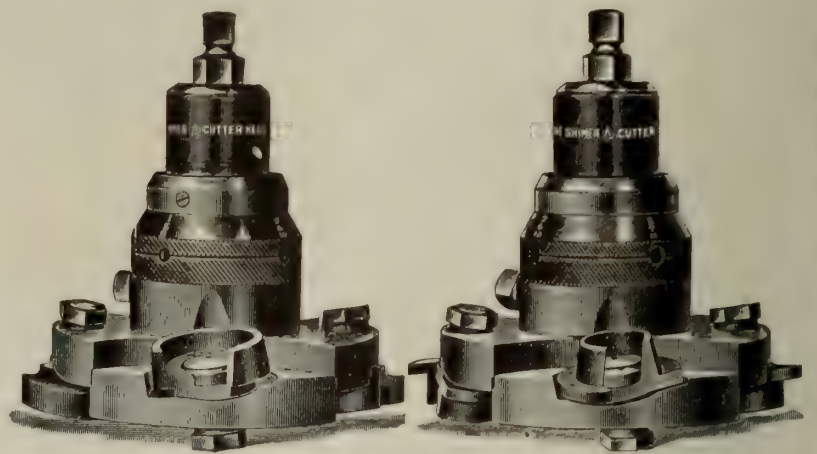
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A quantity of No. 2 Pine Culls; also some dry 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Birch Log Run, Dead Culls out.

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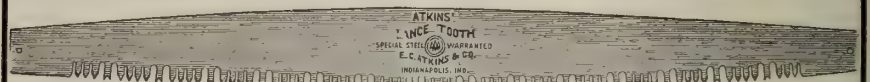
For all-round service, at reasonable cost, our "Best of All," which are illustrated herewith, are the favorites. They are turned out of solid steel forgings and contain all the latest improvements in bit seats to give freedom in the cut and to make the overcut on bead, cove or bevel siding, etc. They also contain the Shimer Expansion feature to enable the operator to quickly and easily make any desired change in the thickness of tongue or groove. They are tools well worth investigating and cost only \$31.50 per set, complete.

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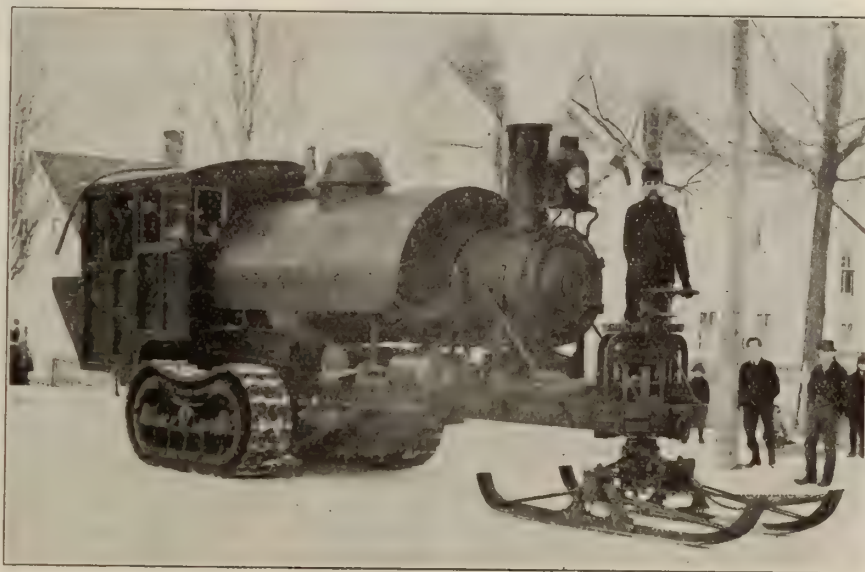
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The Dunbar Logging Engine

with patented improvements solves the problem of increased cost in logging operations

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Everything which experience has shown to be necessary, has been done to make as complete an engine as possible for the purpose, viz., hauling logs on ice and snow roads.

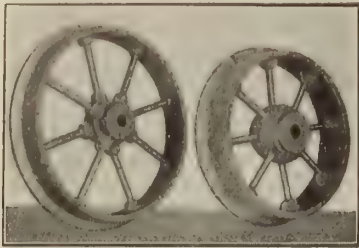
These Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 ft. of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

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Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

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A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

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utilizing the heat to run your mill.

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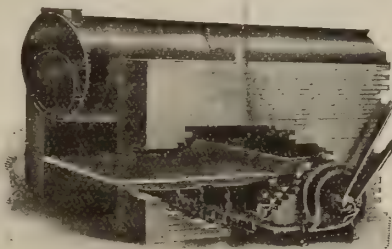
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gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood.—Equally efficient with wet or green slabs.—Generates from 25 to 50% more steam than an ordinary grate.—Gives you perfect control over your fire.—Makes you independent of the weather.—Saves labor in firing.—Lasts a lifetime.—Adapted for either ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and for any number of boilers.

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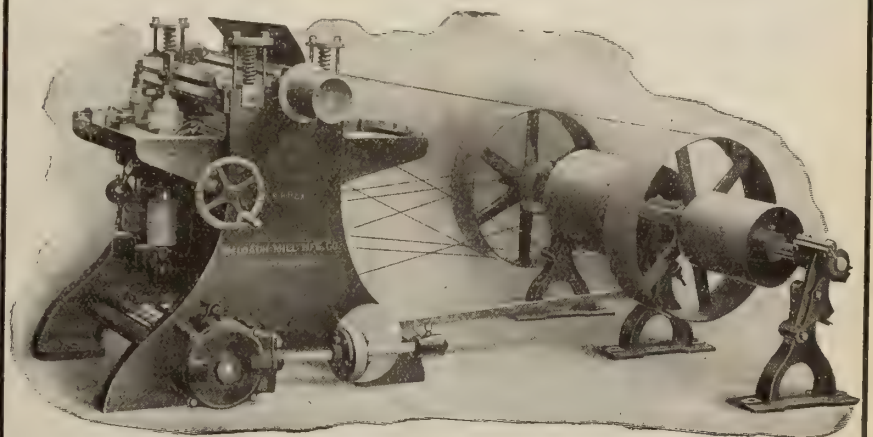
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72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



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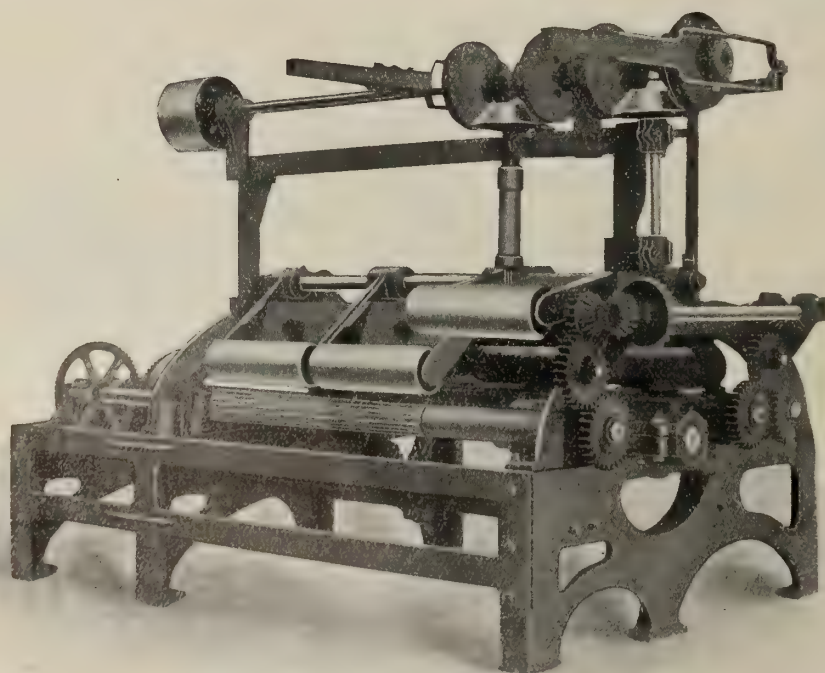
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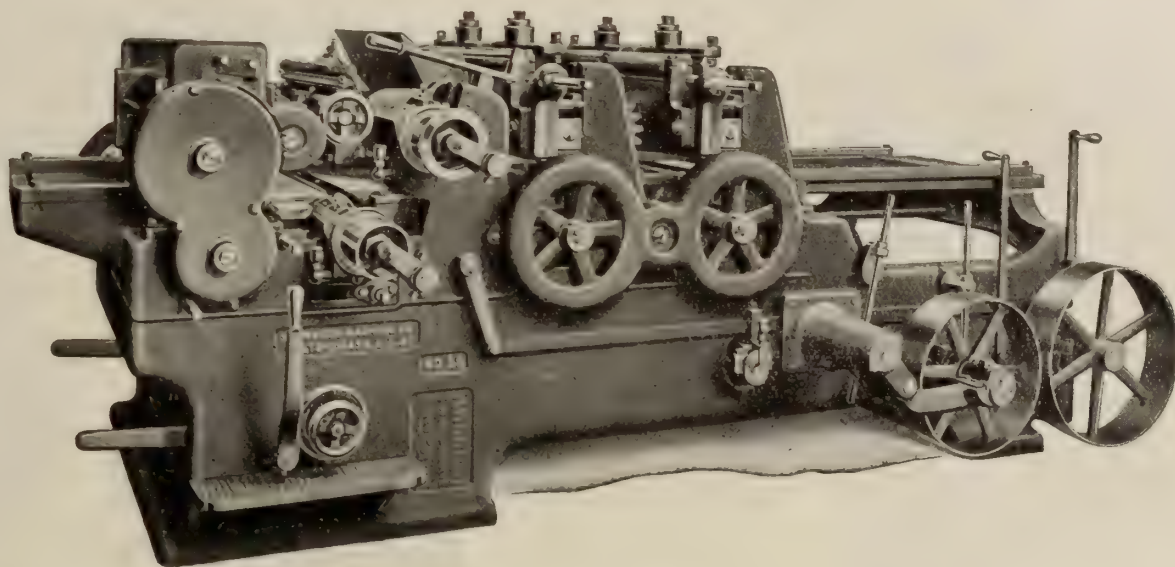
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gives the same output as the ordinary wide machine—simply because it can be run at so much faster feed. What is more the narrow machine costs less, occupies less floor space, is more easily maintained and less expensive in the matter of upkeep. The **Balanced Round Cutter Head** and the **Truing Devices**—both patented—insure work of the highest grade even at the fastest feed.

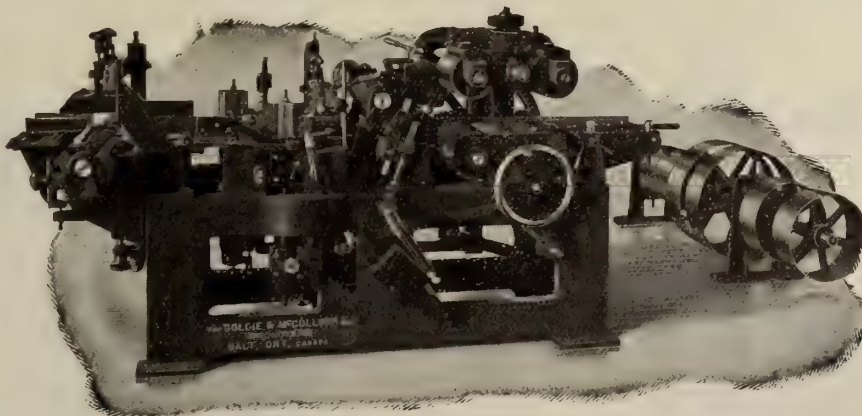


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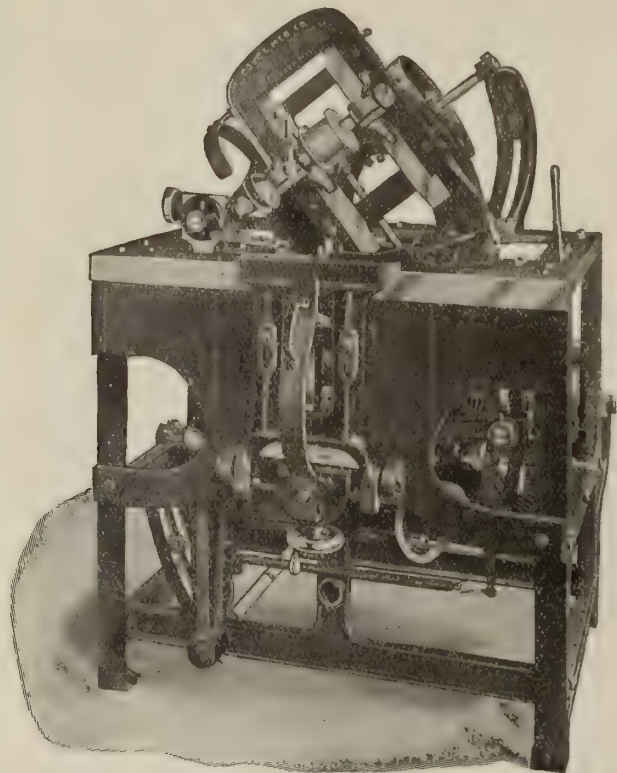
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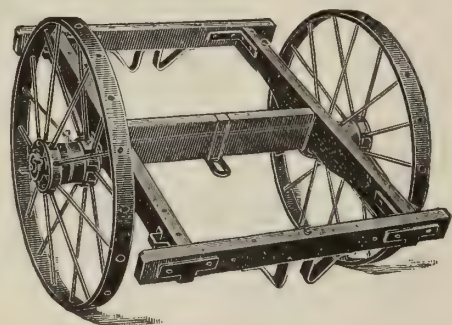
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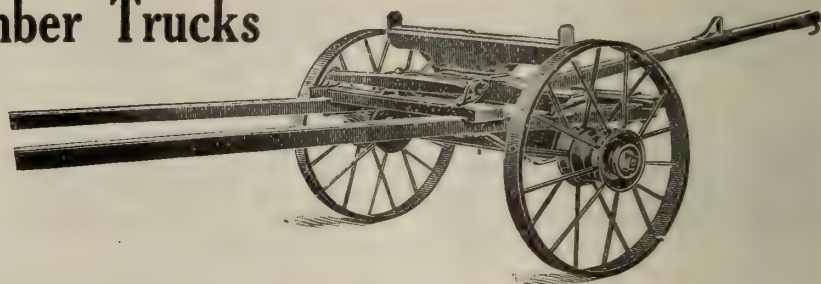
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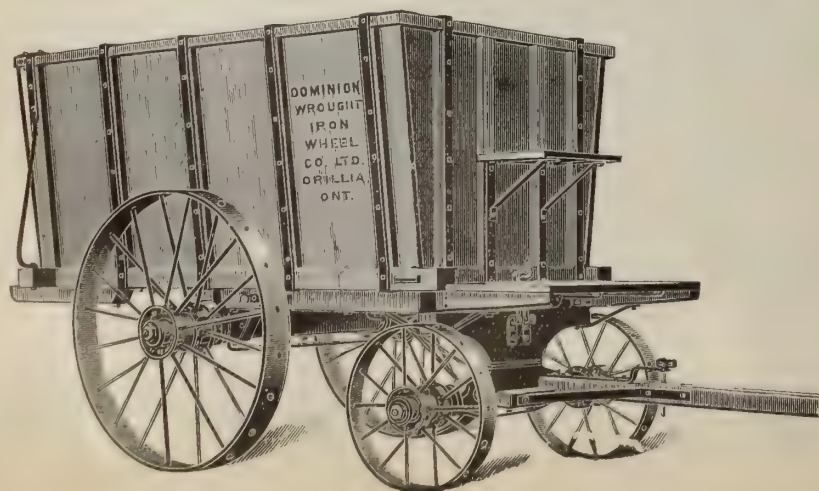
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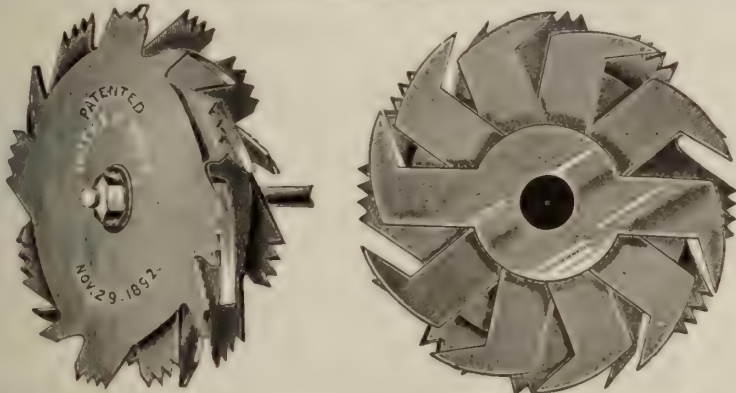
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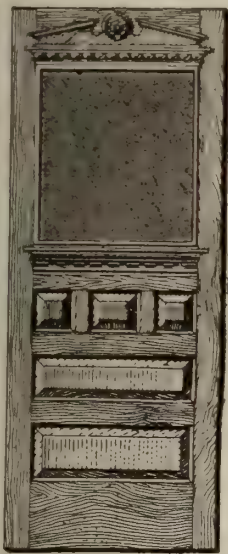
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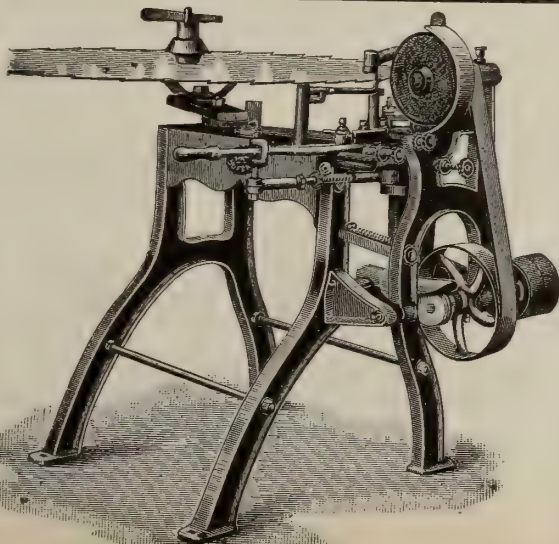
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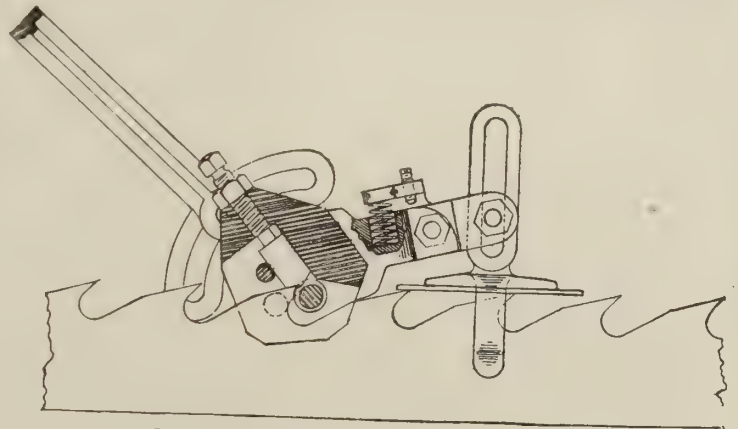
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With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

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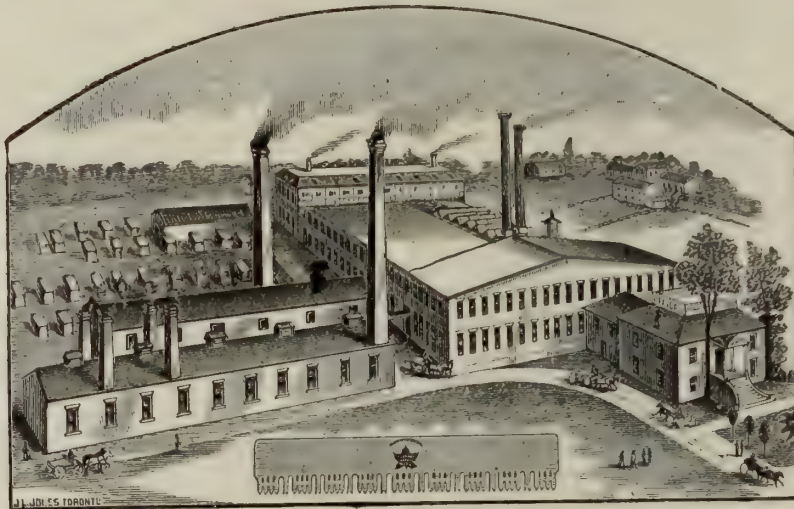
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MANUFACTURED BY

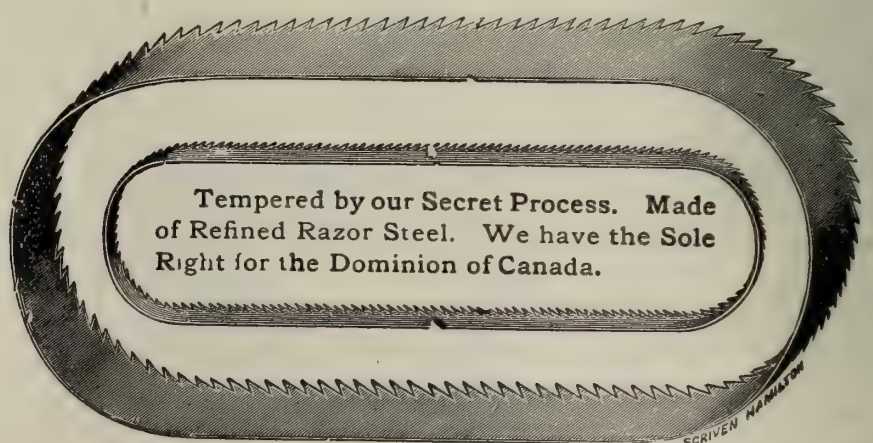
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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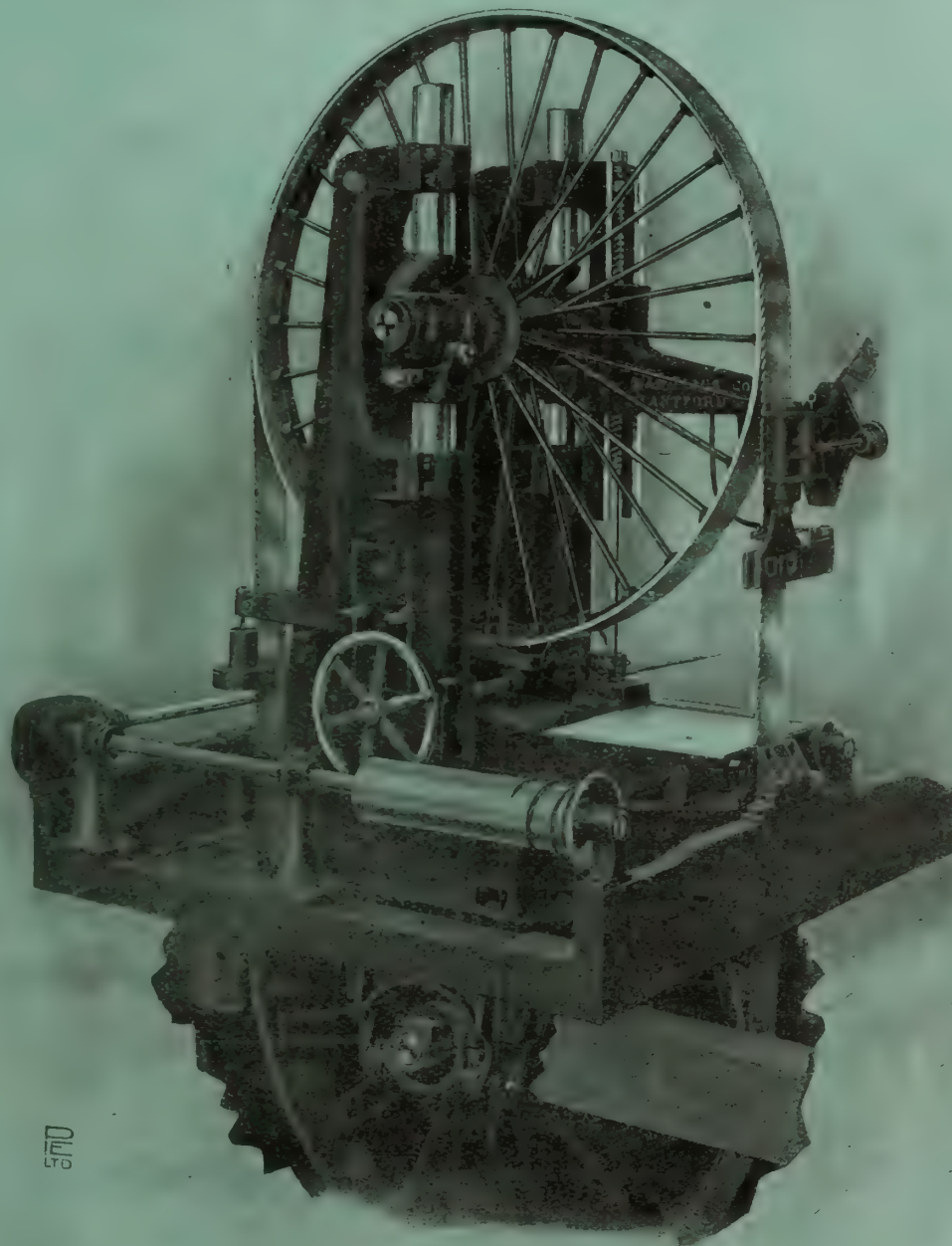
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Tilting Device Improved and Simplified.

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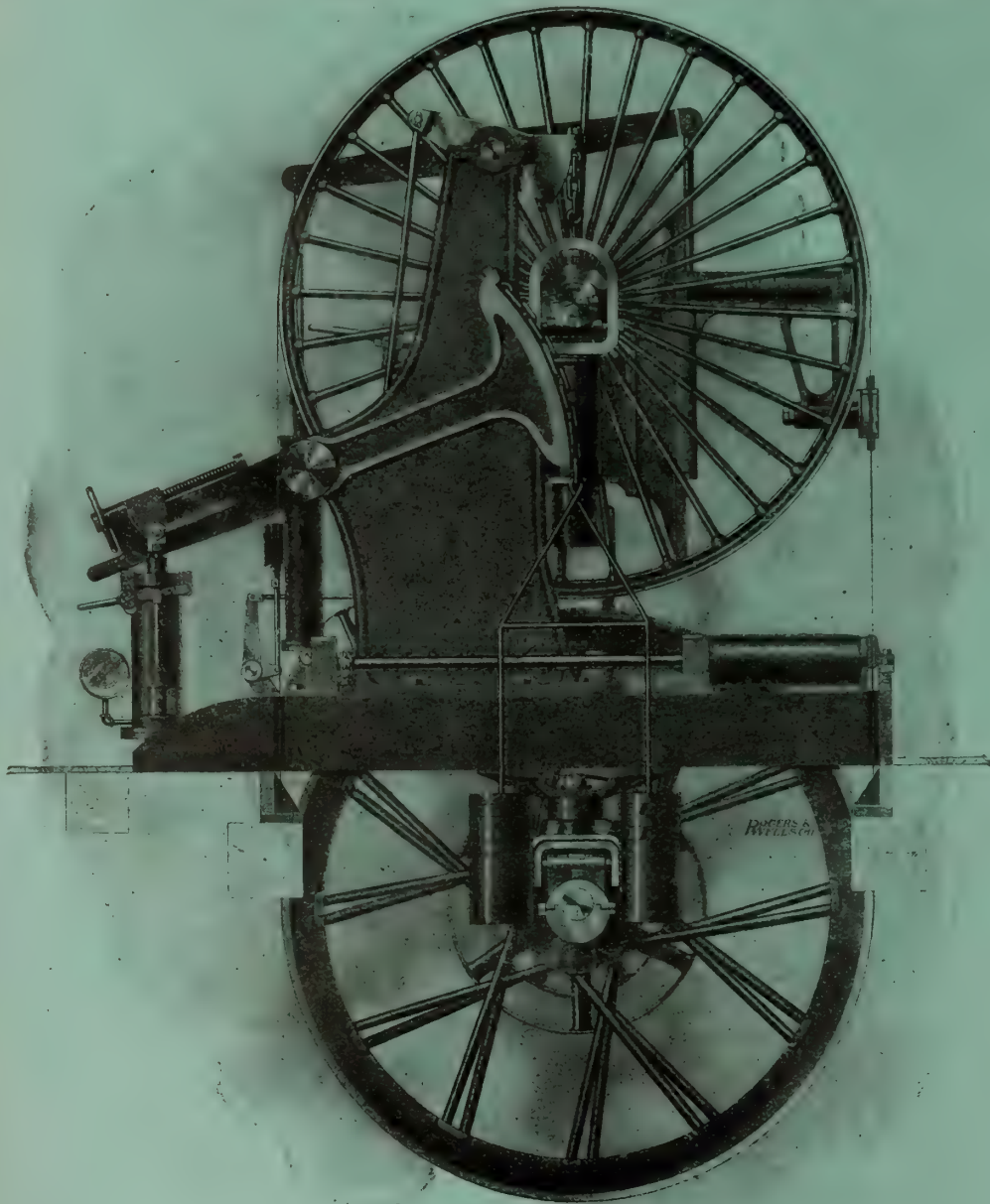
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Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.**AUGER & SON
QUEBEC****J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., Ltd.**

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Manufacturers of
LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLESA fully equipped Planing Factory in connec-
tion. Dressed Lumber, Flooring in Pine,
Hardwood or Hemlock, $\frac{3}{4}$ Ceilings, Sash
and Doors, Mouldings, Wood Turning, etc.
Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a special-
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Let us quote you on $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1",
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1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2" Pine; 1" and 2"
Hemlock, also posts and
lath. :: :: :: ::**THE
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Lumber
Company**

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**Lumber,
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Shingles,
Bill Stuff**And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and
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Hardwood Flooring

We manufacture a flooring that will uphold you in any reasonable argument you might find necessary to make with your customers. It is made by modern machinery from carefully selected stock and with every precaution taken to insure a strictly high grade product. Matched flooring in $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Birch, Maple or Oak.

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Montreal Agent: C. A. Spencer, 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

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(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

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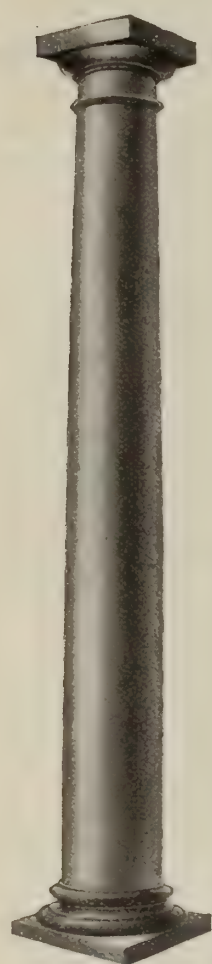
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Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring
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ST. HENRY MONTREAL, P.Q.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE



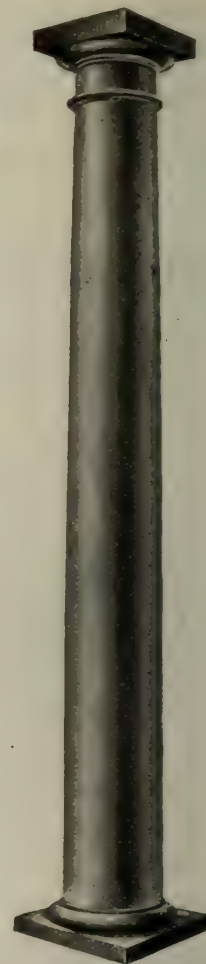
38

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are Standards of Excellence

In sales, in popularity and unequalled style and finish Detroit Columns are second to none. An examination at any stage of manufacturing will speedily convince you of the high grade material and excellent workmanship employed in their production. Our famous "Lock Joint" eliminates all possibility of shrinkage or warping, and presents that clean, even surface so much in demand. We stock in Pine, Birch, Oak and Chestnut.

A combination of Real Quality and Style is a sure winner in any line. Detroit Columns offer the retail lumber dealer many opportunities of adding to his reputation and to his annual profit. Why not investigate?



22 1/2

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Holden Ave. and M. C. R. R., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Spruce, Hemlock and Birch
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Spruce Lath

Cedar Shingles - R. R. Ties
8 ft. and 9 ft. Cedar Fence Posts
Tamarack and Birch Cord Wood

Are building a Planing Mill and Dry Kiln, which will be completed for the 1st of September.

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on I.C.Ry. 110 miles east of Montreal

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Do you wish prompt shipments of best lumber?
at low prices.

We are in the market for orders of

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and have special facilities for handling Canadian trade. Timber can be supplied up to 36 feet in length and 6 x 12 in surfaces.

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Everything in Timber

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We have a well assorted stock of 1 in. and 2 in. Hemlock well manufactured and strictly No. 1 lumber. We can also cut dimension in Hemlock and Norway Pine. Prompt shipment and rock bottom prices.

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Mills at GOLDEN LAKE and BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

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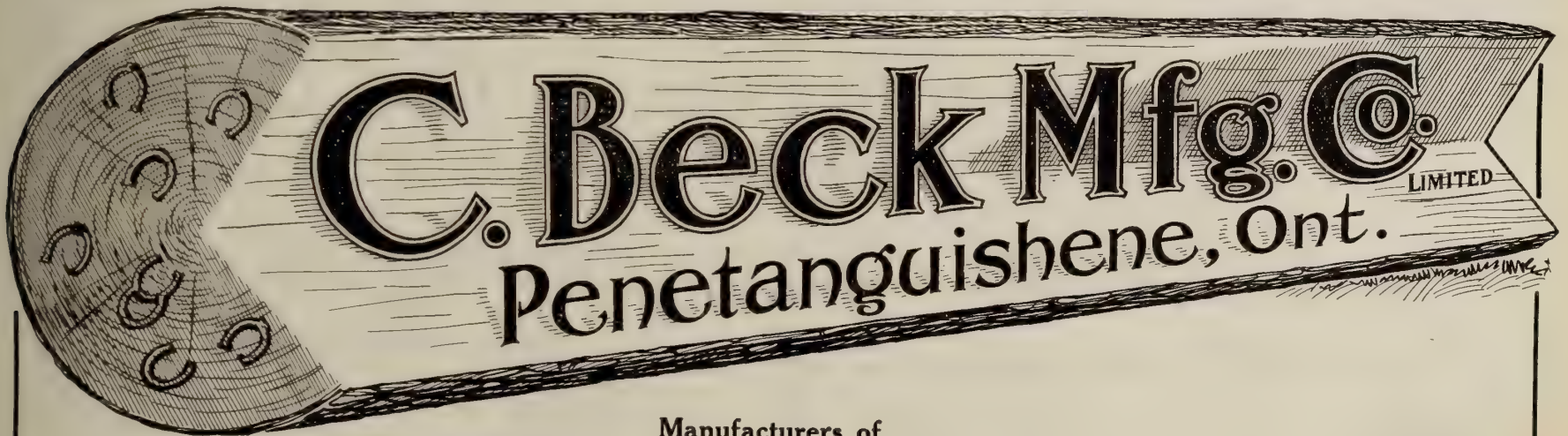
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Lumber and Lath

We are prepared to contract for present season's cut of Norway and white pine lumber and lath. Also have for sale a quantity of 1 inch and 2 inch No. 2 mill culls of 1908 cut.

Mills on Main Line of C. P. R. at Bisco Station



Manufacturers of

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Railway Construction Material a Specialty

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and 125,000 feet

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Lath, Shingles and Cedar Posts**

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Specialty: 16 and 18 in. Ontario White Cedar Shingles

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Poles - Posts - Piles**

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Thos. Nagle Lumber Co.**

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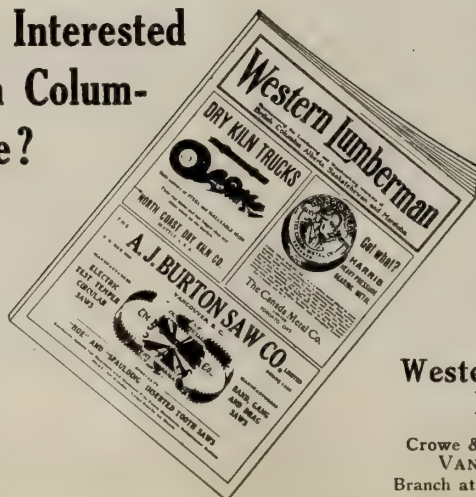
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bia Trade?**

The immensity
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Industry will
within a few
years make
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the most im-
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whole Domin-
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There is un-
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Equipment of
all kinds. Let
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Lumberman**

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SEND US
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Very Best
Yellow Pine



WE are in a position to supply you with the very finest Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber made. We want your enquiries for

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Ceiling, Etc.**

and will win your trade if quality and value count. We can also quote on strictly Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber dressed on four sides or in the rough.

We handle genuine **Louisiana Red Cypress** from one of the best shippers in the South.

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65-66 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

**We Stand Behind
Every Garment Sold!**



Mackinaw Pants
Long and Short, 35 oz.

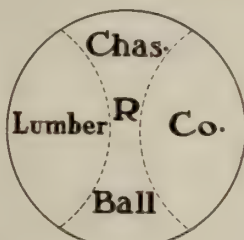
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We stand behind every garment to which we affix our brand, and guarantee its genuineness. You are sure of honest value for your honest money.

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The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.

Orillia, Ont.



Shreveport

Louisiana

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Long and Short Leaf

**Yellow Pine
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Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Our Long Leaf Timbers and Joists are as strong as Oak and are unexcelled in dimension of all kinds on account of its tensile strength.

Our Short Leaf Flooring Finish and all kinds of Trim are in a class to themselves on account of its freedom from knots and the beauty of its grain.

We make a specialty also of Rough Steam Dried and Smoke Dried Finish and other factory stock of all kinds.

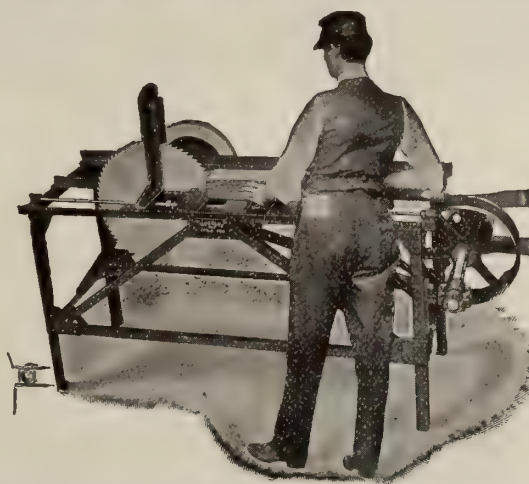
We would appreciate your enquiries and orders.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

507-510 Continental Bank Building, Shreveport, La., U. S. A.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

**\$20 a Day Profit on
a \$100 Investment**



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

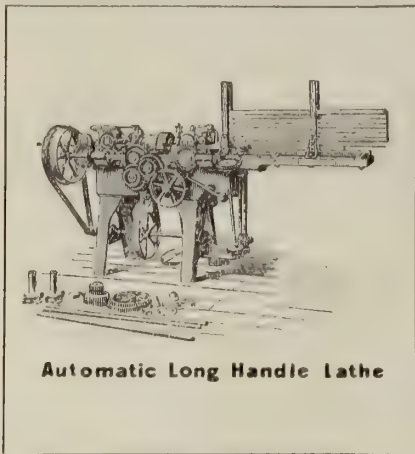
will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs \$300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills, Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 509
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"Defiance" Wood-Working Machinery

FOR MANUFACTURING

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single Trees, Barrel Hoops.

Handles of Every Kind, Insulated Pins, Spools, Bobbins, Oval Wood Dishes, and General Wood-Work.

Invented and Built by

The Defiance Machine Works

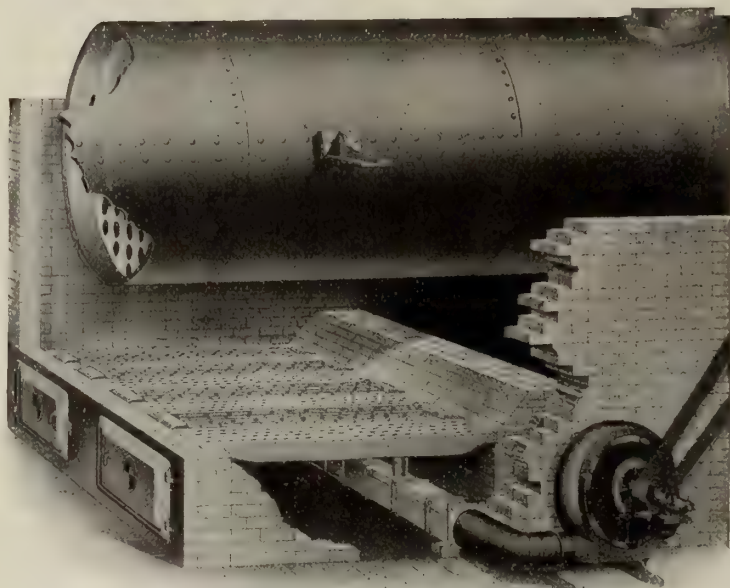
Defiance, Ohio, U. S. A.



The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers of **Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery**



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berridale, Ont., June 28/00.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

Full Particulars on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by

Williams & Wilson, Montreal

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

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Telephone Main 1342.

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The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previous setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions; that is, such as windfalls, underbrush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not break or otherwise damage them.

It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day, and has a skidding capacity of from 15,000 to 45,000 feet per day, and a re-yarding capacity of from 35,000 to 50,000 feet per day, depending on the timber conditions and management. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulpwood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

There are several hundred of these machines now operating in the United States and Mexico. Three have just been installed in Canada.

We now have a representative in Canada, who will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

Originators and Builders of High Grade Steam Logging Machinery

96 Liberty Street

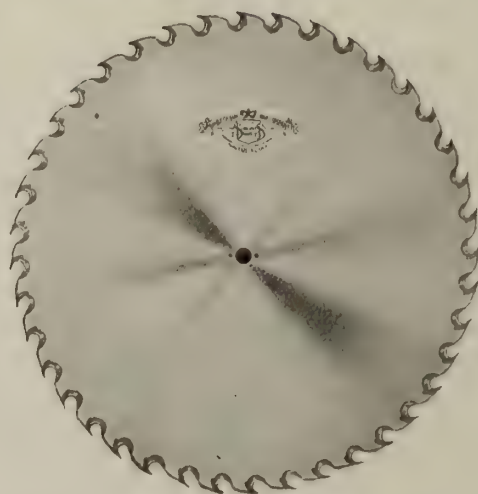
New York



SIMONDS



**Inserted
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Saws**



**Made
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Montreal**

Are you buying a new saw this winter? Then listen to what some other mill men say about the Simonds Saw. We quote from their letters. "As near perfection as one could be made for our mill." "Miles ahead of any other—would not take \$100 in gold for it." "Our favorite saw in the mill." "First class, works fine." "Runs equally well winter or summer." "Your saws have proved the best I ever used." "It's the only saw I can get to stand up in frozen timber."

Some of our friends may be over enthusiastic, but there you have their own words. Isn't it enough to cause you to hesitate and learn more about the Simonds before buying any other make? Really he who uses this saw profits much more by it than do we in selling it. You have more to gain than we.

An attractive little booklet fully describing these saws can be obtained by addressing our nearest office.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

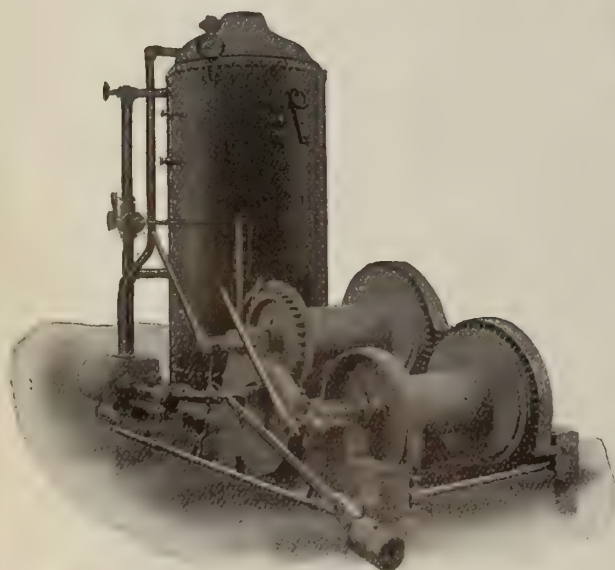
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Vancouver, B. C.

For Log Loading, operating a Derrick, pulling and placing cars and general hoisting purposes

The "MIDLAND"



**Hoisting
Engine**

is unsur-
passed.

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Successors to

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

MIDLAND

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Lumber and Saw Mill INSURANCE

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We invite inquiry as to the above and our "ADVICE SHEET" system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

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General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, September 15, 1909

No. 18

Yellow Pine Imports Increasing

The extensive imports of yellow pine into Canada of recent years have been the cause of some concern to Canadian manufacturers of lumber. There are, of course, two points of view to be considered in connection with the matter, and although the Canadian manufacturer feels that it is scarcely fair that yellow pine should be allowed to cut him out of so much business, the consumer probably thinks that yellow pine competition has something to be said in its favor. There would not be much reason for complaint if yellow pine, like Canadian lumber, were sold on a reasonable basis of profit, but financial difficulties have so strangled many of the manufacturers in the South that for some time they have been disposing of large quantities of lumber at prices which preclude a profit, the object being apparently to realize money and keep making payments to the banks which have financed the mills. The present improvement in business conditions leads to a hope that this state of affairs may be bettered in the near future. For all concerned, it is to be hoped that this may be the case. Yellow pine products, especially the long timbers, are sometimes preferred even in Canada, at prices similar to those of Canadian goods, and it is to be presumed that they always will be. If, however, they are sold here at a profitable figure, no one will be able to complain.

That the complaints which have been made upon this subject are not without good foundation is easily to be seen from a few statistics regarding the imports of recent years. Four of the principal ports of entry of Ontario, Bridgeburg, Prescott, Sarnia and Windsor, show that although in 1907, when business depression was general, the imports declined, they exceeded in 1908 those of the good business year of 1906. In 1906 the total for these ports was 651,944 feet, valued at \$19,283,

against 418,761 feet, valued at \$14,450, in 1907, and 844,262 feet, valued at \$25,657, in 1908.

The imports of yellow pine into the whole Dominion of Canada show an even greater and more regular increase. In 1906 they amounted only to 22,576,299 feet, valued at \$565,474. In 1907 the total almost doubled, amounting to \$40,191,595, valued at \$1,288,791. In 1908, the total was more than three times that of 1906, viz., 68,946,389 feet, valued at \$2,170,143. The figures strengthen the belief that the Canadian market for yellow pine has been built up on prices which are not profitable. In 1907, when the lumber trade was entering a period of stagnation, the increase on a percentage basis was nearly 50 per cent., and in 1908, when the depression was deepest, the increase over the increased business of 1907 was about 25 per cent. The figures for 1909 will be awaited with a great deal of interest and are expected to show another large increase. The price obtained for yellow pine in Canada seems to point to an effort on the part of manufacturers to sustain the price rather than to slaughter the goods, and is a hopeful sign that in connection with improved business conditions, the low prices of the last two years will disappear. In 1906, when business generally was at high level, the average price obtained for yellow pine in Ontario was \$29.60 per thousand feet. In 1907 it increased to \$34.50, assisted, no doubt, by the great prosperity in the early part of the year and not immediately checked by the depression which commenced in the fall. In 1908, when the depression was so great, the price declined only to \$30.39. For the imports into the whole of Canada the figures are somewhat similar, the prices being as follows: 1906, \$25; 1907, \$32; 1908, \$31.45. If figures prove anything the foregoing demonstrate clearly that yellow pine manufacturers have come into Canadian markets to stay; that they are keeping a keen eye for every business opportunity; that they are increasing their sales rapidly, and that they have been able to maintain prices fairly well throughout a period of extreme dulness in the lumber markets. Canadian lumber manufacturers have a strong rival to meet in yellow pine, and will be able to meet it successfully only by consistently practicing modern and progressive principles of manufacturing and salesmanship.

The Advantage of a Small Yard

Retail lumbermen who are doing a fairly good business with a small yard are sometimes too quick to adopt a policy of expansion. Country yard owners often look with unfounded envy upon their fellows who conduct large city yards or a series of yards throughout the country. Business extension is the legitimate goal of all successful men, but there are times when those who pursue this object find that they have been running after a phantom. A large business, conducted with large capital, does not necessarily involve the making of more money than a small business conducted on a small capital. Recently the owner of a large city yard who was worrying over the expense bills and the low prices which he was obtaining for his stock, looked back with longing upon the good old times when in his little yard, with a small amount of capital, he was making a good profit and was burdened with far less anxiety.

In a large city the competition of a great many yards makes it frequently necessary to figure upon bills at cost price in the hope of securing trade which will result in more profitable orders at a later time. The loss from such business and the direct loss from figuring upon bills which never result in orders comes much less frequently to the owner of a small country yard. The man already referred to was quite ready to sell out his large yard and go back to a small one if he could find somebody who wanted to run his city business. This is, of course, no argument against the natural ambition of the progressive business man to do as big a business as he can, providing it can be done with a reasonable profit. The matter of profit, however, is just the sticking point which has brought trouble to so many during the recent business depression. Both in the manufacturing and in the selling line similar troubles have occurred and firms which have been seeking to do business at a loss rather than no business at all, have discovered the mistake they were making. None of them are to-day in any more favorable position for securing the business which has now turned up, than are those who rested quietly, husbanding their resources and waiting for the turn of the tide, which was certain to come.

In the matter of conducting a large retail yard or a lot of yards

there are many difficulties which make the life of the dealer burdensome. The employment of yardmen in the first place presents perhaps the most serious difficulties. The small dealer has very little trouble of this sort. In large yards employing one or two score of men, it is not an infrequent thing to find, just when large orders have to be filled that several men have decided to lay off or to secure employment elsewhere. Then the proprietor has to roll up his sleeves and turn in with the remaining employees, and at the same time to neglect his office work. Bills which have to be figured must be postponed lest the order be not filled. Cars of lumber may arrive just when the yard is short-handed

and large demurrage charges may accumulate. Lumber yard employees seldom seem to have any desire to remain in a steady situation. They know that they can obtain work anywhere and they do not worry about the trouble in the yard when they happen to feel like making a change. Harvesting, mine working, berry picking, railroad construction and many other forms of employment draw them from one place to another. About the only solution is to employ regularly more men than are ordinarily needed, so as to be sure of sufficient help during a rush of business. Companies which have tried this plan look upon the extra expense as a form of insurance against being short-handed,

Criticism of B.C. Products Based on Talk of Information

Lumber manufacturers during the last few years have had a great many difficulties to contend with, which have been caused in more cases than one can number by the ignorance of people who are not connected with the lumber business. Newspapers have long been in the habit of crying against alleged lumber trusts. When put to the test, fortunately, they have been unable to produce the proof. Far from being united in a trust, lumbermen have during the last two years been suffering perhaps more than any other class of business men from lack of co-operation among one another. No sooner had the dull times commenced to make themselves felt than lumber manufacturers inaugurated a widespread campaign of price-cutting which worked incalculable harm to the trade. All this, however, is fortunately now a thing of the past.

Business conditions are improving both rapidly and surely, and some of the difficulties of good times, such as car shortages, are beginning to make themselves felt. It is a matter of regret, therefore, at such a time as this, that from the ranks of lumbermen themselves there should develop difficulties which, as in other cases, are the result of lack of information. A case in point is offered by statements which were recently made by Mr. H. S. Chaplin, of Manchester, Eng., who has recently appeared in print as an opponent of British Columbia pine. He claims to have had practical experience of prejudice against British Columbia pine and in some cases to have been convinced of its unsuitability for the market in the United Kingdom. By way of illustration he

refers to a shipment of British Columbia pine from Chemainus. This lumber, he states, arrived in the old country in practically an unsaleable condition as the result of rot having set in during transit in the damp hold of a sailing vessel. Again, he states that the open grain of the timber is additional objection, inasmuch as when it is planed down the softer portion shrinks extensively and the plank soon displays a corrugated appearance. Comparing British Columbia fir with the Baltic product he declares that the former has not so great a breaking strain as the latter, and that when broken it snaps off like a slate pencil, having no beard at the fracture. In conclusion, he states that buyers expect too much from British Columbia timber. It is good, clean stuff, he says, but is not suitable for every purpose; for railway work it would do excellently.

Mr. Chaplin must surely have been misinformed regarding this matter or else he is making use of incorrect terms. Practically, there is no British Columbia pine exported, and it is principally used locally for making door and window sashes. Even in British Columbia, as compared with fir, it is a little utilized product, either for shipments or for construction. It may be that Mr. Chaplin was referring to British Columbia fir, which is used in many parts of the world for all purposes. If this be the case, his complaints are surely unfounded, as never in the past has any complaint been received about the shipments of this wood. In fact, the same may be said of the very few pine shipments which have been made.

Will Odd Lengths of Lumber Soon Become Standardized?

The conference recently held at Seattle, Washington, upon the question of standardizing odd lengths of lumber was the result of a gradually growing conviction that the present day methods, which have been in vogue practically since the commencement of lumbering in North America, are wasteful and unreasonable. The day has come to look closely into any proposition tending to more economic use of our timber resources. Even a layman is frequently surprised into exclamation by the lumber waste which he notices in the construction of buildings. Much of this could be prevented if odd lengths of lumber were manufactured. The "American Lumberman" in a recent article dealt with the subject editorially in a moderate manner, but in such a way also as to confirm those who look for this change, in their belief that, the movement being now under way will be brought to a successful conclusion before long by the natural law of supply and demand, unless urged along more rapidly by the efforts of those who already are working to that end. The editorial referred to is as follows:

A portion of those identified with the lumber industry believe the manufacture of stock into multiples of two-foot lengths, at least, to be a time honored, if not a sacred custom. At one time nearly all frame buildings and many of those constructed of other kinds of material, were designed so as to use without loss multiples of two stock. This custom happily has been disregarded in large measure. Houses are now built without particular regard to whether or not a waste of a few inches be incurred in cutting the joists, siding, flooring, sheathing or other material used.

Nearly all retail lumbermen and some manufacturers and wholesalers oppose the standardization of odd lengths in part because of the newness of the idea and the assumption that it would be more expensive to handle a greater variety of lengths. Retail lumbermen have entered a vigorous protest against the shipment of odd length piece stuff, joist

boards, flooring and ceiling. With respect to flooring, however, their objections are not applicable to hardwood, merely to pine. Retail lumbermen are handling without protest odd lengths of mouldings, siding and casing and in many cases moulded interior trim.

Perhaps a comparison of the ideas manufacturers and dealers now hold with those extant twenty years ago would show the progress made in the odd length material. The rules for the inspection of hardwood adopted by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago in 1885, and revised and reaffirmed in 1889, stated: "Standard lengths are always recognized as 12, 14, and 16 feet. Shorter than 12 and longer than 16 feet does not come within the range of standard." An exception was made in favor of black walnut and cherry, where 10-foot lengths were recognized as standard. The rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association describe standard lengths as follows: "Standard lengths are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, but not over 15 per cent. of odd length are admitted. In the grade of firsts and seconds the lengths are 8 to 16 feet; but there must not be over 20 per cent. under 12 feet and not to exceed 10 per cent. of 8 and 9-foot lengths." The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States defines standard length in this way: "Standard lengths are 4 to 20 feet, with 15 per cent. of odd lengths in feet in any grade admitted as standard length."

Considerable ill-feeling has developed in regard to the standardization of odd lengths of yard stock. In view of current market conditions it is doubtful if the manufacturers would be able to carry out their ideas along this line. Some wideawake retail lumberman some day, recognizing the advantage to be derived from having a greater assortment of lengths, will quietly put in a stock and in a few years thereafter the change will be as great as that shown by comparison of the ideas of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago in 1889 with those of the hardwood manufacturers and dealers of the country in 1909.

The Western Crop—Its Import to the East

Conservative Estimate of Total Grain Yield:—295,841,734 Bushels,
Valued at \$157,293,100—An Appreciation from the United States

One hundred and fifty-seven millions of money! That is the very least that the 1909 crop will mean to the people of Western Canada. It is the conservative estimate of a conservative institution. In the light of past experience we would be inclined to add ten per cent. to this estimate, but taking this as a safe basis for calculation, it is easily found that this amount will provide the West with \$157 per capita, a distribution surely unique in the history of all agricultural countries.

The "Last Great West" is marketing one of the best crops on record. General market conditions are such as to insure exceptionally good prices. There is no doubt, nothing open to question about this crop. It is assured. The period of danger, the days of harvest, has passed, and that which earlier in the season optimists dreamed of, pessimists derided, shrewd men banked on and all longed for, is no longer a shadowy possibility born of a fertile imagination, but a great, big Reality.

This being so, it behooves us in our own interests to look into the situation a little more closely, and to ask ourselves what this grain yield means to each one of us. In the first place, it will enable the farmer to discharge his obligations to the storekeeper. Similarly, it will benefit the latter, who will settle up with the wholesaler. Then it will provide a surplus for the farmer, who will invest in new implements and machinery—keeping Eastern factories well supplied with orders—and for the storekeeper, who will either put another storey on his old place or pull down his old structure and erect a modern building. Better credit will be obtainable, and Eastern manufacturers who carry Western merchants will be enabled to extend their business.

An exceptionally good crop opens up a demand for increased transportation facilities — and the railways carry constructive materials of Eastern make as well as grain of Western growth. This demand in former years has resulted in railway development hitherto unparalleled in history. The railway companies are always among the first to grasp the situation and their opportunities. They have already entered upon an important schedule of extensions in anticipation of an exceptionally heavy Western movement. Another noteworthy feature will be a marked increase in import business, due to heavier buying by manufacturers in anticipation of a big demand after the harvest.

The high prices of all classes of grain are the forerunner of a very rapid marketing of Western products. A natural result of this movement will be that money will circulate far more quickly. This will be beneficial to all classes: to the farmer, to the storekeeper, to the wholesaler, to the manufacturer and to those interested in constructional enterprise. The consensus of opinion in banking circles is that the present season will be an exceptionally early one, establishing new levels in financial transactions.

It is an old prophecy that Canada is destined to become the granary of the world, and its fulfilment is being worked out to a splendid consummation. This is no optimistic effusion. The plain stubborn facts are here to prove it. A quarter of a century ago the Canadian West had only one million bushels of wheat for export. Last year it had one

hundred millions odd. In some quarters it is estimated that in ten years' time the figure will reach 500,000,000 bushels.

It is singular that the greatest conservatism is to be found in our own midst. Perhaps we are too conservative; anyway we are not sufficiently enthusiastic, and certainly there is not the amount of practical confidence that is warranted, especially in the East. It takes the people across the border line to enthuse over Canada, and they are not afraid of doing so to their own disadvantage. Here is an extract from the Wall Street Journal which provides a good illustration in point:

"Kansas grows but twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. Alberta had an average winter wheat production of thirty-three bushels to the acre last fall, and in the Canadian West there are 200,000,000 acres of virgin soil wheat lands. Alberta and British Columbia possess the

greatest quantity of coal in the world, outside, perhaps, of Pennsylvania, and its adjoining States. British Columbia possesses lumber resources greater than all the States of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains. British Columbia is, moreover, now recognized as the orchard of the Empire. The Canadian West is now drawing 100,000 of the best farm population of the United States away to the virgin lands to the north. That country is being developed, and be it remembered that the climate of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the climate of Germany, and that Edmonton and Berlin have the same climate and latitude. The Mackenzie valley will grow finer wheat and more of it than the Missouri valley or the Arkansas, just as the valley of the Neva will grow it, and for like causes. However unpleasant these facts may be to the people of the States, it is folly to blind one's self to the fact that the Canadian West is destined to supply beef and pork, and cheese and butter, and bread to the world. It has the soil, the climate, and the cheap transportation, and it will have the people."

These considerations should prove palatable food for reflection for all, but particularly for the East, for whom the lessons of the greatest significance are

to be found. We have now entered upon the second year of recovery from financial depression and there should be in appreciable evidence a practical show of augmented purchasing power. The great bounds of the West towards prosperity must result in the rapid extension of Eastern Canada. This is a matter of precedent. Be it remembered that financiers the world over are watching us, and we may rest assured that according as we play our part now in developing the resources of the country, so, in due course, we shall be rewarded in terms of capital and advancement.

Advices received from Vancouver and Winnipeg just as we go to press state that a number of mills are already unable to secure cars to fill orders received. Two telegrams to Winnipeg from coast concerns state that they are utterly unable to secure cars to ship. Winnipeg dealers state that thousands of cars have been left standing idle for over a month awaiting grain shipments, and claim that this reserve has been made too early

GRAIN YIELD OF THREE PROVINCES ESTIMATED WORTH \$157,293,099.88.

The head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received an estimate of the crops of the three western provinces, based upon reports from 390 branches and correspondents. The report says:

Allowing reasonable percentages for further depreciation and damage to the crop from various causes, such as rain, heat, hail, etc., we estimate the total yield for the three western provinces in wheat, oats and barley, as follows:

Wheat	bush.	113,979,336
Oats	bush.	157,537,750
Barley	bush.	24,324,648

The above figures have been compiled after carefully considering special reports from 390 branches and correspondents.

Taking the prevailing prices as a basis, we estimate the value of the above produce to the farmer about as follows:

	Bushels.	At.	Total Amount.
Wheat ...	113,979,336	88c	\$100,301,815.68
Oats	157,537,750	30c	47,261,325.00
Barley ...	24,324,648	40c	9,729,859.20
			\$157,292,999.88

Lumber and Its Appliances at C. N. E.

Gratifying Increase of Exhibits—B. C. Government and C. P. R. Advertise the Coast Products Extensively—Many Exhibits of Machinery

Lumbering interests were more extensively represented at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year than ever before. Machinery manufacturers were represented by several firms. Belting and babbit metals were exhibited to good advantage. The Government of British Columbia inaugurated a commendable policy of publicity by displaying an attractive assortment of finished lumber products. A small exhibit of Kootenay lumber products was also shown. This is all as it should be, but a beginning only, has been made. Lumbering is one of the greatest industries in Canada and has been surprisingly overlooked at the Exhibition. In future, possibly other provinces will emulate British Columbia's example, and will vie with one another in securing publicity for their lumber through the medium of the Canadian National Exhibition. Among the exhibits noted this year were the following:—

In the C. P. R. exhibit, in the Railway Building, one of the most interesting features of the whole exhibition was the moving picture entertainment, showing the industrial resources of British Columbia. Among the pictures there was a splendid series depicting some of the features of the lumbering industry. A train trip was first shown passing through and alongside some of the great forests of the province. Then came a series depicting the felling of one of the giants of the forest. Two men were shown sawing the tree, and standing on the sawing platform high above the ground. Their work was clearly shown and the ever-increasing cut of the saw was watched with interest. When the sawing work was finished one of the men moved away to a place of safety. The remaining man after two or three vigorous chops with an axe scampered down to the ground and hurried off likewise, out of harm's way. Then slowly the great tree commenced to topple. Presently it gained headway and came crashing to the ground amid such a shower of branches and broken limbs that one almost felt the crash and heard the crackling of breaking branches.

No sooner was the great trunk stretched upon the ground than a force of men and horses commenced hauling it away to the skidway, whence it was rolled into the river. The arrival of the logs at the lumber mill was also shown. A large number of people attended the exhibition of moving pictures each evening and appreciated them greatly.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia had an excellent exhibit of wood products. These included a number of panels of various mercantile woods, both finished and plain. The exhibit also included a cedar plank 30-inch by 30-inch, a spruce plank 3 feet 5½ inches square, a fir plank of the same dimensions, a cedar plank 10 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, and a fir plank 10 feet long by 4 feet 5 inches wide. These were all from the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver. The adaptability of British Columbia lumber for interior purposes was well displayed by a handsome fir door planed on one side and left with the natural finish on the other. A cedar door similarly treated was particularly handsome and was remarked by many visitors for its beautiful grain. A number of panels were also shown, of cedar, English oak, hemlock, fir, cypress, spruce and bird's-eye maple. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. W. E. Scott, of the British Columbia Board of Horticulture, and Mr. W. J. Brandrith. The exhibit also included a section of a fir tree which measured 61 inches in diameter and 65 inches in diameter, not being exactly circular. This section was cut 25 feet from the butt. There was also a section of a spruce tree measuring 59 inches by 61 inches, cut 35 feet from the butt, and a section of a cedar tree 43 inches by 44 inches. In the Railway Building there were also some interesting samples of lumber from the Kootenay district of British Columbia treated in a similar manner to that of the Provincial Government's exhibit.

The Dominion Belting Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., displayed a wide range of their various classes of belting, including "Maple Leaf" stitched cotton and duck belting, of which they are the sole manufacturers and which they claim is the strongest, most durable and best driving power belt on the market. This belting is made from duck specially woven for the Dominion Belting Company according to their own formula, and they claim that it contains the least possible stretch with the greatest possible strength. It is machine folded and lock-stitched with a special strong cord, each row of stitching being entirely independent of the other rows. The belts are waterproofed by the company's own method, which they claim renders them impervious to water, steam, oil or gases, and makes them flexible under all conditions. This belt is uniform in width, strong in surface and can be made in any length desired without joints. The company also manufacture the "Maple Leaf" belt tracings for keeping belts soft and pliable and preventing slipping. They are agents for the Jackson wire belt lacing machines and have re-

cently taken over the business of the Canadian Buffing Wheel Company, which enables them to furnish buffs in canvas, bleached and unbleached cotton and muslins, etc. Their exhibit was of much interest to all lumber manufacturers and others in whose business power transmission is a factor.

D. K. McLaren, Limited, Toronto, St. John, Vancouver and Quebec, showed an extensive line of their genuine oak-tanned leather belting, Balata rubber, American duck, and Baltimore belting. This firm's products have become so well known to the trade that their exhibit is always sure of being visited by a large number of pleased customers. This was no less the case this year than in other years. The company are also headquarters for mill supplies of many kinds. Chief among these is the Philips' pressed steel pulley, manufactured by Philips' Pressed Steel Pulley Works, Philadelphia, Pa. The exhibit was in charge of Messrs. R. M. W. McLaren, Joseph Haines and R. S. Semple. Mr. E. J. Webb was present in the interests of the Philips' Pressed Steel Pulley Works.

The Canadian Steam Boiler & Equipment Company, Limited, 186 Queen street east, Toronto, exhibited the Cyclone shaking and dumping grate bar, of which they are the manufacturers and owners. The company claim that this grate bar has no equal to-day as a steam producer, fuel and labor saver. It is in use by a large number of factories, mills and public buildings and is giving good satisfaction in each case. In addition to this product, the company also manufactures a number of other steam specialties, including feed water heaters, boiler feed pumps, smoke consumers, automatic air vents, etc. Among this company's interesting products are the N. D. vacuum specialties, which enable them to give special inducements to anyone requiring vacuum heating. They had on exhibit a vacuum valve, which was examined with interest by many visitors. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Hemple.

The Diamond Shaking & Dumping Grate Bar Company, Berlin, Ont., exhibited their new model Diamond shaking and dumping grate bar. The "Diamond," they claim, combines the very best features of all the old style bars with improvements which ensure greater economy of fuel and labor. The bars are built in the company's own foundry and all bars are thoroughly tested before being allowed to leave the factory. The company claim that these bars save from 10 to 25 per cent. in fuel, that they have more air space than any others, and that they give as good results from natural draft as from forced.

An exhibit which has come to be looked upon as a fixture at the Exhibition and one which attracts probably more interest and admiration than any other is that of Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., manufacturers of Maple Leaf saws and of mill supplies in general. Their saws and mill tools were arranged in an attractive symmetrical design in three panels of wall space in such a manner that the light played upon them and attracted attention from every quarter. This company has been exhibiting for a great many years. Their first exhibit was in the year when the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise visited the Exhibition. Shurly & Dietrich temper their saws by a secret chemical process which toughens and refines the steel and which is of especial value in the manufacture of large circular and band saws. They use extra refined razor steel imported from England, and claim that in this way they are able to produce saws which hold a keener cutting edge, wear longer and are less liable to get out of order than when made by any other process. The company have a great many customers in the United States and claim that they are the only manufacturers of saws in the world who are able to sell their goods in competition with American goods in the United States markets. Their exhibit was in charge of Mr. T. F. Shurly and Mr. O. H. Vogt.

Cowan & Company, of Galt, Ont., had several of their machines on exhibition. Chief among these was an interesting chain saw mortiser. This little machine is a wonderful time, labor and money saving device. It is easily operated, makes little noise, has no jar and involves no boring or core cleaning. The company claim to be the only manufacturers of chain saw mortisers in Canada. This machine has taken well in the Canadian market and the orders for it are rapidly increasing in number. The mortise is made by a chain, each link of which has a sharpened tooth so formed as to carry out its own chip. This chain travels approximately 1,500 feet per minute, during which period 40,000 teeth are presented to the work, and while one tooth removes but a small amount of material, the collective cut of all the teeth greatly exceeds anything possible by other mechanisms. Another machine shown by this company, of which they are the only Canadian manufacturers, was their box board matcher. They exhibited also a number of other machines,

among them being their 13-inch moulder with compensating gear, which was recently described in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker." Cowan & Company also showed a combination rip and cross-cut saw and a dado machine. Several of their machines were in operation, showing their good running and working qualities. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. W. Cowan, of Galt, and Mr. S. F. Barron, Toronto representative.

Batts, Limited, of West Toronto, had an attractive and comprehensive exhibit of staved columns, veneer doors, newel posts, cypress greenhouse material, pine doors and frames, sash, flooring, trim, turned newels and balusters. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Richard Martin. The products of this company are widely known for their superior manufacture and reasonable prices. Mr. Martin reported that many enquiries were forthcoming at the Exhibition, giving promise of a good fall business. Batts, Limited, have recently doubled the size of their planing mills and are now equipped to turn out large quantities of the very best classes of product.

The G. Walter Green Company, Limited, Peterborough, Ont., had an excellent display of their machinery for portable sawmills, shingle mills, etc. Some of their machinery was shown in operation and gave a good illustration of the splendid running qualities for which their products are noted. Among the machines which this company manufactures are shingle packers, saw jointers, saw gummers, double edgers, wood sawing machines and a general line of mill machinery. Their No. 0 portable sawmill is adapted for any power from 10 to 25 h.p., and will cut from 4,000 to 12,000 feet per day. Their new No. 1 saw carriage is an especially attractive machine. It can be run with from 15 to 40 h.p. and will cut from 4,000 to 20,000 feet per day. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Wm. Silk and Mr. John Condon, both of whom reported that they were receiving a great deal of attention from visitors to the Exhibition and that their business had been increasing of late at a most encouraging rate.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Limited, displayed a full line of power transmission machinery, including rope drive, wood and iron pulleys, wood rim pulleys, shafting, couplings, hangers, pulley blocks, take-ups, post hangers, wall hangers, wall brackets, etc. An interesting part of their exhibit was the display of Dodge split and solid clutches which enable one to cut off or attach individual pulleys run from the main shafting. The easy running qualities of Dodge pulleys was illustrated by a pulley which was run on a counter-shaft from a temporary line shafting. This was propelled by a very thin piece of string. The exhibit also included sprockets and sprocket chains with their attachments for all purposes. The exhibit was in charge of John F. Hass, outside traveller, and T. J. Gerry, city traveller.

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., had a very extensive line of mill machinery on exhibit. This included lath mill machinery, sawmill carriages, saw frames, double edgers, etc. Chief among their exhibits were double acting circular set works, and edgers from 32-inch up to 42-inch. The company manufacture edgers up to 64-inch. One of their most successful specialties is an improved hot blast grate which they claim develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust and mill refuse than an ordinary draft grate develops from dry wood and coal, and that it increases the steaming power of boilers 50 per cent. The exhibit was in charge of Messrs. Frank Smith and W. McBain.

The Northern Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, had one of the most complete and instructive displays at the Exhibition. Lumber manufacturers, and in fact all factory owners and managers, are keenly interested in the application of electricity to their needs. It has come about to-day that motor driven machines are recognized under many circumstances as the most efficient, economical and convenient to be had. The generators, motors, and other appliances produced by the Northern Electric Company are justly celebrated for their splendid qualities. Mill owners will do well to get in touch with the company when considering the question of power.

The Tallman Brass & Metal Company, Hamilton, displayed a wide range of their products, including their well known "Arctic Metal." The company guarantees every pound of Arctic Metal and claims that nine-tenths of the manufacturers of woodworking machinery in Canada are satisfied customers of theirs.

The Canadian Hart Wheels, Limited, Hamilton, had one of the most interesting exhibits to be seen in the Machinery Hall. This company is now operating the plants of the Canadian Corundum Wheel Company, Limited, and the Hart Corundum Wheel Company at Hamilton. These two companies in the past have established a favorable reputation for the excellence of their goods. They now produce the bulk of the wheels and grinding machinery used in Canada. Among the specialties which they had on exhibition were cup wheels, dish wheels, buzzers, special wheels for knife and for drill grinding, also for roll and for tool grinding, as well as a large assortment of emery and oil stones, etc. One of their most interesting exhibits was the "Beaver" gauge oil stones for chisels, etc., made in special shapes to suit various kinds of tools. The exhibit was in charge of H. E. Sherk, President, and Wm. Kerr, traveling salesman.

Lumberman President of Maritime Board of Trade.

The election of Mr. W. B. Snowball to fill the office of president of the Maritime Board of Trade will be greeted by lumbermen as a matter for congratulation to themselves and to the president-elect. Mr. Snowball is a man of considerable prominence in his own town. He was born on January 12th, 1866, and was educated at Chatham, N.B., grammar school, from which he graduated. Afterwards he attended in the years 1880, 1881, 1882, Upper Canada College, Toronto. He went into the lumber business with his father, on leaving college, and has been in the business ever since. In 1899 the company was incorporated as a joint stock company, as J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, at which time he became the secretary-treasurer. On the death of his father in 1906, he became president of the company.

Mr. Snowball was an alderman for Chatham during the years 1898 and 1899, mayor for the two terms of 1901 and 1902, and again went back into the council as an alderman for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1907, and did not after that offer for re-election. He has been president for three terms of the Chatham Board of Trade and a director of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company, of the South West Boom Company, the North West Boom Company, and chairman of the School Board of Chatham. During the year 1908 he was president of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Commissioner's Report on Fort Frances Inquiry

According to the report of Mr. S. Price, the commissioner who investigated certain allegations of falsification of returns made against the Fort Francis Lumber Company, the Ontario Government has been defrauded out of \$1,586.07 in timber dues and \$1,068.75 in penalties for trespass, a total of \$2,654.82. This is the decision arrived at by Mr. Price in a careful report which he has forwarded to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. At the same time Mr. Price exonerates W. A. Preston, M.L.A., and W. W. Cassidy, manager of the company, from all blame for the offence. "The evidence," says Mr. Price, "precludes any reasonable suspicion that W. A. Preston, president of the company, was a party to or cognizant of the fraud, and there is not sufficient evidence for believing that the manager, W. W. Cassidy, was implicated in it." Mr. Price declares that, owing to the clumsy way in which the scale sheets were falsified, a comparison of them at the local Crown Timber Agent's office at Fort Francis or at the department in Toronto, with the reports of sample measurements made by the wood rangers, would have revealed the fraud.

The recent advance of \$1 per thousand in the price of British Columbia timbers and lumber does not seem to have allayed the demand in the slightest. Reports are now at hand that a further advance of from 50 cents to \$1 may be expected in the near future. The demand for British Columbia lumber picked up wonderfully in August and the September business will be very large. All the mills on the coast are reported to have about all the business they can handle, in the face of the shortage of cars. This difficulty makes it necessary for the mills to get as high a price as they can for whatever shipments they are able to deliver. The car shortage has already reached a critical stage. During the first week in September only about 20 per cent. of the cars required could be obtained and the indications were that conditions would grow even worse before they improved.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company Obtain Two More Yards.

An encouraging indication of better times in the lumber business in Toronto is the extension of the business of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company. The company have added two yards to their Toronto business, making four in all. The new yards are located, one on the old belt line a little east of Yonge street, and the other on Spadina road near the C.P.R. The former is not all laid out yet, but the building operations are in progress. A small factory is being erected for planing, sawing and matching. The building is nearly completed. The Spadina road yard is the old Jesse Cook property. The company will carry a full line at the new yards, the same as in their other two.

The commission appointed by the New Zealand Government to inquire into the condition of the local timber trade and to make recommendations for its improvement, has completed its work and, according to cable statements, has reported recommending the Government to make the long lengths of Oregon imported free, but to increase the duty upon short lengths from 2s. to 3s. per 100. Even if such a change be made it will not materially effect the importation of Oregon for any length of time. Canadian exports will be much more affected by the steamers, which have hitherto run from Vancouver to New Zealand ports, being withdrawn from the trade.

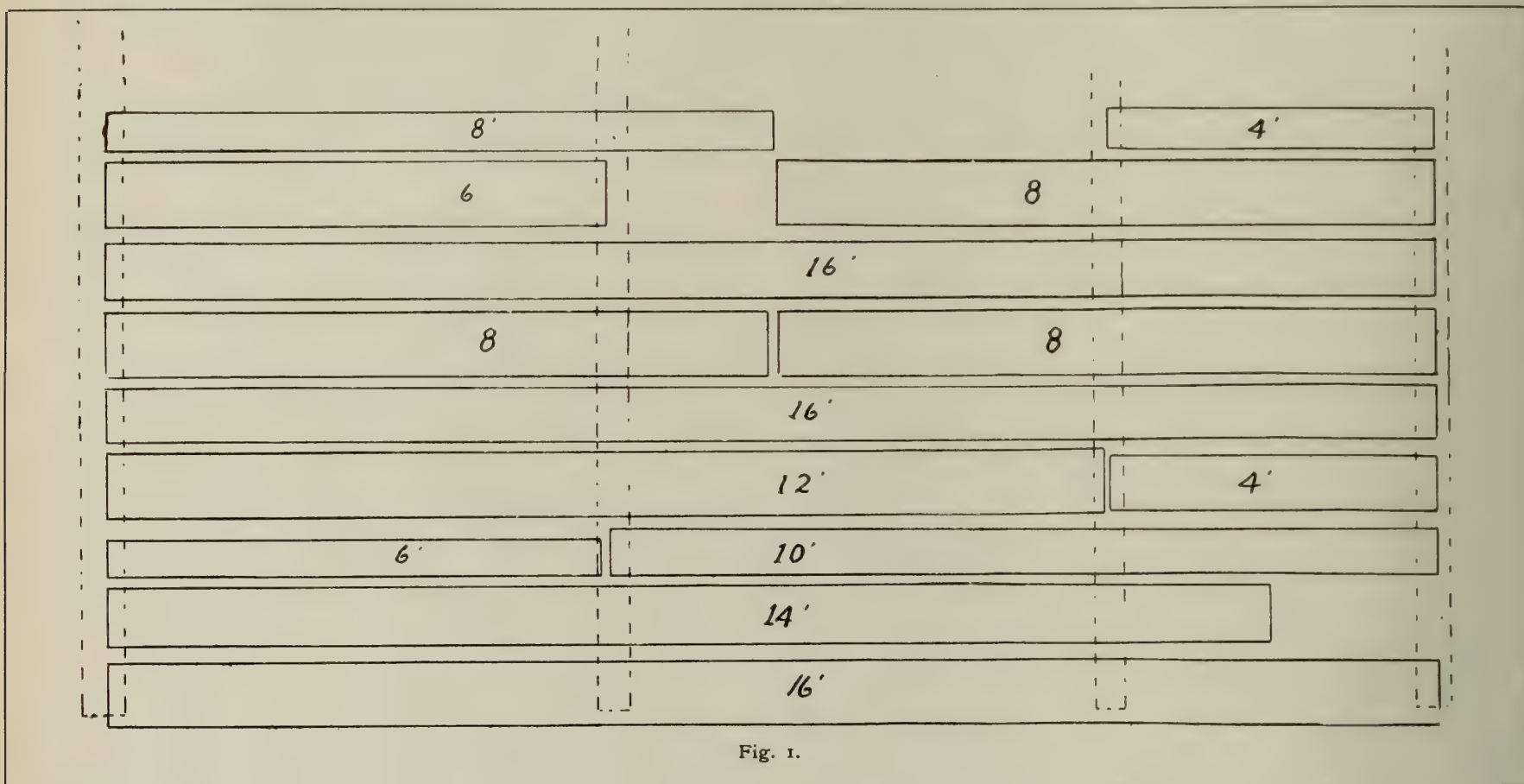
Under average forest conditions it takes more than 190 years to grow a 30-foot cedar pole.

A Good Method of Piling Hardwood

Northern Manufacturer gives Results of his Experience for Benefit of Others—Three and Four-Sticker Piles—Prevention of Checking and Dote

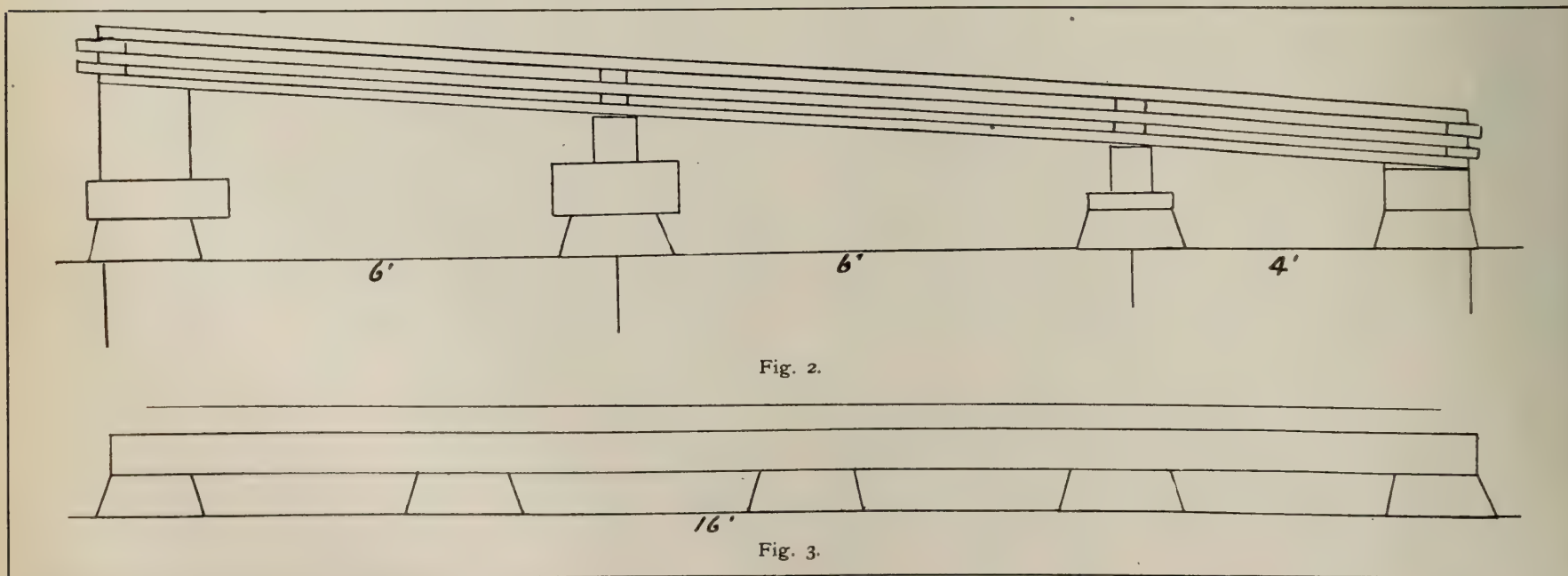
In the piling of hardwood lumber there are so many methods employed throughout the country that the experience of a manufacturer who has been in the business for a long time must be of value to all who wish to adopt modern and effective methods of saving their stock from

saving in cost. We are now building concrete blocks 16 inches square on the bottom, 18 inches square on the top, and 6 inches thick, that cost us about eight cents each to produce. We find that five or six of these blocks under an ordinary 16-foot timber will produce enough founda-



the losses, so frequently occurring in the yards. With the object of obtaining the results of experience in this direction the "Hardwood Record" recently sought the views of a manufacturer in the northern hardwood country. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" will find

tion on firm ground to sustain a pile of green lumber 12 to 18 feet high, and, of course, the higher the pile, the closer the blocks will need to be placed. I enclose you herewith a pencil sketch showing you what we consider the proper method of piling hardwood lumber. You will note



much of value in the suggestions given and they are therefore reproduced herewith.

"I have given the matter of concrete foundations quite a bit of investigation and study recently, and we find by experience that we can afford to utilize concrete foundations in place of wood, and at a

that I show a side elevation for a four-sticker bottom, as well as a three-sticker bottom. To producers of hardwood who have a fixed market for their lumber so that they know that the lumber will not be in a pile to exceed a year or a year and a half, I would recommend a four-sticker bottom, but if their market is not positive and their lumber is liable to

remain in piles longer than this period, I would recommend a three-sticker bottom, as we find by experience that if the lumber is too long in pile on the four-sticker bottom the rear sticker will draw too much moisture and dote the lumber on the ends. The object of having the rear sticker is to prevent the lumber from checking, but we find that hardwood that is on sticks two or two and a half years is damaged less from checking of the 16-foot lengths on a three-sticker bottom than it is by dote on the rear end of the lumber on the four-sticker bottom.

"In this sketch, the writer has used 16 feet as the prevailing length, as that is the length we aim to cut as many of our logs as possible, cutting twelve or fourteen-foot lengths to save timber, and as we trim all our lumber to specified lengths, it will readily be seen that the short lengths can be doubled on the stickers and held to place in good shape, and there will be enough sixteen-foot lengths to carry up the pile in good form.

"In hardwood lumber we find the best results are obtained by using

"Another important point is that the rear end of the lumber should not be nearer the ground than twelve inches, and the front end of the pile should be high enough to give a pitch of three-fourths of an inch to the foot. In blocking up under the piling bottom solid blocking should not be used, as lumber is better preserved when there is a good circulation of air under the piles."

The sketches accompanying this article are supplied by the author of the foregoing letter. Fig. 1 shows the ground plan of piling with four stickers; fig. 2 shows side elevation of four-sticker pile; fig. 3, rear elevation; fig. 4, ground plan of pile with three stickers, and fig. 5, side elevation of a three-sticker pile.

The suggestions covered in this article and the accompanying sketches are worthy the careful analysis of all northern operators.

It will be noted that the scale of these drawings is one-half inch to the foot; that the proposed concrete blocks are 16 inches square on the

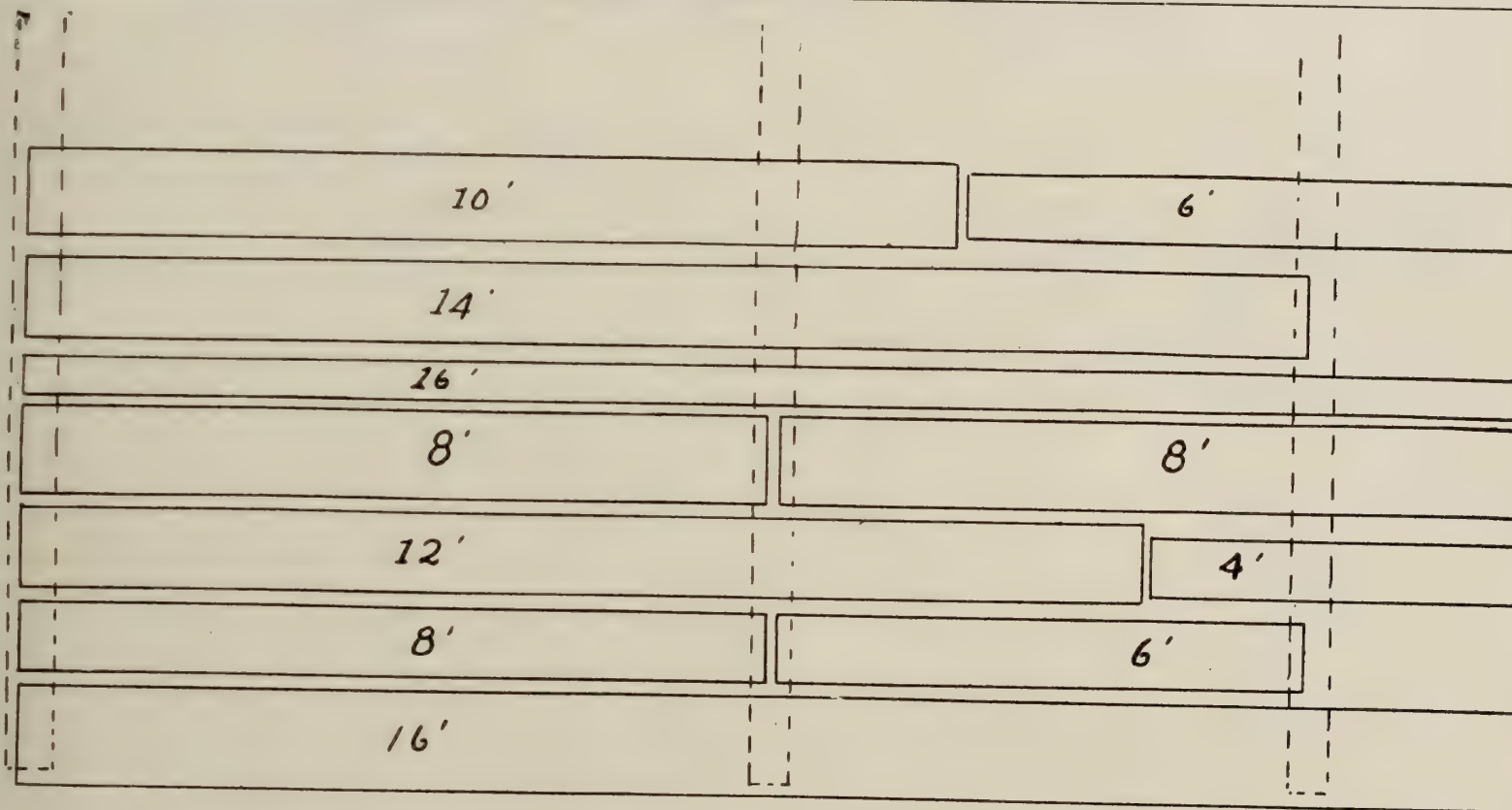


Fig. 4.

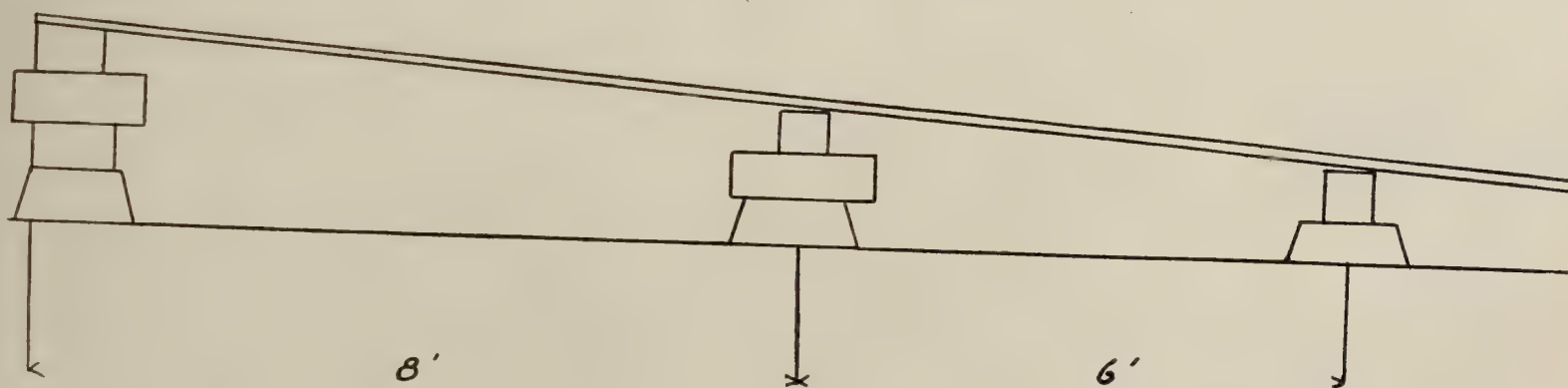


Fig. 5.

six-inch stickers for the front and rear, and three or four-inch for the interior stickers. Our practice is to allow a pile to lean to the front about one inch to the foot; that is, a pile of lumber eighteen feet high would lean to the front eighteen inches.

"And then, another point that is quite important, the front sticker should extend out beyond the ends of the lumber about two inches, so that the sun will not check the ends of the lumber, and the same thing would apply in case a rear end sticker is used. The interior sticker should be so arranged that none of the boards will extend beyond the sticker less than eight inches. We find by experience that if a board is piled in this manner it will check from the end of the board up to the sticker, while if it extends a longer distance there is enough strength to the board to hold it together and not check.

"The matter of roofing the piles is also quite important, and the roof boards should extend enough to the rear so that the drippings will strike on the ground and not on the rear of the pile.

bottom 13 inches square at the top, and 6 inches in thickness. The dotted lines indicate stickers.

Mr. Hugh Alexander Rose, Toronto representative of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, Fraser Mills, B.C., was married on September 15th to Miss Ada May Burr, of Guelph, Ontario, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron W. Burr. The wedding took place at Guelph, and Mr. and Mrs. Rose left for a two weeks' trip to Quebec. On their return they will reside in Toronto. The "Canada Lumberman" joins with Mr. Rose's many friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Rose every success and happiness.

The death occurred recently of Mr. J. Girvan Elderkin, junior member of the well known lumber firm of H. Elderkin & Company, Port Greville, N.S. Mr. Elderkin was widely known among lumbermen and his death will be greatly regretted.

THE WOODWORKER

Shearing Cuts with a Straight Cutter.

By N. J. MILLETTE.

The following is a practical method of performing a shearing cut with straight cutters on shaper. By the use of these cutters, hard or soft wood can be shaped with or across the grain on very small pieces without chipping the wood. The percentage of defective stock is reduced to a minimum, and we can attempt to do some classes of work that could not be done by the ordinary straight cutter. The danger for the operator is greatly reduced, as the action of cutting is always smooth and uniform.

The sketches herewith show the method by which we can design and grind to constant shape cutters for this purpose.

Fig. 1 shows a "top view" of the bottom collar as placed on the machine, with the two cutters placed on a slant, as desired to be operated. The dotted outside line shows the travel of the cutting edge and

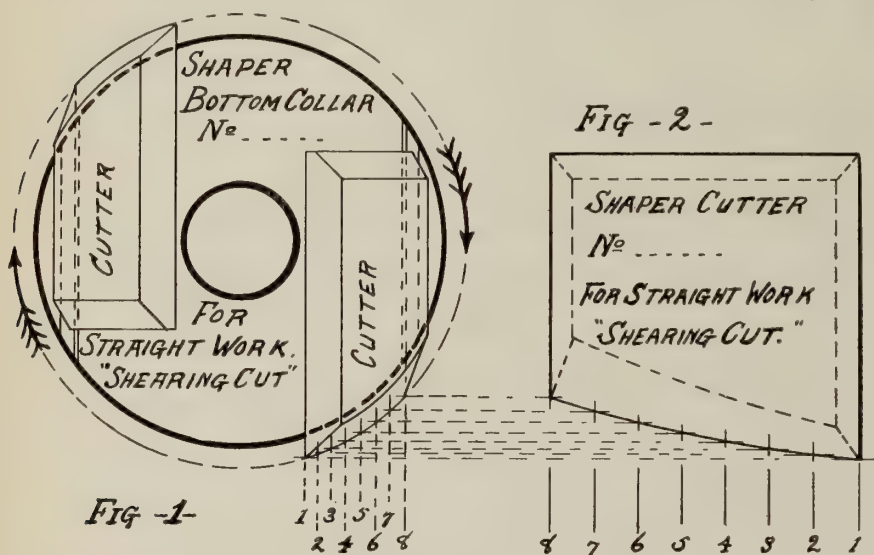


Fig. 1-
Top view of collar showing position of cutters as operated, and method of designing.

the way the cutter has to be made to perform the straight cut.

Fig. 2 represents the cutter laid out with corresponding points, to the position at which it stands slanting as operated, designed in such a way as to produce a perpendicular cut.

Fig. 3 is a "cross section" of the shaft and collars to illustrate the

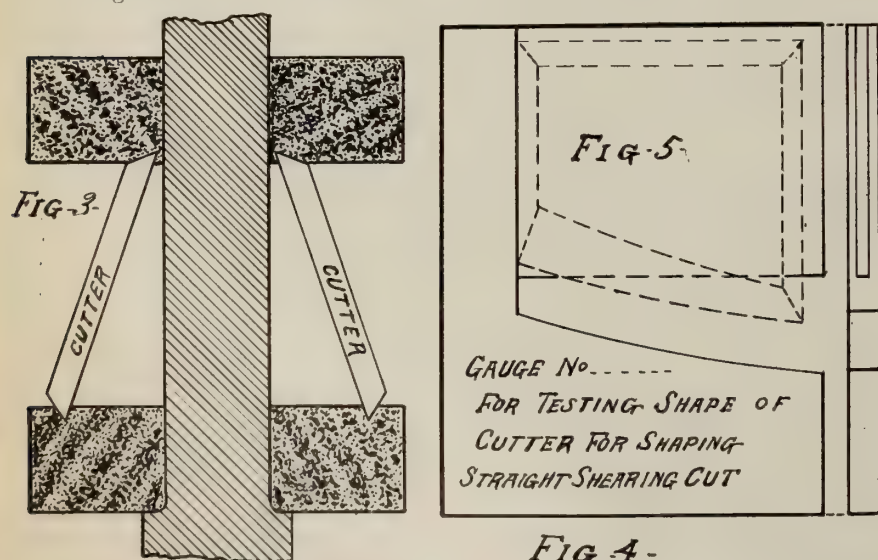


Fig. 4-
Cross section of elevation, showing position of cutters as operated and gauge for grinding.

position of the "cutters," and the special grooves made in the collars to secure them in operation.

Fig. 4 is a sketch of the "gauge" required to grind cutters to true shape, laid out in such a way as to test both right and left cutters, by placing same on opposite side of the gauge.

Fig. 5 shows a cutter in position for testing on gauges. This is done by sliding the cutter along side of the gauge until the cutting edge reaches the shaped part.

All collars, cutters, gauges and tools of every description should be well marked so that everybody can tell at once what the tool is intended

for. This simplifies the direction. The marking of tools appears to involve much work when making them, but is a very small job compared with the time lost in daily handling when they are not marked.

The Making of Wooden Columns.

The making of wooden porch columns formerly was, and is still, to quite an extent, a special planing mill job. However, recent changes in styles and a much greater enlargement in the number used, have led to the development of manufacturing institutions devoted exclusively to column-making. The most notable changes in the columns are from solid material to a built-up or stave column, and from the old small, square post, turned part of its length, to the larger, round, smooth or fluted column of something like classic proportions.

There are still solid columns made. We can find here and there among the factories piles of the old squares 4, 5 and 6 inches thick, with a part of the length in the middle turned, but these are mostly piled up as remnants, and there is very little call for them except in certain isolated places. Also, there is another form of solid column in which a section of a tree, large enough to make the column desired, is used, having a hole bored through the centre or heart from end to end, then turned to the size and shape desired.

The great majority of columns, however, made now are built up of staves—that is, are made of comparatively narrow strips of lumber of various thicknesses, slightly tapered, and jointed together so as to form a barrel-like column, which is turned off on the outside, fitted with a base or pedestal and a cap, the column face being either left plain or fluted, depending on the desire of the user. Naturally it takes thicker lumber to make the fluted columns than the plain, because the staves must be thick enough to permit of fluting as well as turning off, and still leave enough body to give strength and stability to the column.

There are a number of ways of making staves for columns, and several different kinds of lumber used. The most general materials are poplar, cypress and Oregon fir. The lumber is taken in the rough and in thicknesses varying from one inch to three inches, depending on the size and kind of column being made—that is, the general size and whether or not it is to be fluted. The general run of columns, 6-inch to 10-inch diameter, requires only plump 1-inch lumber, whereas some of the large ones, 18 to 24-inch diameter, may require lumber 2-inch or 4-inch thick.

The method of converting lumber into staves varies in different factories. Generally, everywhere, the first step in the process is to cross-cut it to the length desired, and the next is to rip it into widths for the staves. Sometimes this ripping is done so as to give a flat joint, and then the staves are doweled together without further treatment, some with special shapes of tongue and groove joints, some with what are termed the lock joint, some one way and some another, some of the jointing being done on stickers and some on special stave column jointing machines.

After the jointing, no matter just what the form of joint, the staves are built up into columns, and generally the joints are spread with glue, to hold them together. After being built up they are clamped tightly with chain clamps or something of the kind, a series of which is wrapped around the columns to squeeze them tightly together and hold them while setting. The column factory glue room, while it is generally off to itself like the glue room in other woodworking institutions, differs materially from others in the simplicity of its equipment. There is no array of presses, forms and cauls. There is a glue-heater, a lot of pots and stands, and brushes for spreading the glue by hand, some trestle benches on which the column staves are laid while being built up, with drip pans or something underneath to catch the waste glue. This, together with a pile of chain clamps for binding the column staves together, constitutes the equipment of such a glue room.

From the glue room the column goes to the lathe, where it is turned to the size and shape desired, usually the turning being done by hand, without special tool-holders other than those in ordinary hand lathe practice. It would seem that here they might use back knife or gauge lathes, or something of the kind, that would turn almost automatically to the size wanted, and probably some of the factories do, but in others the variety of work required seems to render this inadvisable; and, anyway, a column turner soon becomes expert enough that he can practically gauge his work with his eye and turn a column almost as quickly by hand as could be done with a latch lathe.

After turning, if the column is to be fluted, it goes to the fluting lathe. Here we find some difference from the ordinary planing mill practice, where fluting attachments are put on the turning lathe. One might argue that there is no need to make an extra handling and reset the column in another lathe, to flue it. It is found, however, that the

fluting takes up too much time from the turning lathe, consequently the fluting lathe is generally kept separate from the others, with a man in charge who does the fluting on such columns as are to be fluted, while the others that are turned smooth are finished and sent on, and the lathe continues uninterrupted.

The great majority of columns made vary in size from 6-inch to 12-inch diameter. That is, the largest number are within these sizes, but there are lots of larger ones made to special order, and some of the column factories are equipped to make them as large as 30-inch diameter and 24-foot long. The writer caught a picture of one of these especially large columns, one 28-inch diameter and about 20-foot long, while the flutes were being cleaned up by hand. These larger columns and those of special size and pattern, while they go through the same process as the standard stock in a general way, require some special treatment. That is, a little hand work now and then in the way of cleaning up flutes—and, of course, they require a very large lathe. The one referred to, capable of turning columns 30-inch diameter and 24-foot long, was found over to one side of the building by itself. It had been very carefully bedded in concrete, to reduce vibration. Formerly they had it setting on the floor along with other lathes, but found that in turning these large columns there was considerable vibration, so they took it off to one side and bedded it in concrete.

One of the important things about columns, no matter what material they are made of nor just how much they are jointed, is to have the stock thoroughly seasoned before working. Another is to paint them immediately after they are done, to prevent swelling, shrinking and checking and the opening of the joints. In some factories they are not only painted, but are wrapped with thick paper before they are packed away in the warehouse, to protect them not only from moisture, but from having the face damaged.

The plain turned caps and bases of the columns are made in the column factory on the same lathes, with the assistance of band saws, but the ornamental caps of classic design, with carving, are generally made of composition material. These are purchased by the column factories and kept in stock in various designs, ready to ship out with the columns, so that the column and its trimmings may all be purchased from the same place.—K. L. Thayer, in "The Woodworker."

Scrolling with a Band Saw.

There is really too much tendency to do scroll work with a band saw these days which by rights should be done on the scroll saw, writes J. Crow Taylor, in the "Woodworkers' Review." This subject has been mentioned in these columns before, but the general persistence in the practice suggests the necessity of not only making mention of it again, but of adding a word or two of advice, and that is, if you will substitute the band saw for the scroll saw try to make it do its work better than the average band saw usually does it. This is no reflection on the average saw, because they do the work as well as band saws, but to compare the average band saw work to scroll saw work is quite frequently like comparing rough-sawed lumber to stock that has been through a planer. Some well kept band saws in the hands of an expert do nicer work than some poorly kept scroll saws in the hands of an ignorant or slothful operator, but that doesn't alter the fact that with the same degree of skill and care in the operation of the machines the scroll saw will do much smoother work than the average band saw. Quite frequently this difference amounts to more in the cost of sanding and smoothing up by hand than the extra time to do the work on the scroll saw as compared to the band saw. Therefore, if you persist in using a band saw for scroll work, see to it that it is kept in the pink of condition, so as to reduce to the smallest possible minimum the hand sanding required to make a smooth job.

Do you know, I think the best thing that one can turn to, as an aid to keeping the band saw in the pink of condition, is an automatic filer or sharpener. I am not out to advocate the use of any special machine, that would not be fair. Besides, it has been a number of years since I have used one of these band saw filing machines, and many new and improved ones have come on the market since; but with one of the old reciprocating type used ten years ago, one of the kind which has been discarded frequently as being unsatisfactory, I got results that were so pleasing that I would not operate a band saw again without an automatic machine to do the filing. In the first place, it is too big and too tedious a job to be continuously filing by hand a fine tooth band saw, such as is necessary for smooth work. In the next place, the time required costs so much money that it is decidedly cheaper to buy an automatic machine. With these machines, as with everything else, a man has to study them to learn how to use them for the best results, otherwise they will not give the satisfaction they should. The main fault I have found in their use has been the tendency on the part of those using them to make the filing machine cut too fast. They want to get done too quickly, and make the machine sharpen a tooth to each stroke. The way to get excellent work out of such a machine and also out of the saw, because it means keen points, is to set this automatic filing machine so it cuts very lightly, and let it go round the saw two or three times, depending on the amount of work necessary to put keen points on the teeth. I would rather go around a dozen times with a machine than undertake to put it in good

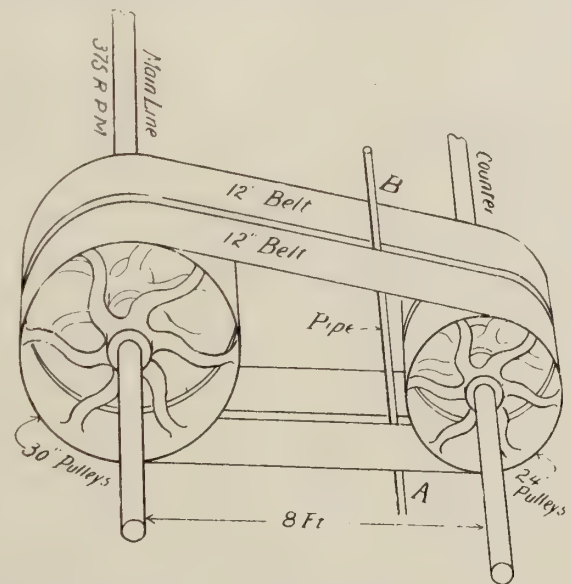
shape with one trip around. After the machine is carefully adjusted it practically takes care of itself. Of course, you can not go off and leave it alone by the hour, but you can be doing other things, and keep your eye on the sharpening machine meantime, so there is very little additional cost in the extra time required to file a saw with a machine cutting lightly. The great thing with such a machine is that it encourages keeping the machine sharp and in good order, and if, in addition to using them one will give careful attention to the setting, the average band saw work can be decidedly improved in point of smoothness. And that's what we need when we do scroll work with a band saw, smooth cutting. The only way to get smooth cutting is to have a band saw in the pink of condition.

Short Drive Belts.

Of course, millwrights are well agreed on one point at least, and that is to hang shafting so the belted pulleys will not be very near together on centres, especially where a heavy load must be carried; 20 feet between centres gives a much more satisfactory belt, and one capable of doing much more work, than it is reasonable to expect where belted pulleys are not more than 8 feet or 10 feet between centres, or perhaps less.

When small pulleys are required, running at high rate of speed, they are very satisfactory on light machines; but if they must run at a low rate—say 500 r.p.m. or less—the mill man who expects that sort of a thing to do much work, especially heavy work, will—well, get left, that's all. But on heavy lines, with good-sized pulleys and correspondingly wide belts, I have had good success belting a countershaft, as I will explain, which I have found capable of doing a good lot of work ten or twenty-four hours each day, as circumstances required.

The sketch shows a rough plan of how I belted up a counter 60 feet long, with a varying load at the far end from the driver, requiring a 96-



h.p. transmission. Almost all sawmill machinists have had more or less experience with edging shippers, or "hogs," as they are commonly called, and know very well how varying the load is. The machines I had on this counter were in a pulp mill and were especially designed, but very similar to the "hog" in common use.

The main line was a 3 7/16-inch shaft, making 375 r.p.m., on which I put, close together, two pulleys 30 x 14-inch. The counter driven was 2 5/16-inch shaft, on which were two pulleys, close together, 24 x 14-inch. By referring to sketch the readers can see the space between the belts was wide enough to eliminate all danger of the edges of belts coming in contact with each other and becoming entangled, as they were only 12-inch belts on 14-inch face pulleys, although as a precaution I put a brace above and below the belt, B and A, and put a 1 1/4-inch pipe between the belts, which I have no doubt now was needless work.

As above mentioned, this was in a pulp mill that ran 24 hours per day, and after the first few days, to get the right tension to the belts, we had no trouble whatever, and it has now been running nearly a year. If the circumstances required, judging from the way those belts do the work, by putting in an extra bearing and more belts alongside, one could add to the power transmission and raise it to any desired efficiency.—L. R. B., in "The Woodworker."

The Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit, Mich., has just issued a well illustrated and tastefully arranged souvenir catalogue descriptive of the various makes of "Russel" cars. As the company points out, the demand for heavier car equipment has greatly developed with the growth of the lumber industry and the increase of distance from the mill to the timber. The Russel Company claims to be turning out a logging car which, in design and detail, compares favorably with the most modern standard railroad equipment.

The National Convention of Hoo-Hoo.

The national convention of Hoo-Hoo was held at Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., from Sept. 8th to 11th. The address of the Snark of the Universe was extremely interesting. Three important events, he said, had occurred during the year. One was the erection of the house of Hoo-Hoo at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The house represented an investment of approximately \$25,000 and it had proved one of the most attractive features of the Exposition. Another work of much credit to Hoo-Hoo was the erection of the home for waifs and sick children, known as the Fairview Settlement. The structure when finished cost \$3,500. It contained sixteen rooms, splendidly arranged, to take care of the little patients. This work had been inaugurated and carried out successfully by a number of influential members at Indianapolis. Another event of much interest was the dedication of a memorial tablet to commemorate the birth of Hoo-Hoo. At the beginning of the last fiscal year there had been in the hands of the Scrivenoter \$4,589.17 to the credit of the distress fund. This fund had only been increased about \$100 during the year, and payments had been made from it amounting to \$1,035.15, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,652.11. It spoke highly of the character and financial standing of the members that so few calls for financial assistance had been made.

The Snark of the Universe also recommended that there should be selected some supreme representative who would be able to respond to the numerous invitations to attend concatenations and to devote his time to furthering the interests of Hoo-Hoo. He suggested also that a scrivener should be appointed who would give his complete time to the order.

The financial statement showed that it had cost approximately \$32,000 to carry on the affairs of Hoo-Hoo during the year. Of this sum about \$5,000 had been paid for buttons for new members and for expenses of concatenations. The publishing of the twelve issues of the bulletin in 1908 represented an expenditure of about \$7,000. He suggested that a change should be made in the date of the annual meeting, as it would be much easier to obtain a large attendance in July or August than in September.

The Scrivenoter's report for the year ending Sept. 9, 1909, showed receipts of \$40,954.75, and a balance on hand of \$10,758.06. Seventy-five concatenations had been held during the year, at which the initiations had included four life members, and 1,456 regular members.

Government Report on Forest Fires in Canada.

The report of the Dominion Government upon forest fires recently referred to in the "Canada Lumberman," contains much of interest to lumbermen. Referring to fires on the C.P.R. belt in British Columbia the bulletin says:

"The most serious fires on Dominion lands in 1908 were in the region of the driest weather, the greatest railway danger and the most valuable timber of British Columbia. The fire season lasted here from early in May until October, and during that time a large force of rangers was constantly employed. In spite of their efforts upwards of 100 fires occurred, small and large, and there were injured over 10,270,000 feet of merchantable timber, 200,000 feet of which are a total loss, and the remainder of which can be saved only if logged immediately. In addition to this, forest fires over-ran large areas of cut-over and other lands, and killed outright the virogous young growth which had been established.

"The worst two fires of the railway belt occurred in the neighborhood of Shuswap lake on limits licensed to the Columbia River Lumber Company and the Arrow Lake Lumber Company.

"Both fires required the unremitting efforts of a large number of men for several days to subject them, and, before they were controlled, killed almost 10,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. A serious feature of these fires was that while the rangers and their assistants were putting forth every effort to overcome them, squatters and others interested in clearing the land were setting new fires in different places, as if with the intention of burning up the whole country.

"The Government, lumber and other business and industrial interests lose heavily by every fire which occurs in the railway belt. The large number of trains running over the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the territory, the constant development of mining, lumbering and railroad construction work, and the increasing number of settlers in the timber on the valley land—all these render the danger of forest fire every year more acute. When forest fires start in the mountain country they sweep up the slopes with irresistible speed and force, and rapidly gather such strength and volume as to render their extinction an impossibility. They must be prevented rather than extinguished, and this requires that, if the immense resources of the railway belt are to be saved, the people must be educated to the damage resulting from forest fires, all possible causes of forest fires must be eliminated and there must be employed a large enough force of rangers to patrol efficiently the territory in danger.

"The Forestry Branch is yearly endeavoring to meet these obligations; and, as the timber has steadily risen in value and an increase of development in traffic and exploitation has increased the fire danger, there has been a proportionate growth in the protective system."

Referring to the public apathy in the matter of preventing the spread of forest fires, the bulletin says: "The Fernie fire is a good illustration of what is, throughout the newer districts of Canada, a common condition. The Fernie fire was, for a month before the town was consumed, burning in the logged-over lands and waste lands of the Elk River Valley surrounding the town. Because it was not destroying timber at that time merchantable no one made the slightest effort to control the fire. Though for over four weeks it spread through the timberland, destroying all small growth, it was allowed to continue unchecked, and the result was that it got into the slashing near the town, a wind sprang up, and, borne upon it, the fire consumed the town and almost everything within its limits, bringing to 22 persons a horrible death, and entailing on a large number the tremendous property loss of \$2,000,000."

The following table shows relatively the destruction due to forest fires in 1908:

Jurisdiction.	Number of Fires.	Area Burned Over.	Feet of Timber Damaged or Destroyed.	Value of Timber and Improvements Destroyed.	Men employed.	Private Expense.	Public Expense.
		acres.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Government—							
British Columbia.	100	?	10,270,000	5,135 00	464		21,757 48
Alberta.....	57	7,540	4,000,000	3,180 00	46		13,086 60
Saskatchewan....	84	1,800		21,200 00	77		10,319 95
Manitoba.....	23	120	20,000	60 00	14	500 00	4,701 14
British Columbia...	235	88,100	40,000,000	25,000,000 00	118	5,000 00	28,083 21
Ontario.....					692	46,621 45	163,060 84
Quebec.....	250	80,000		500 00	493	12,000 00	12,000 00
New Brunswick...	25	10,000	2,000,000	3,000 00	500	25,000 00	25,000 00
Nova Scotia.....	56	830		975 00			6,083 00
Totals.....	83	188,390	56,290,000	25,533,550 00	2,404	89,121 45	284,098 22

"Reports from all the provinces are unanimous in giving as the main causes of forest fires, sparks from railway locomotives, bush burning by settlers and carelessness by travellers and sportsmen. Fires from other causes are, to a great extent, preventable. The first necessity is the education of the people to the extent of the damage due to forest fires, the second a more thorough patrol of the country where fires are likely to occur, and the third a more stringent regulation on the railways."

Logging Machinery in Ontario.

The installation of a cableway skidder by the Eddy Bros. Company, Limited, of Blind River, Ont., is an event of much interest to Canadian lumber operators. The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, of New York, who manufactured and sold the machine, state that it is the first of its kind to be used anywhere in Ontario. As it is now working the engine is placed beside the sled road, and the further end of the main cable is one thousand feet away, on top of a very rough and broken mountain, and at an elevation of 240 feet above the engine. The machine takes the logs in bunches of from five to twenty, depending upon their size, conveys them through the air and drops them alongside the sled road, to be there piled for winter hauling. The machine is reported to have proved itself a great labor and money saver for such logging as abounds in Ontario, and to have rendered possible the securing of a great deal of stumpage that would otherwise have to be left in the woods. It is reported also that a number of neighboring operators propose to instal these machines.

The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company have also installed a Lidgerwood system of logging for H. Cargill, of Cargill, Ont. The Cargill Company own a large hardwood swamp, approximating 10,000 acres. On account of the tangled undergrowth and an abundance of mud and water, the swamp is very difficult to log. When the logs, stave stock and cordwood are brought to the machine they are deposited on large, specially constructed draught waggons, and from there hauled to the mills by powerful traction engines. The fuel for both these machines will be wood, secured upon the ground at slight expense.

There has been a marked improvement in New Brunswick exports to the United States, according to United States Consul Botkin, who says that there was invoiced through the Campbellton consulate and Paspébiac agency, for the first six months of 1909, the dullest part of the year, goods to the value of \$303,504, against \$194,227 for the same period last year. The largest item was shingles, which amounted to \$127,539, the first half of this year, while spruce lumber totalled \$32,787, and laths \$25,114. The shipments to the United States for the year will probably go above the million-dollar mark. Exports of lumber, shingles, and laths to Great Britain, South America, Australia, South Africa and the West Indies, which in 1908 were about \$700,000, will be as large or larger during the present year. The district is busy and prospering.

THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO., LIMITED
Toronto

Make the Finest Inserted Tooth Saws
for Winter Cutting
and
Can Save You Money

REFERENCES—Customers who have been using
Burns Saws for a quarter of a century.

If you intend to buy a new saw—either inserted
tooth or solid—write us. It will pay you.

Camp Supplies

When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

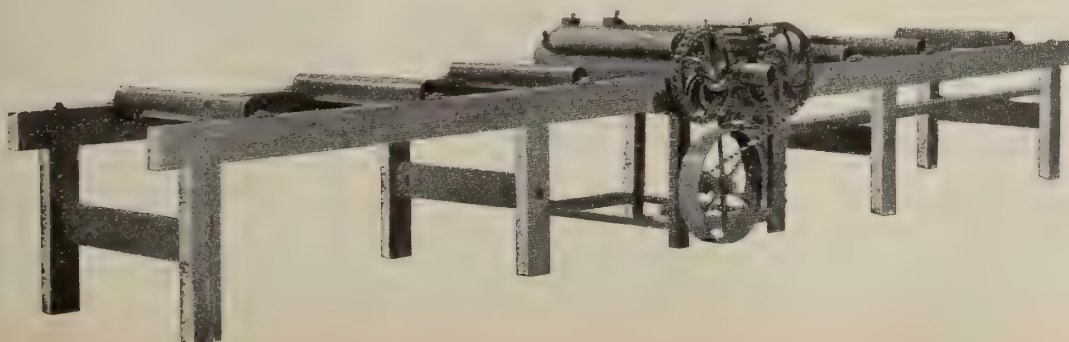
H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Cor. Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

We make them: WHAT? The Eclipse Double Edger, etc.

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.
Did it ever occur to you that our prices on Clapboard Machinery are just one-half the price of others. Capacity of each machine over 4,000 boards per day



STOP: I am the most Perfect Acting and Reliable Double Edger upon the market—Low in Price and Always Ready.

Get your eyes on our

Eclipse Board Saw Carriages and Accessories.
Eclipse Combined Lath and Bolter Machines.
Eclipse Combined Trimmer and Buncher.
Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machine.
Eclipse Clapboard Planers and Trimmers.
Eclipse Automatic Shingle Machines.
Eclipse Board Planers.

Make your work more productive by using one of our Eclipse Lath Machines.

Prices and Catalogues cheerfully given on application.

SLEEPER & AKHURST
Coaticook, Que.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—4-4 CLEAR BOAT CEDAR FOR boat building; in large or small quantities. H. E. GIDLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 20

Wanted

FIVE CARS ELM COFFIN STOCK. APPLY Box 825 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

WHITE CEDAR OR JUNIPER LOGS OR lumber in large quantities. Address P.O. Box 986, New Orleans, La. 19

Wanted

WILL PAY GOOD CASH PRICE FOR 1" Coffin Elm, 1½" 2" and 3" Mill Run Elm. Box 830, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 25

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 24

Wanted

SOFT MAPLE, SOFT ELM, ASH, CHESTNUT Basswood and Birch. Will you write us if you have any of the above. THE R.E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO. LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. 18

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber 3x6 and 8-18, and 3x10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 24

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 500 M. 4x4x6" & up wide, No. 3 Barn, averaging 10" wide, 10 to 16' long.

500 M. 5/4 x 6" & up wide—same specification. For delivery within L/L New York.

1 million ft. of Pine Box, 10" x 6 35% 10 & 12" Balance 7, 8 & 9". At least 60% 16", rough or D. 2 S. for delivery upon a N. Y. N. H. & H.R.R. rate of freight.

Only delivered prices to be considered. THE KNOTT, SAMSON LUMBER CO., 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. 19

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

FROM 200,000 TO 300,000 FEET 1½x12" 12/16 feet dry, West India Shippers. Address P.O. Box 415, Ottawa, Canada. 18

FOR SALE—40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8'-long. Address, Thos. Crockett, Fort William, Ont. 24

FOR SALE, 50 CARS SOFT AND HARD-wood slabs, Edgings and Listings also pine spruce and hemlock lumber. THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO., Ltd., Sundridge, Ont. 18

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 18

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. ¾" Basawood C. & B.
40 M ft. ¾" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. ¾" B. Ash C. & B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal. 20

Dry Birch for Sale

WE have a fine stock of 1" common and a few cars of Mill cull Birch that we must move, suitable for Furniture & Flooring trade. In order to move this we will quote very low price on this stock. Write us for prices. BARTRAM BROTHERS LIMITED, Room 16, Citizen Building, Ottawa, Ont. 18

For Sale

Hemlock Timber

at Parry Sound, Ont

About 150,000 feet B. M. 10 x 12 and 140,000 feet B. M. 12 x 12 all 22 feet and up for immediate shipment either by water or rail.

For prices and other information apply to,
MASON GORDON & CO.,
80 St. Francis Xavier St.,
Montreal, Que. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Cheap Power

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT-able for double piling lumber. Standard Gage, THE CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield Ont. 18

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 24

Second Hand Engines For Sale

1—Brown Engine 20½ x 54 62 R. P. M. 300 H. P. 16' x 31½" fly-wheel, complete with Bulkley Syphon Condenser and usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R. P. M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 10½ x 30 80 R. P. M. 47 H. P. 8' x 4½" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24 84 R. P. M. 10' x 16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills P.Q. 24

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SHIPPER wants position to ship by thousand or on salary. Well posted Canadian and British shipments. Box 820, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

Position Wanted

COMPETENT LUMBER INSPECTOR OF wide experience wants opening as yard foreman or inspector. Might arrange to buy on commission for responsible firm. Seeks change so as to reduce travelling and be more at home. Box 832, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Situation Wanted

BY LUMBER ACCOUNTANT OF THIRTEEN years experience in wholesale and manufacturing offices. Past eight years in charge of office; now employed in that capacity by large pine mill and chartered railroad. Would like to make nominal investment as an item of permanency. Box 824, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

COMPETENT SALESMAN WHO KNOWS Western Ontario trade to sell millstock:—lumber, shingles, etc. State salary. Good references required. Apply Box 569, Lindsay Ont. 20

Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED BAND SAWYER FOR Ontario lumber mills a good position for the right man. Write stating particulars to Box 833, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 20

WANTED AT ONCE EXPERIENCED salesman on Circular and other Mill Saws which have high reputation. Apply stating age and salary required, and give references. Applications will be treated as confidential. Apply Box 829 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

WANTED—NEW YORK WHOLESALE lumber house requires services of a travelling purchasing agent, competent to buy lumber of all kinds, visit mills and collect useful information. No one but a thorough lumberman will be considered. Reply, Box 831, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 18

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

AN UP-TO-DATE SAW MILL ON LAKE Nipissing, with timber range, scows and alligators complete. For full particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

Jobbers Wanted

TO LOG FIVE TO FIFTEEN MILES FROM Bannerman Siding, C. P. R. Large or small blocks. Rigging supplied if necessary. Apply THE NORTHERN TIMBER CO., LIMITED, Markstay, Ont. 18

For Sale

A STEAM SCREW STEAMER, HAVING daily mail, passenger and freight route on Lake Nipissing; with scows, wharfs, store-houses coal sheds, blacksmith shop, and ship yard. For particulars apply to DRAWER B, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. 18

For Sale

COMPLETE LUMBERING EQUIPMENT including new sawmill, capacity 25,000 feet per day, limits and lots, ten good houses, nine-acre mill site, logging and camp outfit etc. Located at Kearney, Ontario on G. T. R. with switch to mill and yards. Full particulars on application to W. WILY, 48 Elgin Ave. Toronto. 18

For Sale

Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE, latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, waggon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 50 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell together or separate. For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 24

MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE FORTY. two acres virgin forest; fifty miles from Toronto; 1½ miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Mill Sites

MILL SITES WITH THE TIMBER BE-hind them, both pine and pulp—that is what lumbermen want today. Northern New Ontario is building so quickly that the rough product is easily marketed and the high class material shipped out by rail. Take advantage of this unique situation now and buy and build at Haileybury on navigable Lake Temiskaming while prices are right. Write us. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Publicity Department of Haileybury Board of Trade.

Limit For Sale

30,000,000 FEET SPRUCE AND JACK Pine, good quality, 130 miles west of Edmonton on Macleod River and G. T. P. Splendid proposition—move quick, snap—wire or write 359 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 20

Timber, Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 300 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 1 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
G. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto,
Ont. 24

By Public Auction

Valuable Pine Timber Berth North Shore Lake Huron

Auction sale of the license to cut the timber on the south-east quarter of the

Township of Foster (9 square miles) more or less

on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1909, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, Toronto.

TERMS—One half cash; balance in nine months with interest at 6% per annum

For further particulars and Maps apply to MILLAR, FERGUSON & HUNTER, Barristers, Toronto.

This berth has only been operated one season and is well timbered with pine and other merchantable woods. It can be cheaply lumbered and the logs driven down the White Fish River. The timber is sound and subject to Crown Dues of one dollar per thousand B. M. for pine. The license has no time limit and includes the right to cut all timbers on the berth which can be easily reached from Nairn Centre station on the Soo Branch of the C. P. R. or from Little Current by boat. 19

Saw Mill, Timber Lands and Lumber for Sale

THE ESTATE OF J. D. McARTHUR, Esquire, offers the following Parcels, all situated in the vicinity of South Lancaster, Ontario.

PARCEL ONE: SAW-MILL consisting of tin roofed building with circular saw, trimmers, double edger, shingle machine and bolter, rip saw tables, planer for tonguing and grooving, lath mill, etc., lighted by electricity, light generated on the premises. Capacity 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber each ten hours with ample steam power. Good custom trade to the mill from surrounding district.

PARCEL TWO: About 1137 acres of freehold timber lands on which disinterested explorers make an estimate of over 36,000 saw-logs, principally Hardwood. The above limits are all on drivable streams and an average of not over 18 miles to the Mill pond.

PARCEL THREE: About two million feet of sawn lumber piled in the vicinity of the saw-mill consisting of maple, birch, ash, elm, pine, etc., etc. Also—2,000 cords of slab wood, and a large quantity of shingles.

Tenders for the above mentioned Parcels EN BLOC or separately will be received up till the FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1909. For further particulars address Mrs. J. D. McArthur, c/o The Estate of J. D. McArthur, South Lancaster, Ontario.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted by the vendors.

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

Andrew MacCormack Estate and Other Interests

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction en bloc, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Berth 676 Licence No. 580 of 1908-09, south half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 677, Licence No. 581 of 1908-09, south half Lot 14, Range 3, Block A, 21 1/4 square miles; Berth 611, Licence No. 582 of 1908-09, Grand Lac Victoria, River Ottawa, 19 square miles; Berth 678, Licence No. 583 of 1908-09, south half of north half Lot 16, Range 4, Block A, 9 1/2 square miles; Berth 679, Licence No. 584 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 3, Block A, 15 1/2 square miles; Berth 680, Licence No. 585 of 1908-09, north half Lot 15, Range 3, Block A, 18 square miles; Berth 681, Licence No. 586 of 1908-09, south half Lot 17, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 682, Licence No. 587 of 1908-09, north half Lot 16, Range 5, Block A, 25 square miles; Berth 696, Licence No. 588 of 1908-09, north half Lot 17, Range 4, Block A, 25 square miles.

Total 183 3/4 square miles.

These limits are all surveyed and are easy of access by a good roadway from Ville Marie to their location. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp wood areas in the Province.

The Trustee reserves the right if the Reserve Bid is not reached, to offer the berths separately.

Terms—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at one (1), three (3) and six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., Ottawa,
Trustees of Sale.

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

SALE OF McCormick & Moore Timber Limits

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as one Parcel or separately to suit purchasers, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on

September 30th, 1909,
at 2.30 p. m.

the following Timber Limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec, viz:

Parcel 1. N. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

Parcel 2. S. 1/2 Lot No. 8, Range 4, Block A, Upper Ottawa, Que., 25 square miles.

These limits are surveyed and are easy of access—the Ottawa River and Branches traversing both limits.

Terms 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in equal instalments at One (1), Three (3), and Six (6) months thereafter with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to The Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch) and to Code & Burritt, Solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 7th day of July, A.D. 1909.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustees for Sale.

Estimating Rules for Ties, Etc.

In the State of Pennsylvania the number of board feet of lumber contained in ties, poles, posts, etc., is estimated by means of the following table:

Railroad tie	44 board feet
Mine tie	25 board feet
Telegraph pole ...	150 board feet
Trolley pole	100 board feet
Fence post	10 board feet
Fence rail	8 board feet
Mine prop	18 board feet
Car of mine props	5,460 board feet
7,500 lath	1,000 board feet
3,500 shingles ...	1,000 board feet
Coard of wood ...	1,000 board feet

Passing of the Waste Heap.

The waste wood heap continues to diminish and pass away. A Massachusetts manufacturer of brushes recently made a discovery in Maine which supplied him with material exactly suited to his purpose. He went to the Pine Tree State to buy wood for the backs of hair brushes and the handles of shaving brushes, and chanced to visit the yards of a spool maker who was using white birch. The spool man took the white part of the wood only, and was throwing away the red hearts. Thousands of cords had been burned or dumped in the lake to be rid of it. The red hearts were exactly what the brush maker wanted, and at little more than the expense of freight he supplied his factory.

This is typical of the trend of manufacturing. Waste of wood is still great, but it is decreasing. What one factory cannot use, another turns to profit. Formerly mills threw away half the forest—tops left in the woods, sawdust dumped in streams to pollute them and destroy fish, slabs burned in

perpetual bonfires, and defective logs and low grade lumber abandoned as not worth moving.

This policy does not generally prevail now. Some mills have put in machinery to work up their own by-products, others sell their waste to manufacturers who can use it, as in the case cited in Maine. The properties and uses of woods are now subjects of careful investigation, and the problem of turning to account the odds and ends and the by-products is brought more to the front now than formerly.

Life of Burned Timber.

The question of how long timber will remain sound after being killed by forest fire is one of the many forestry problems which will be investigated by the Portland, Ore., office of the United States Forest Service during the present summer. There are thousands of acres of fire-killed timber in the States of Washington and Oregon, which are undoubtedly of great commercial value. These areas will be carefully investigated by members of the Forest Service for the purpose of determining the rate of deterioration and the usability of timber standing on them.

Timber which has been killed by forest fires is not necessarily of inferior quality until deteriorating agencies, such as decay and insects, attack it. The rate at which

deterioration advances, and the time elapsing between the fire and the beginning of the destruction, are very important questions which confront the Pacific coast logger. They will be studied under various climatic and forest conditions. A large number of typical burned areas will be visited and a variety of conditions investigated.

Fire-killed timber when sawed into lumber is often discriminated against by the consumer, particularly when it is to be used for structural purposes. In order to determine the merits of this material for the above uses the Forest Service will also investigate its strength properties at the timber testing laboratory of the service at Seattle, Wash.

The use of concrete for foundations, not only for mill and factory frames, but also for machines themselves, adds to the life of the machine and makes a much easier job of keeping them in good order and running smoothly. A solid concrete foundation keeps the posts carrying line shafting from settling and thus setting up strains in the machinery. And solid foundations under the machines themselves prevent vibration and keep the machines together in better shape. So when you have occasion to do repairing or remodelling of the foundations investigate the merits of this material.

Pine Lumber Co.

Telegraph Office: **Pine, Ont.** C. P. R. Station: **BAHNSEN**
WINDY LAKE

MANUFACTURERS OF
Red and White Pine
LUMBER and LATHS
Car Flooring, in Required Lengths

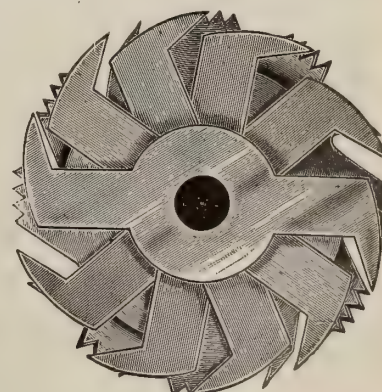
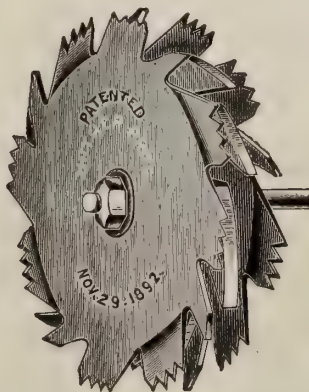
Our Red Pine, put up Box and Better, is nice stock. Take a Sample Car, and we are assured of further patronage.

The Mill Culls, though a little narrow, are otherwise "Choice," being culled for little red streak and little wane. They are splendid for Box Manufacture, and the Dead Culls too, with little waste, can be used for same purpose.

Try us, we will endeavor to satisfy you. We have our whole season's Cut to dispose of.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

IF YOUR BUSINESS ISN'T WORTH ADVERTISING, ADVERTISE IT FOR SALE

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

A fairly firm tone prevails all through the market for lumber in Ontario. The export demand is a little better and prices are stronger for good qualities, though no marked advances have resulted. The strength in 1 x 12, 2 x 12 and 3 x 12 white pine which recently developed has become more marked and is believed to indicate a shortage of these sizes in all grades. The demand for 1 x 12 for export is extremely good, extensive orders coming in from South Africa and the Argentine.

British Columbia shingles and lath are suffering from an over supply in Ontario since the arrival of extensive shipments from the coast, as a result of manufacturers having anticipated the recent increase in the United States tariff. A traveller recently returned from a trip through western Ontario reports that most of the retail yards are now carrying stocks of shingles sufficient to carry them through to next spring. British Columbia lumber and dimension timbers in Ontario are in good demand. It is expected that a further advance of from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand will shortly be put into effect.

Ottawa reports state that the lumber trade is exceedingly brisk. Shipping cull sidings over one inch in thickness and seven inches in width are in especially good demand at \$27 to \$30 per thousand. One-inch stock is selling at \$24 per thousand, but the demand is dull. There is a good demand for good pine strips from Chicago and the Canadian West. Bix lumber is a trifle easier but prices are unchanged at \$17 to \$18 for large lots. Lath and shingles at Ottawa have been fluctuating. Lath, red pine and spruce are in good local demand at Ottawa. Mill run red pine is selling at \$15.50 to \$17 per thousand and the demand is good. Spruce and hemlock are also in good demand. Tamarack is also much sought after, especially for building stables and silos. Ties and telegraph poles are quiet. The best railway ties selling at from 42 to 50 cents.

The hardwood business is improving materially, the higher grades in particular selling at good prices. Some dealers are laying in fairly large stocks. Basswood at present is rather quiet but active movement is expected in a short time. The furniture factories are increasing their demands for several kinds of hardwoods, and with the Canadian National Exhibition over, it is expected that the fall trade will assume good proportions. Quarter-cut oak is very active, holding up at high prices, and is expected to remain so at least until next spring, when the stocks which are not being cut will have been seasoned sufficiently for placing upon the market. Possibly at that time a material decrease in prices will occur. Plain common oak is quite active, the furniture factories using a large amount of it. Elm has been moving quite freely, the two-inch variety especially being in good demand and scarce.

Eastern Canada.

Little of note has occurred during the past fortnight in connection with the lumber industry. It is thought that shingles will shortly be a little firmer but at present no changes have occurred. Manufacturers are making preparations for cutting about the same number of spruce logs on the St. John river during the coming winter as last year, and the contracts which have already been let are at about the same price as those of last year. The cedar cut will also be equal to the previous one. Spruce deals for export to Great Britain are unchanged. Local trade at St. John in spruce was much better during August of 1909 than August of 1908. It is expected that the rest of the season will witness a good and steady quantity of business. The price of English deals has remained unusually steady all summer, with a tendency toward

higher levels. The stocks of "English" are fairly heavy, amounting to between five and a half and six millions of superficial feet at St. John, which would sell at present at from \$14.25 to \$14.75 per thousand feet f.o.b. steamer St. John. Some dealers are expecting an increase in the price of cedar shingles. The August shipments of shingles were extremely heavy and St. John stocks were greatly reduced. They now amount to about two and a half millions of "extras" and one and a half millions of "clears," which are selling at about \$2.80. Good prices are being obtained at St. John for "2nd clear" cedar shingles, with the result that very few are being exported. They are selling now at about \$2.20 per thousand.

The Boston spruce market is fairly quiet with steady prices. Frames, 2-inch and under, are selling at about \$23.50, although some holders are asking \$24. Random has been quite quiet at \$23 for large sizes, but few offers at this figure are made. Spruce boards are in quiet demand. Shingles are somewhat stronger at Boston but the demand is rather dull. The best cedar "extras" are holding at \$3.80, though some sales are being made at \$3.60. Lath also are quiet, though some mills have been doing a fairly good business. The prices at present are \$3.60 to \$3.75 for 1½-inch, and \$4 to \$4.10 for 1¾-inch.

Great Britain

A slight improvement in the lumber business is at last reported on the London spot market. Stock deliveries and arrivals are both increasing. Prices are continuing very firm for deals, battens and floorings. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale common St. John sold at £5 15s. for 11-inch, and £5 7s. for 7-inch to 9-inch. At Liverpool there is as yet little in the condition of trade to warrant much improvement in prices. Some of the city sawmills are working three-quarter time and others at even less than this. There is a general feeling, however, that an improvement may be expected within the near future. The market for spruce deals remains steady, as usual. Arrivals at Mersey ports have been quite heavy. At Manchester it is reported that the timber trade is decidedly flat. Deliveries have been somewhat limited and imports are little different from what they were a year ago so far as the aggregate is concerned. It is also reported that there has been a heavy falling off in the import of spruce this year.

No important changes are reported in the lumber business at Glasgow. There is, however, a steadily increasing spot demand, which leads to a general conviction that improvement is about to occur. In fact, an all round healthier condition is manifest, and an active fall trade is looked for. The hand-to-mouth transactions which have been so general for a long time past are broadening out into regular trading. Buyers seem to have convinced themselves that the present time is opportune for acquiring stocks, and they are acting upon this belief. Spruce, teak, birch logs and hardwood lumber generally are moving, and in some instances quite freely.

United States.

The lumber industry is reflecting fairly well the general expansion in all lines of industry which has come about as a result of the return of confidence to business men. During August a first rate midsummer business was done, especially in the soft woods, and during the early part of September the position of all lines of lumber improved considerably. It is believed that the yellow pine situation is improving rapidly as a result largely of curtailment on the part of the southern mills, which are said to be cutting only about 60 per cent. of their capacity. Northern pine is in fair demand at Chicago for manufacturing purposes, though

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Cutting special bills to order is a hobby with us.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

the volume of business is not extensive. Orders now being received are mostly for prompt delivery, showing that manufacturing concerns are in immediate need of lumber. No. 2 barn and better are in good demand at Buffalo but the low grades, as usual, are very dull. The hemlock situation is improved. At Chicago the prices of piece stuff and boards have advanced in sympathy with the advance in yellow pine. Even yet, however, they are too low to allow much profit. Country yards are sending in orders for immediate delivery and therefore are willing to pay a little higher price.

At Buffalo there is a good demand for hemlock. On account of the various sources from which it is drawn dealers are able to obtain supplies without paying the advances which have recently come into force in other places. Considerable fir is arriving at Chicago from the Pacific coast, but it is finding an active competitor in yellow pine, and even in hemlock. There is a good demand for car roofing, siding and flooring. Timbers are still quiet. At Buffalo there is still a decidedly good demand for Pacific coast fir and similar woods. It is expected that some of this class of wood will shortly be purchased in British Columbia, as a number of Buffalo lumbermen are taking an active interest in that field. The movement of shingles from the Pacific coast is very marked at Buffalo. There is a splendid demand for red cedar shingles in that part of the country. The depression in the cooperage industry at Chicago, and, in fact, throughout the country, continues with no sign of improvement.

A slight improvement has been noticed in the market for hardwoods at Chicago, and a large trade is looked for during the fall. Plain oak is the most important feature at present. The price of upper grades is quite firm. There is a better demand for birch firsts and seconds unselected. No. 1 common is fairly strong. Firsts and seconds in red birch are also in good demand at Chicago and so are the upper grades of ash, both white and brown. Basswood is firm and maple also is in good demand.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Brisk Trade at the Capital.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Many Ottawa Valley lumbermen report trade exceedingly brisk. Others assert that it is only moderate but that when the crop, which is late, gives unmistakable signs of its good quality, buying will be very heavy. At the same time a scarcity of cars is looked for and shipping may be hindered. There is an especial run just now on shipping cull sidings, thicker than an inch and over seven inches wide. Quotations run from \$27 to \$30 per thousand. One-inch stock is worth about \$24 per thousand, but the demand is weaker. A large quantity of the shipments is going to the Eastern market. The demand for good pine strips from Chicago and the Canadian West continues unabated and prices are very firm. There was a little decline in the prices for box lumber, sold in the last fortnight, but the situation has not materially changed. Buyers from the United States are willing to pay from \$17 to \$18 per thousand in very large lots. Lath and shingle have fluctuated a little. Inquiries for the better grade of shingles stimulated the figures for XXXX and the shipments across the border were large. This shingle being free from any flaw, is used widely for sheeting of summer houses and such like, while the cheaper grades are sold well on local markets on account of the building boom. The construction of new houses is represented by building permits for August, issued in Ottawa, amounting to \$317,000, compared with \$105,000 in the corresponding month a year ago. In July, 1908, the building permits were \$250,000, and this July \$1,300,000. Local consumption also creates a big demand for lath, red pine and spruce.

With red pine, mill run, selling at from \$15.50 to \$17 per thousand, buyers look eagerly for it. The price is now a couple of dollars below spruce mill run. But spruce and hemlock are also good sellers. Hemlock, which brings from \$12 to \$14 for one-inch stock, and a couple of dollars more for two-inch, 12 to 16 feet long, is scarcely fine enough to attract the outside market, but is used largely by local builders since pine prices became so stiff. Tamarac is selling at one dollar a thousand more than hemlock, and the heavy sales to farmers for stable and silo construction are leaving a big proportion of the pine cut for another market. The tariff changes have as yet made no appreciable changes in the sales.

The demand for ties and telegraph poles is quiet. The W. C. Edwards Company is producing a large quantity of seven-inch ties which will be used on the C.P.R., and other mills are turning out six-inch ties in considerable numbers. Except where the sales have been made in advance, the opportunities for selling are not bright. The price of the best quality of railway ties is from 42 to 50 cents.

Lumbermen in discussing the revival of trade comment on the gradual way that good times will return. Mr. C. Jackson Booth states: "The lumber trade has been exceedingly slack for the last two years and it has not yet begun to flourish. The lumber industry was the first to

feel the depression, but will be the last to recover from it. People must begin to build more and improve their property, and that is why the lumber industry must finally be revived. The Payne tariff cannot hit us hard because the Americans must have the lumber and they have to pay the duty. It is different with our paper, because the deliverer has to pay that duty."

Senator W. C. Edwards states that the depression which lasted two years is certainly vanishing, but that neither the boom of three years ago, nor any other boom, can be expected again.

Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and head of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, believes the lumber industry is bound to be brisk and that the tariff and crop situations are greatly in its favor. He is as optimistic as any of the Ottawa lumber kings.

Compared with a year ago, lumber prices are firm and much higher. Pine mill culls, spruce and hemlock are all from a dollar to two dollars better, and some of the upper classes of pine are three dollars dearer. The stocks are considerably lower, which is by far the healthiest sign for the continuance of the satisfactory quotations. The prices quoted a year ago in many cases do not differ from those of to-day, but fewer sales were made and purchasers rarely bought at the figures they are now offering.

The logs on the Ottawa river burst out of their booms on Labor Day and gave the Upper Ottawa Improvement company a big task in locating some of them. A north wind drove logs from the Quebec shore across the Ottawa river and endangered many of the pleasure craft along the Britannia beach. The steamer G. B. Greene was commissioned to help fight the storm, which lasted three hours, but still many of the logs got away.

From New Brunswick's Capital—Preparing for Winter Work.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 10.—The past fortnight has been productive of few changes of importance in lumber trade circles. There is some indication that the prices of cedar shingles will be firmer in the near future, but so far there have been no tangible developments in this respect.

The present month will be marked by the completing of arrangements, by the local lumber manufacturers, in connection with the getting of logs during the coming winter. The making of contracts has so far been marked by no conditions or figures in regard to quantity that could be called out of the ordinary. The indications are that the total volume of spruce logs cut on the St. John river and its tributaries during the winter of 1909-10 will be practically the same or perhaps slightly less than that of last season. Generally speaking, the prices named in contracts are fully equal to those of last year, and in some cases slightly in excess. The cut of cedar will be fully equal to that of last year.

The trade in spruce deals for export to Great Britain has been marked by little of a remarkable nature. The volume of trade in local circles during August has been considerably in excess of that of the same month in 1908, and all indications point to the conclusion that the balance of the year will be marked by a satisfactory and steady volume of business.

Prices of "English" deals have shown a remarkable uniformity all through the summer. While the tone is undoubtedly all in favor of a higher level in prices and while any change is sure to be—so it is thought by those most interested—in the direction of greater firmness, there has been no advance in price of real importance for a long time past. Local stocks of "English" are moderately heavy at present writing, the total quantity would range between five and one-half and six millions of superficial feet. The local value of "English" spruce deals may be estimated from the fact that a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens may be purchased at from \$14.25 to \$14.75 per thousand feet, f.o.b. steamer, St. John.

The indications of an increase in the local price of cedar shingles have not yet taken tangible form, but such an increase would not be at all surprising, is, in fact, quite within the probabilities. It is stated that some advance over the prices of last week have been quoted, but there have as yet been no transactions at the advanced prices. Shipments of shingles were very heavy during August and local stocks have decreased materially, two and one-half millions of "Extras" and one and one-half millions of "Clears" would cover the available quantities at local plants and wharves. Two-thirds of these quantities are dutiable goods. An enquirer would be quoted on this line of goods, \$2.80. Many enquiries have been received in regard to "2nd clear" cedar shingles, but it is probable that only such shingles of this grade as are not needed for the local and provincial trade will be shipped, as local prices give much better results than may be obtained by shipping to the markets of the Eastern States. Local business has been good during the present year and has taken care of the much greater part of the 2nd Clears mentioned at local mills. The price obtained is \$2.20 per thousand.

Harry Simpson, of the Simpson Planing Mill Company, Toronto, Ont., has retired. The remaining parties will continue business under the old firm name.

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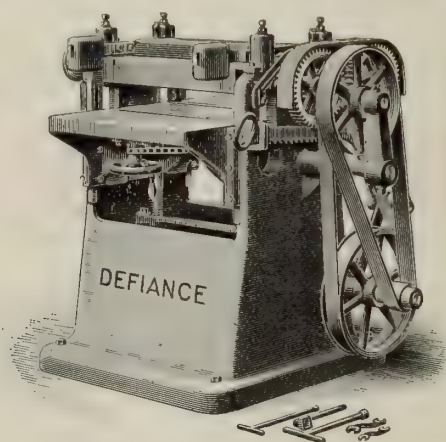
A Popular Single Surface Planer.

The accompanying illustration represents the new 24-inch patent four-roll single surface planer manufactured by the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A. This planer is designed for accurately planing hard or soft wood up to 24 inches wide and from 1-16 to 6½ inches thick. It is accurately constructed and meets the requirements of the most exacting wood worker. It is of especial value to furniture and piano manufacturers, pattern makers and others requiring smooth and true work. The frame is a single casting of sufficient strength to support the working parts and to overcome all tendency to spring or chatter.

The table, in one piece, is gibbed to the frame at the four corners and supported in the centre at either side upon two heavy steel screws, to overcome the liability of springing or sagging when the machine is doing its heaviest work, and it is raised and lowered to an indicator for determining the exact thickness of material to be planed, by a convenient hand wheel, which is out of the way. The cylinder, of forged steel, is accurately balanced, and great care is taken to have the journals ground perfectly true. These run in long genuine babbit metal self-lubricating bearings. The cylinder is driven by a single 6-inch belt.

The feed is driven from the cutter head spindle. It can be arrested quickly while the machine is in motion by a convenient hand lever. Four large feed rolls are employed. Those in the table are mounted in milled seats with means for quick adjustment, while the upper rolls are controlled by compression springs with means for adjustment of tension. The gears and parts are heavy and well supported.

The company claim that this is in every detail the handiest and most complete small size planer manufactured, giving free access to the cylinder and cutters by simply raising the hood, and that the method of lubrication is most complete. The counter is furnished as follows: Shaft, 44 inches by 1 11-16 inches; one pair No. 2 ball and socket adjustable drop hangers, fitted with improved belt shipping apparatus; one driving



Defiance Single Surface Planer.

pulley, 24 inches by 6 inches; one pair tight and loose pulleys, 10 inches by 6 inches; speed, 800 rotations per minute. The loose pulley is fitted with bronze bearings and is self-lubricating. Five horse-power is used and the floor space occupied is 36 inches by 54 inches.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1127. Pine deals.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pine deals from Canadian shippers.

1131. Oak planking.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of oak planking, all sizes, from Canadian exporters of same.

1141. Oak staves.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices of oak staves from Canadian manufacturers.

1151. Butter boxes.—A South African dairy company asks for quotations for butter boxes 12-inch cube inside and thickness of wood 5/8-inch. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1152. Railway sleepers.—A South African firm of general importers asks for quotations of railway sleepers. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

1153. Butter boxes.—A South African firm of general importers asks quotations for butter boxes in shooks. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

1154. Cheese boxes.—A South African firm of general importers asks quotations for octagonal cheese boxes, to hold 20, 30, 40 and 60 pounds cheese. These must also be packed in shooks and quotations to be c.i.f. Durban and Delagoa Bay.

1166. Maple wood.—A London firm makes inquiry for Canadian shippers of soft white maple wood, of which they wish to procure samples to judge of its suitability for their purpose.

1177. Wood pulp.—A north of England firm wishes to get into communication with Canadian exporters of wood pulp.

1183. Rock elm planks.—A London firm of timber merchants invites quotations from Canadian shippers of rock elm planks.

1232. Agency abroad.—A Japanese firm of importers is desirous of securing an agency for Japan, of a mill that manufactures all grades of British Columbia pine and fir.

1233. Hardwood lumber.—A firm in Japan having large hardwood interests would like to get into touch with a Canadian firm that could handle and import this product into Canada.

1244. White pine.—A Lancashire firm is anxious to get into touch with Canadian lumber firms open to supply "Uppers" quality white pine, in 3-inch, 4-inch and 6-inch thicknesses, in carload quantities.

1282. Cooperage, stock, box shooks, cedar posts, poles, railroad ties.—A prominent manufacturers' agent in South America covering the markets of Argentine Republic and Brazil, and Uruguay, who possesses first-class Canadian and United States references, is anxious to form connections with Canadian exporters of the above and similar goods.

Recent Patents Issued.

Below will be found a list of patents recently issued by the Canadian Patent Office, relating to inventions of interest to lumbermen, and furnished by Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Ottawa; Russel S. Smart, resident:

119,481. W. W. Grenville, Thorold, Ont.; process for forming pulp articles

119,674. A. N. Webb, Youngsville, Pa.; furniture joints for wooden structures

119,964. J. W. and G. B. Burns, New Westminster, B.C.; wood planer cutter heads; assigned to J. W. and G. B. Burns, E. H. Bucklin

119,972. J. Christie, E. Macdonald, St. John, N.B.; combined matching and splitting heads.

120,026. B. Friedlaender, Sebewaing, Mich.; wood facing compositions.

120,109. H. Stubb, Christiania, Norway; T. Quiller, Fredrocksstad, Norway; pulp strainers.

120,162. A. McNulty, Little Rock, Wash.; shoes or sockets for loggers' falling boards.

The Provincial Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick has made important new regulations for lumbermen on Crown Lands. It is provided that in future operations trees shall be sawn down at the swell of roots instead of being chopped down, and that a saw be used instead of an axe in cutting trees in lengths. The trees shall be lopped off as small as five inches in diameter and the lower limbs of every fallen tree shall be lopped off so that the tree will lie flat on the ground to rot. Scalers will be instructed to scale any and all tops left in the woods up to five inches in diameter. No spruce or pine trees shall be used for skidding or building roads, and if such are used they will become a charge against the license. No portable sawmill will be set up on Crown lands without first obtaining a license from the department. The Surveyor-General also orders that undersized spruce on Crown lands may be cut for clearance or thinning or owing to scrubby growth only on special permission, and in no case if it can be shown that in 75 years the spruce would attain 14 inches diameter breast high. Violation of this means double stumpage charge.

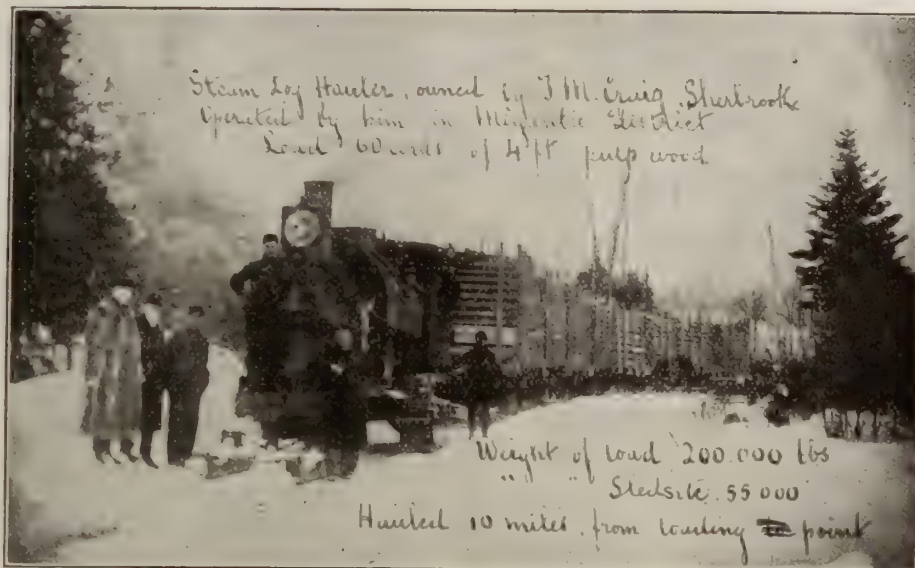
The improvement in the lumber business in Winnipeg during the last few months has been very marked. Mr. J. C. Graham, president of the J. C. Graham Lumber Company, Winnipeg, places it at 80 per cent. increase for the whole of the present year to date as compared with last year for the same period. "It is not so very long ago," Mr. Graham stated in an interview, "that we were doing business on long terms, but now that method is the exception, rather than the rule. Most of the business we do in Winnipeg to-day is on a strictly cash basis, and we have all of it we can comfortably handle at that. The demand is very good indeed. It is getting to be better known and appreciated every day, and as a consequence the market is constantly improving."

Mr. J. C. Graham, president of the J. C. Graham Lumber Company, Winnipeg, recently made a pleasure trip to Vancouver and other points on the Pacific coast. He spent a delightful fortnight in the mountains on a hunting and fishing trip.

The Government of Costa Rica has given a concession for cutting and exporting cedar and mahogany from a tract of 400 square miles near Guapiles. The concessionaire (whose name is obtainable from the Bureau of Manufactures) is to pay 70 cents for each tree cut and 50 cents for each log exported, which will make a tax of about \$2 for each tree. The consul adds that the concession is considered quite valuable.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

We have one of these haulers all made and in our Sherbrooke yards for Exhibition purposes, will be pleased to have you call and see it run for yourself.



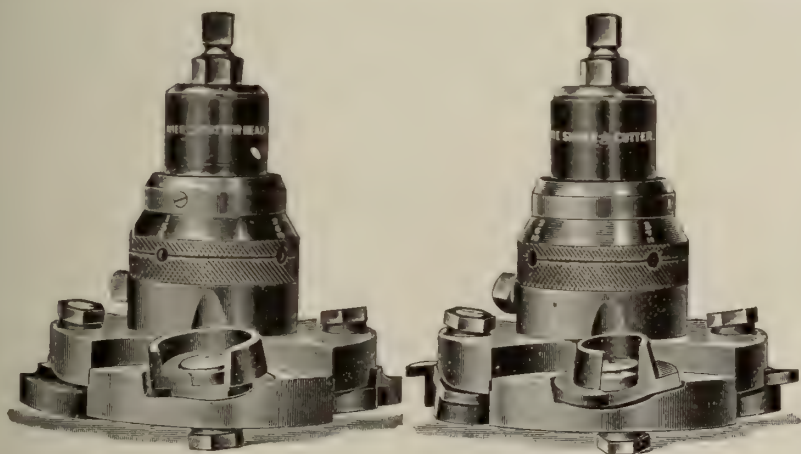
If unable to visit us, write and we will visit you or send descriptive circulars.

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They Stand the Test

The thousands of Shimer Cutter Heads sold on their merits proves that they will stand any fair test given them to determine their strength, cutting ability and general labor-saving features.

The duplicate orders from these trial patrons for Heads and Cutters to do other varieties of work, and to be used interchangeably with those first purchased, is also a convincing argument in favor of using the Shimer Cutter Heads to manufacture any special articles you may wish to get out in quantity.

For all-round service, at reasonable cost, our "Best of All," which are illustrated herewith, are the favorites. They are turned out of solid steel forgings and contain all the latest improvements in bit seats to give freedom in the cut and to make the overcut on bead, cove or bevel siding, etc. They also contain the Shimer Expansion feature to enable the operator to quickly and easily make any desired change in the thickness of tongue or groove. They are tools well worth investigating and cost only \$31.50 per set, complete.

We have the same tools without Expansion feature for \$4.00 less the set, besides many other varieties both cheaper and dearer, but for general all-around satisfactory service, you will make no mistake in selecting the "Best of All," as thousands of users can testify. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Galt Ont.
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Want to Buy

One carload 1st and 2nd Hard Maple 5 in. x 18½ in., 10 ft. 6 in. to 12 ft. long. Square edged. Free of centre and shakes.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in. In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up wide. Coffin lengths.

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Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
Herbert Smith, Manager

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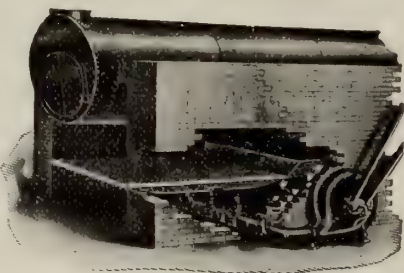
No experiment. 20 years on the market. Over 6,000 sets in use. Sold on approval, subject to thirty days' trial. In case of rejection, we pay the freight BOTH WAYS. This protects you. It also shows our good faith.

This celebrated grate frequently

Pays for Itself in One Week's Time

taking into consideration the saving due to burning sawdust instead of wood, and the increase in capacity that results from always having ample steam.

State how many boilers you have and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface, and let us submit a proposal.



We also Manufacture

**The Famous "Tower" Line
of Edgers and Trimmers**

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Michigan

(Please mention this publication.)

EDGINGS

Ontario.

The sawmill owned by the Hocken Lumber Company at Otter Lake, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire.

The pulp mills of the Ontario Power Company at Tamworth, Ont., were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

T. A. Weldon, who for twenty years was manager of the Toronto branch of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Ottawa, recently resigned in order to accept the management of the Montrose Paper Mills Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., in which he has a large interest.

The Master in Chambers at Toronto has made an order on application of A. F. Aylesworth, for judgment in favor of the Charlton Sawmill, Limited, against the Simcoe Wood & Lumber Company. No cause was shown. The action was against notes to the value of \$1,105.79.

The logging season in the Georgian Bay district is likely to begin early, and an increased cut is expected. Some men have been engaged for work on the limits, wages at present ranging from \$24 to \$30 a month, the demand for harvesters in the West tending to keep up the rate.

Vere H. Smith and J. G. F. Lowson, representing English capital invested in the Gordon Pulp & Paper Company, which has a large mill at Dryden, Ont., recently arrived from England and have been engaged in making investigations to determine the extent of the company's operation.

J. R. Booth, of the Ottawa Valley, has invested heavily in cement stock, showing his confidence in the new building material. The next largest lumber manufacturer of the Ottawa Valley, Senator W. C. Edwards, has done similarly. They are directors of the \$30,000,000 merger, including a dozen of the leading cement plants in Canada.

The will of the late Mr. A. H. Campbell, of Queen's Park, Toronto, who was one of the foremost lumbermen of Canada, disposes of an estate of \$493,712, exclusive of life insurance in favor of his widow to the amount of \$34,191. The will divides the property equally among the children, subject to an annuity of \$7,500 for life to Mrs. Campbell, and the payment of a number of educational, religious and charitable bequests.

The new Lawrence mill in course of construction at Bruce Mines, Ont., is expected to be cutting logs this fall. Mr. Lawrence states that they are putting in one band and two gang saws, and will be able to run out 85,000 feet per day. In addition to the cutting of logs, a lath department and a box factory will be put in, making the mill one of the best on the shore. The other two mills at Bruce Mines are working double shifts.

The negotiations under way toward the amalgamation of the interests of the Perley Company and the Riordan Company, of Hawkesbury, Ont., are not complete, says Mr. Perley—only under consideration. The two companies have been carrying on an exchange of logs for some years advantageous to both. The small spruce from the Perley limits have gone to the Riordan mills to be ground into pulp and the large logs were given in return and converted into lumber.

Recent Dominion incorporations include: The Rhodes-Curry Company, Amherst, N.S., authorized capital, \$3,000,000; E. F. Surveyor, G. V. Cousens, F. C. Clark, S. B. Hammond and H. C. Boyle. The Bridgewater Lumber Company, Bridgewater N.S.; authorized capital, \$50,000. The Excelsior Lumber & Development Company, Ottawa, Ont.; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, J. S. Crawford, W. E. Brown, J. W. Gamble, J. J. Collins and C. W. Patton, all of Ottawa.

Mr. George E. Young, acting sanitary inspector of the Ontario Board of Health, has commenced a tour of the unorganized districts. He will visit lumber camps and such construction camps as are under provincial jurisdiction in order to see that physicians have been engaged to care for the men employed in them. He will also take cognizance of sanitary conditions generally in the districts. He will travel north over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and subsequently will proceed westward.

Mr. George H. Perley, M.P. for Argenteuil, in the Dominion House, proposes that the Government of Canada should introduce legislation affecting lumber or pulp in Canada at the coming session. The Conservative party, of which he is a member, has been advocating through private members for prohibition of the export of unmanufactured pine or spruce, but he does not feel disposed to take part in the campaign at the present juncture. It should be made a party question, he affirms, meaning that the party in power should announce a definite policy on the export of logs and give Conservatives a chance to approve or sanction the proposal.

Eastern Provinces.

The Mount Royal Box & Lumber Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Que., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

The Chaleur Bay Mills, at Mission Point, N.B., have been totally destroyed by fire. The mill was valued at \$138,000, on which there was an insurance of \$90,000.

Alex F. Crosman, architect, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, is preparing plans for an addition to the Howard-Smith Paper Company, Limited, warehouse on Cote street, Montreal.

The work of rebuilding the Windsor mill of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor Mills, Que., is progressing rapidly. In two months it is expected that the mill will be running. It will be fitted in the most up-to-date manner, and already about the mills a number of labor saving devices have been installed.

A sad accident recently occurred at River Philip Valley, N.S., which resulted in the death of Mr. Frank Schurman, a well known merchant and lumberman of that place. Death was due to taking a dose of carbolic acid by mistake. Mr. Schurman is survived by a widow and seven children, four sons and three daughters.

A Hull, Que., report states that operations as extensive as last year are assured. There will be 5,000 or 6,000 more men sent before the end of the season. Good choppers and teamsters are paid \$28 a month if they stay the whole winter. If not, the wage will be reduced by \$2. Road cutters and hands going to the woods for the first time are offered from \$20 to \$25, about \$2 more than

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woollen Mill

Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

last season. Fifteen hundred shantymen have left the vicinity of Hull for the lumber camps.

Leading pulp and paper men of Montreal state that everything points to higher prices during the fall and winter. There is an increasingly steady demand for ground wood pulp from the United States, and very little is to be had. It is selling at \$20 a ton f.o.b. Canadian mills, but it is expected that it will be many dollars a ton higher during the fall and winter months.

An investigation is taking place at Quebec in connection with the recent administration of the Department of Crown Lands, especially in connection with the cutting of timber. Mr. A. Lajoie, Forestry Guardian, strongly disapproves of the system of granting lots to settlers, as in most cases they simply go in and strip the timber off in a wasteful way, and then leave for other parts, where they repeat the operation. He also made suggestions regarding the prevention of forest fires, regulations which would tend to eliminate waste in the cutting of timber.

Mr. Reuben Cooke, of Papineauville, Labelle county, Que., passed away recently at the advanced age of 88 years. Deceased was the father of Mr. J. R. Cooke, of Ottawa, and was well known throughout the Ottawa valley, having been for many years connected with the lumber business. About five years ago the late Mr. Cooke celebrated his golden wedding. He always took a great part in public life and was a municipal councillor for years, and a justice of the peace for over 30 years. He leaves a widow, three daughters, Mrs. P. Honer, Mrs. F. W. Simmons and Miss Georgia Cooke, all of New York City; two sons, Mr. J. R. Cooke, of Ottawa, Superintendent of the Children's Detention Home, and A. B. Cooke, of Papineauville.

The Laurentide Paper Company, Limited, has issued its annual report for the year ending June 30, 1909. The following are extracts from the report: The profits from the company's business for the year ended June 30, after providing for interest and contingent accounts, were \$283,892.64. The forestry system of the company has been most effective in preserving property. During the last season of disastrous forest fires throughout Canada and the northern United States, the company suffered no loss whatever. The profit and loss account shows a balance on July 1, 1908, of \$286,425.76. Added to this are the profits of the year, leaving a comfortable balance of \$570,318.39. The amount earned on the company's stock after allowing for the preferred dividends is equal to 12.49 per cent. of the 1,600,000 common outstanding.

An important delegation of the Province of Quebec pulp and paper makers waited recently on Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the province, and the Hon. C. Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, in regard to the new tax of 25 cents a cord. The object of the delegation was to ask the Government to suspend this tax on pulpwood exported from the province before being manufactured, in order to give time to the Canadian manufacturers to comply with the new American tariff, which imposed a heavier duty on paper and pulp. The delegation was composed of J. R. Booth and H. R. Erskine, of the Booth Pulp Company; W. H. Rowley and George Miller, of the Eddy & Sons Company; George Chahoon and J. C. Acer, of the Laurentide Paper Company; H. Biermens and A. C. Campion, of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company; Carl Riordan and W. K. Trower, of the Riordan Paper Company; O. Z. A. Parritt, of the Jonquieres Pulp Company; George MacDougall, of the Jacques Cartier Paper Company; F. G. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Company; R. N. Kennedy, of the James McLaren Company; J. B. Rolland, of the Rolland Paper and the Northern Paper Companies; Mr. Hyde, secretary of the Canadian Wood Pulp Association. The delegates represented to the Ministers that if the new duty of 25 cents a cord on the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood cut in the Crown forests of the Province of Quebec was remitted it would enable them to meet their obligations on account of the new minimum tariff of the United States. As this 25-cent duty is the only one imposed by the Province of Quebec its withdrawal would put an end to all difficulties with the American Government. The Premier promised to submit the demand to the Ministers at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Western Canada.

The mill of the Campbell Lumber Company, Weymouth, Sask., was recently damaged by fire.

The Hunting Lumber Company's mill on False Creek, B.C., was destroyed by fire recently, at a loss of \$200,000.

G. L. Lee, lumber dealer, Marshall, Sask., has been succeeded by the Calvin-Watson Lumber Company, Limited.

The Westminster Mill Company, New Westminster, B.C., will erect a large shingle mill on Lulu Island, within the city limits.

The Kinistino Milling & Elevator Company, Kinistino, Sask., have secured a mill site and will at once commence building operations.

The Yellow Head Pass Lumber Company, Limited, Kimberly, B.C., have assigned, and are being succeeded by the Taylor Lumber Company.

Messrs. Emerson & Loughheed have purchased Mr. J. S. Emerson's old saw-mill at Eburne, B.C., and several timber limits for a consideration, which, it is understood, was \$100,000. The Emerson mill has been idle for the last three months during construction of new buildings and the installation of new machinery and equipment.

S. T. Furushima and S. Murata have established a logging camp on Howe Sound, about twenty-four miles from Vancouver, on limits which were thrown up by the primary locators because the ground was too rough and inaccessible to permit of profitable development. The Japs, after an expenditure of \$16,000, have demonstrated that the project is feasible, and are taking out large quantities of bolts. The Chew Lumber & Shingle Company controls the limits, and it is estimated that this company will make \$150,000 in stumpage, while the Japs will make double that amount in the next fifteen years. The small timber will be taken out for the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company, which has a mill on Howe Sound, and which will start operation in about two months.

A deal has been completed whereby D. B. Stevens, of Rhineland, Wisconsin, has purchased the remaining timber limits on Lemon Creek, making his total holdings there 16 limits and two Crown grants of about 200,000,000 feet of lumber. The deal completed involved eight limits and two Crown grants. It is Mr. Stevens' intention to build a railroad from the head of the creek to the C.P.R. track from Nelson and take down the lumber by that means. He does not intend to trust to the vagaries of the Slokan river. He will build a large mill in that vicinity later. The building of this railway will be of the utmost importance to the Lemon Creek district, as there are many mining claims upon which good showings have been made and which have only awaited transportation in order to be developed into mines.

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You can get a good price on this Common and Better

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It runs 50 M feet of 6/4, 36 M feet of 8/4, 35 M feet of 10/4, 15 M feet of 3 inch, and 25 M feet of 4 inch.

We have a large stock, 200,000 feet 2 1/4, No. 1, Common and better, suit

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A mighty attractive price will be made on

**Carload of 4 ft. 6 in.
Bed Slats**

but get your order in right away.

There is a lot of

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at one of our outside points—
150,000 feet of 5/8 No. 1 Common
30,000 " " " 2 1/4" and up 1 and 2
50,000 " " " 18"
150,000 " " " 4/4 No. 1 Common
80,000 feet 6 and 8/4 Com. and Better

If you are in the market for Sound Wormy

Chestnut

get prices on 500,000 each of 4/4 and 6/4 and 50,000 feet of 8/4. And then we have some common and better in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 which there are 4 cars—we want to ship this quickly.

Ask us about our Dry stock good length and width of

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We have about 100,000 feet M.C.O. of 4/4.

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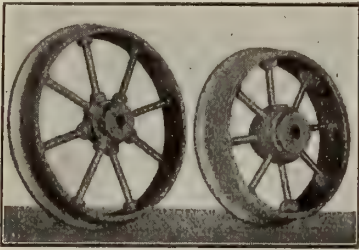
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4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Birch Log Run, Dead
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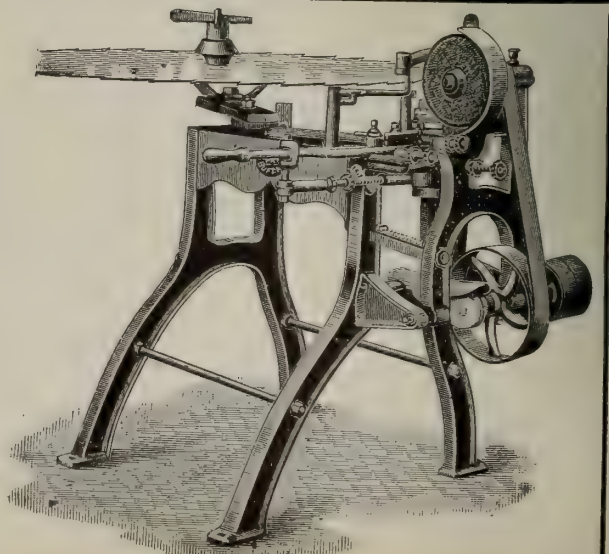
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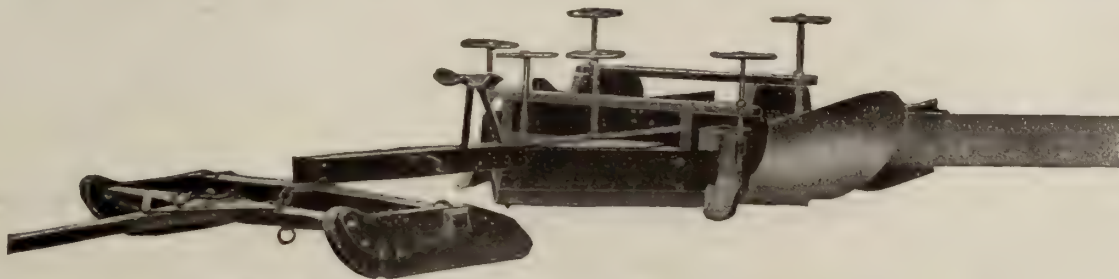
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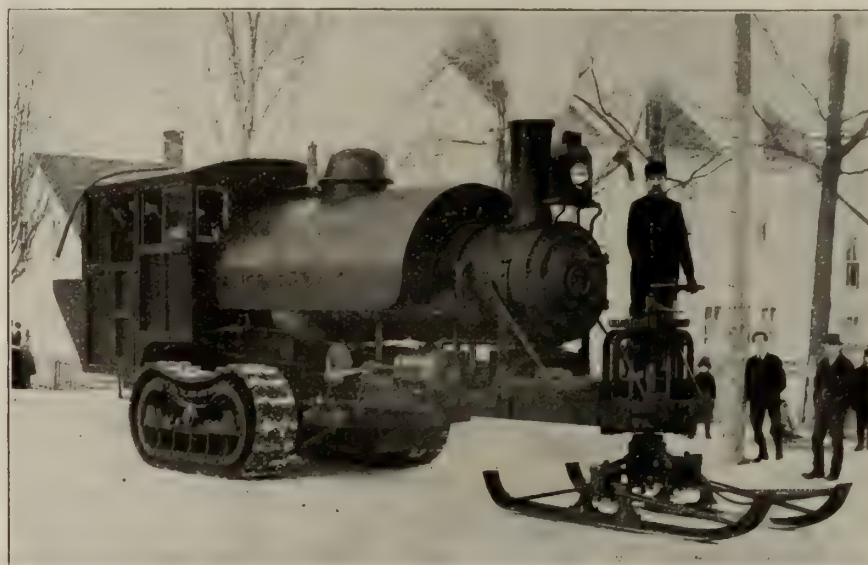
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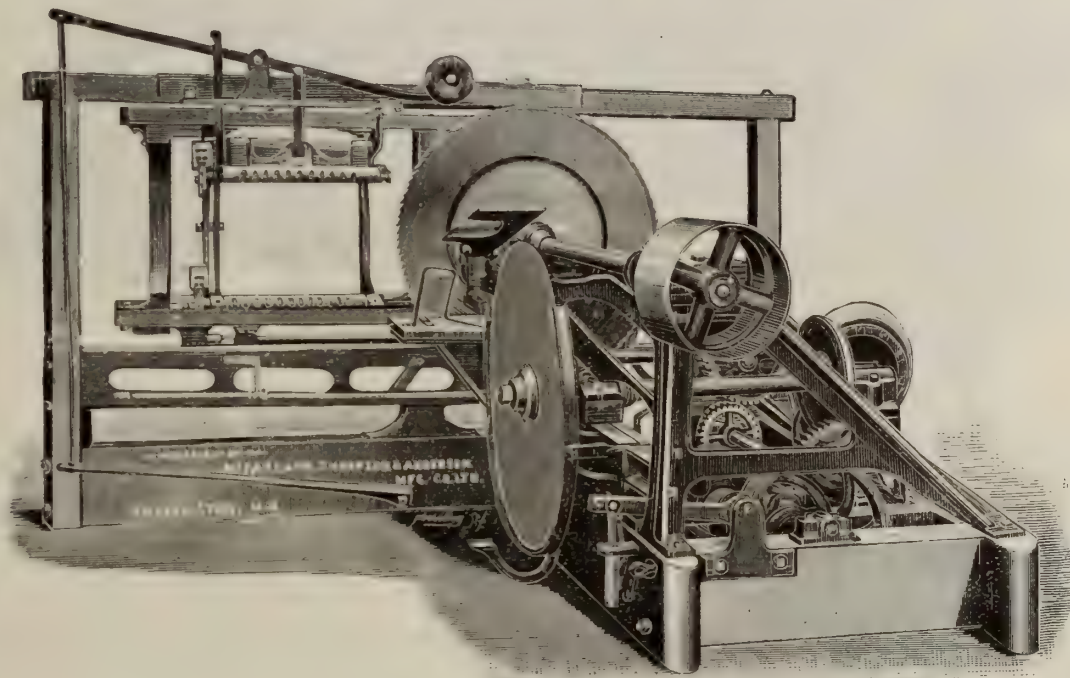
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With this machine delays and saw hampering are eliminated and repairs and labor expenses reduced to a minimum. It is a profit making machine and a good investment.

Shingle men using our machines are unanimous regarding the results. Geo. F. Parker, Buckingham, P. Q.:—"On a two million contract of bone dry cedar, the stock could NOT be manufactured at a profit without the DUNBAR MACHINE."

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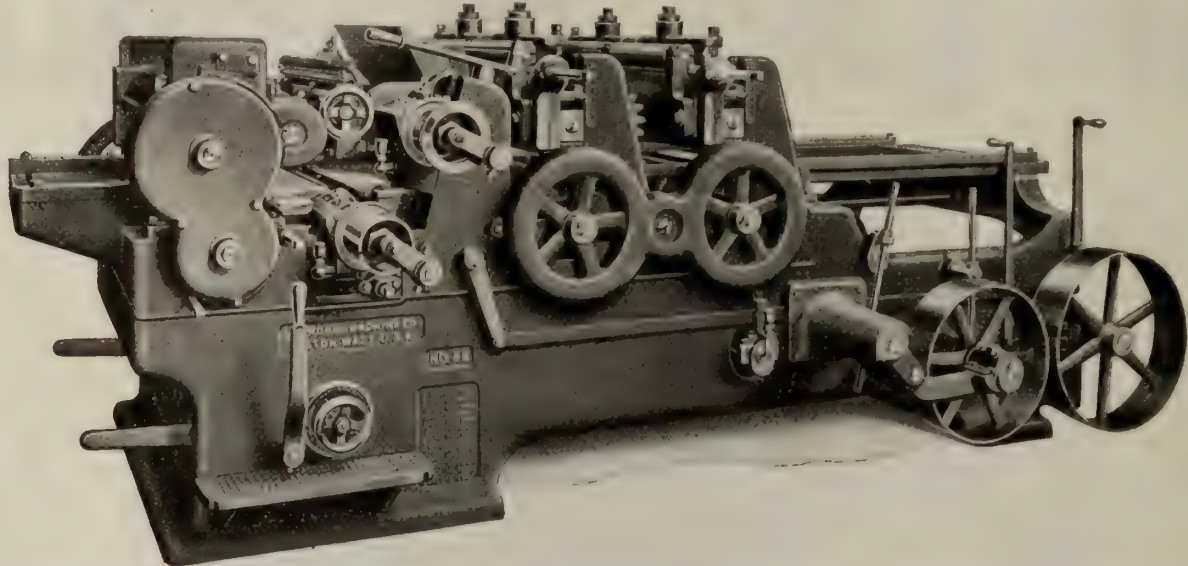
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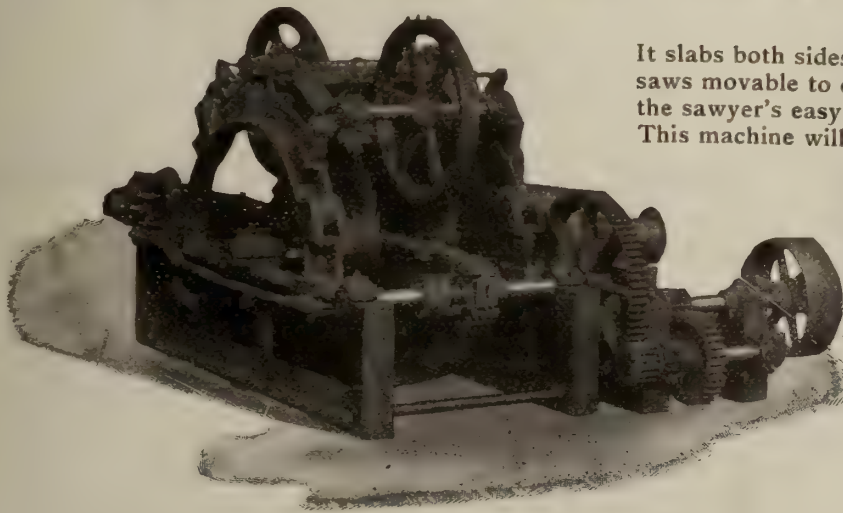
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It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

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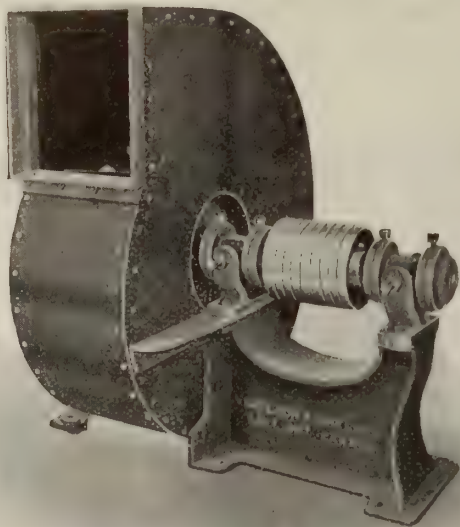
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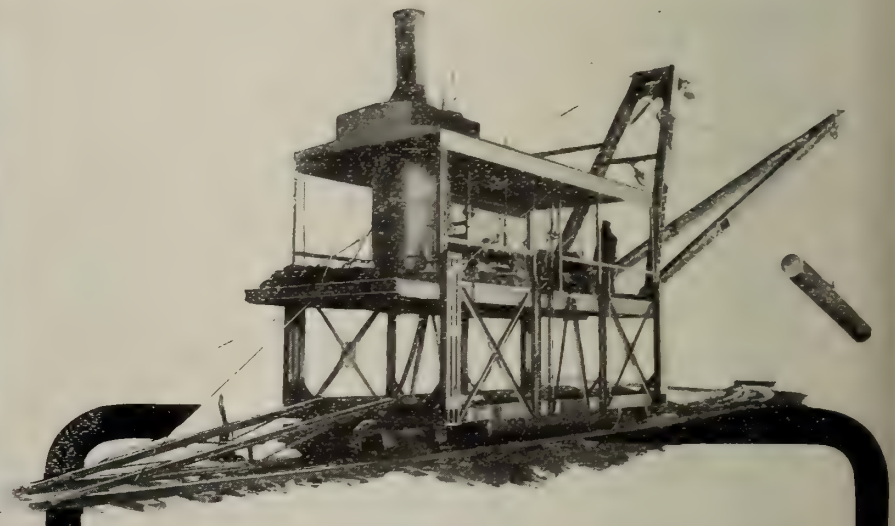
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Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

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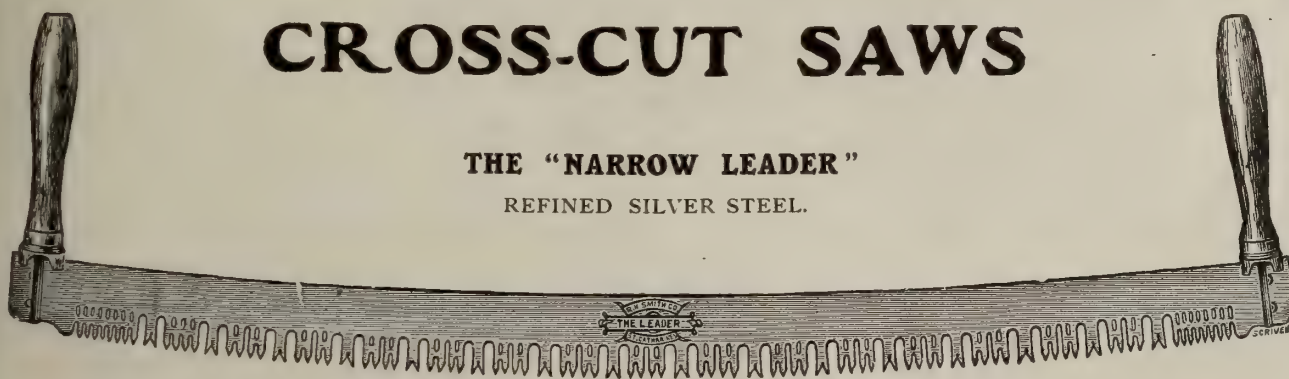
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Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



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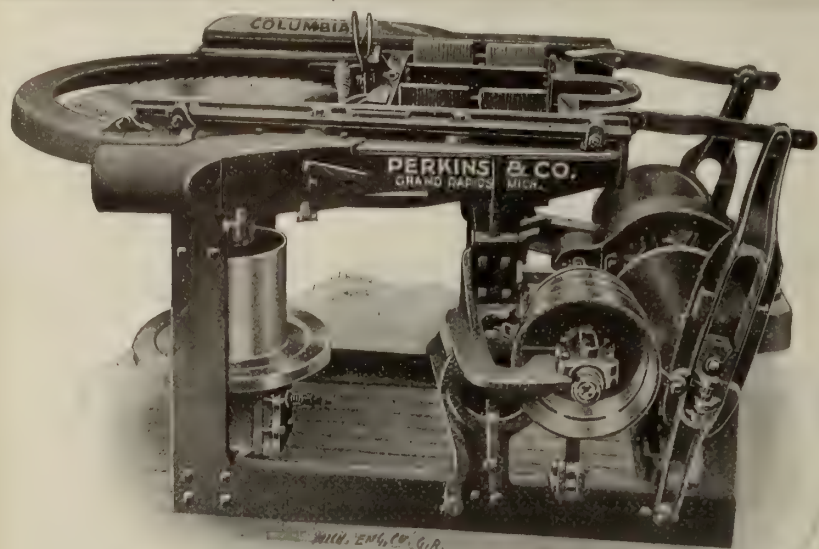
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Write for prices.

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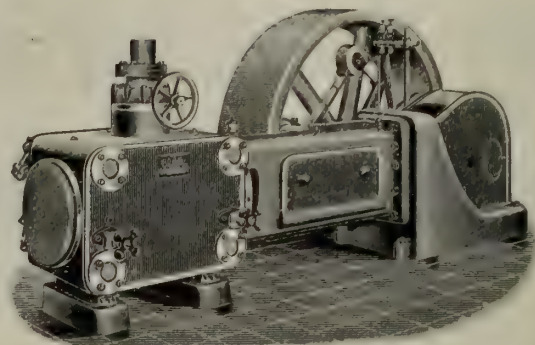
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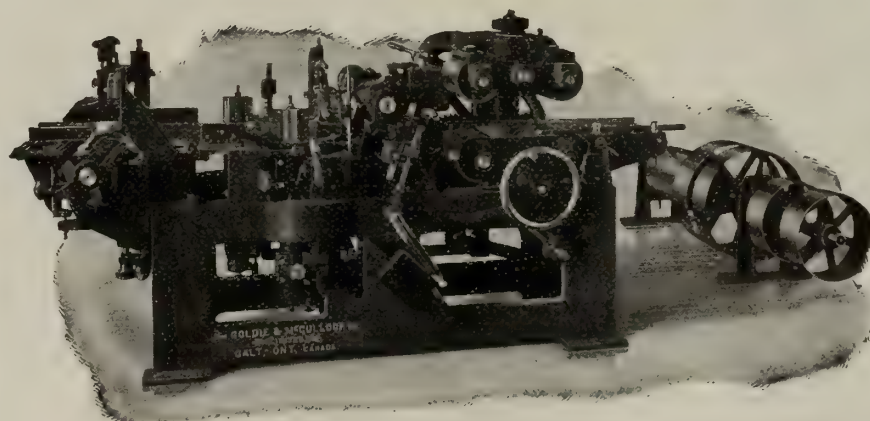
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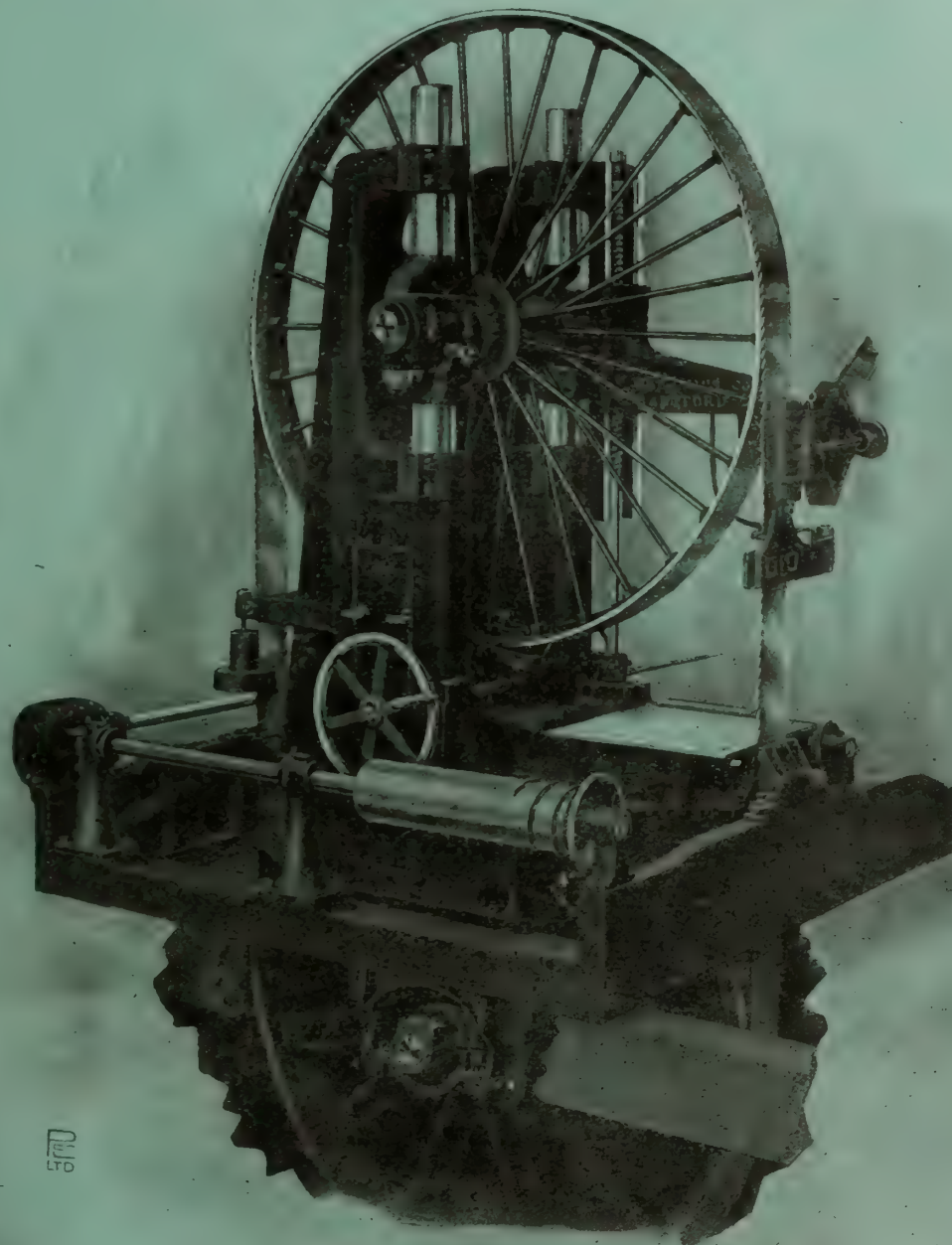
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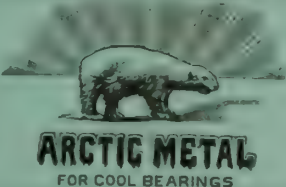
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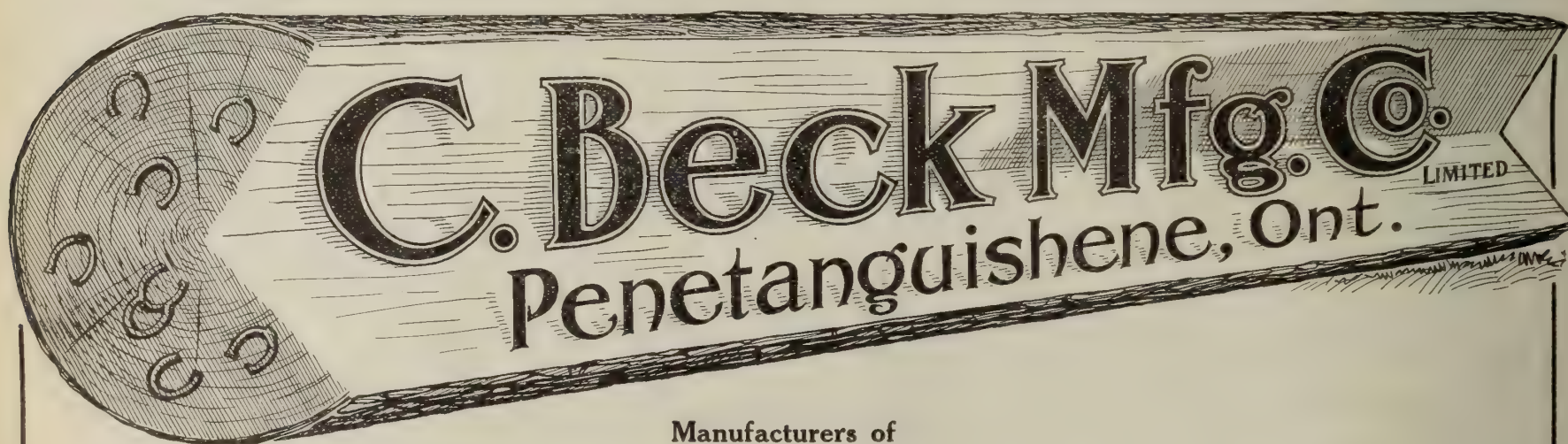
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Lath, Shingles, Boxes and Shooks, Pails and Tubs

Bills sawn to order. Planing Mill work done promptly. Send us your enquiries. Phone service night and day. We can ship by rail and water.

Saw Mills, Planing Mill, Woodenware Factory, Box Factory: Penetanguishene, Can.

Box Factory: Foot of Parliament Street, Toronto, Canada

Strong Features

We manufacture a strictly high grade Flooring that is fast becoming famous for its perfect manufacture and finish. Our service is the best, each order receiving prompt shipment.

Manufactured in 3" end matched Maple, Oak and Birch.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Montreal Agent: C. A. Spencer, 55 St. Francois Xavier St.

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

WHOLESALE LUMBER

"HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE"

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

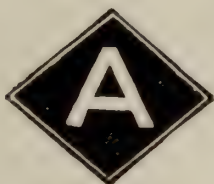
Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Spruce, Lath

Address all correspondence to our Canadian Representative,

T. FRANKFURD STORY, 96 AGNES STREET, ST. HENRY, MONTREAL, P.Q.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Very Best

Yellow Pine



WE are in a position to supply you with the very finest Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber made. We want your enquiries for

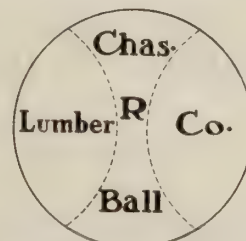
**Flooring, Finishing
Ceiling, Etc.**

and will win your trade if quality and value count. We can also quote on strictly Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber dressed on four sides or in the rough.

We handle genuine **Louisiana Red Cypress** from one of the best shippers in the South.

Frank A. Arend & Co.

65-66 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.



Shreveport

TRADE MARK

Louisiana

Long and Short Leaf

Yellow Pine Lumber

Mills in Arkinsaw, Louisiana and Texas

Capacity: 500,000 feet per day

Long Leaf Joist and Timbers, rough or dressed, up to 40 feet in length and can dress 4 sides up to 14 x 30" if desired.

Railroad Construction and Car Material and Factory Stock of all kinds a specialty, also

Rough Steam dried and Smoke dried finish.

Send us your inquiries and our prices will get the business.

Chas. R. Ball Lumber Co.

507-510 Continental Bank Building Shreveport, La., U. S. A.

Savoie & Co.

Wholesale Lumber

Spruce, Hemlock and Birch

1 1/4 in. Spruce Lath

Cedar Shingles - R. R. Ties

8 ft. and 9 ft. Cedar Fence Posts

Tamarack and Birch Cord Wood

Are building a Planing Mill and Dry Kiln, which will be completed for the 1st of September.

Correspondence Solicited

MANSEAU, QUE.
on L.C.Ry. 110 miles east of Montreal

Do Not Hesitate!

There is one firm with special facilities for handling Canadian orders of

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

We are backed by modern equipment and an adequate supply of pine timber for supplying orders of any size. We can satisfy you. Timbers up to 36 feet in length and 6 x 12 surfaces.

BIG SANDY LUMBER CO., Hull, Alabama, U. S. A.

Cedar Cove Mills,
Vancouver, B. C.

E. H. HEAPS & CO.,

Ruskin Mill,
Ruskin, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

LIMITED

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, and Finish

Specialties: AAI HIGH GRADE SHINGLES and TIMBER

BORED FIR TIMBER—Recognizing the superiority of timber with hole bored in centre, we have installed special machinery for this purpose, and can bore timbers up to 32 ft. with 3-in. hole.

Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER, LATH, MOULDINGS, TURNED WORK, ETC.

HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

HEAVY DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY

THOS. GIBSON, 414 Ashdown Block, WINNIPEG,
Representative for Saskatchewan, Manitoba.

J. T. MacLAREN,
Representative for Alberta.

W. J. LOVERING, 1312-13 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO
Ontario Representative.

Export Lumber & Shingle Co., Limited

Wholesale

Lumber and Shingles

We are the oldest established strictly wholesale dealers in British Columbia.

FLACK BUILDING, - VANCOUVER, B.C.



Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands

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CABLE ADDRESS—GILLISCO.
 CODES USED { AMERICAN LUMBERMAN TELECODE.
 WESTERN UNION.

C. H. GILLIS & CO.

LIMITED

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**Wholesale
 Lumber and Shingles**

Railway Construction Material a Specialty

Guaranteed Daily Shipping Capacity

800,000

SHINGLES

and 125,000 feet

LUMBER



HASTINGS SHINGLE
 HEAD OFFICE
 VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANUFACTURING CO. LTD

Manufacturers of
**Fir and Cedar
 LUMBER**

Specialty
Red Cedar Shingles
 Correspondence Solicited

MILLS
 Sawmill, Moodyville, B. C.
 Planing Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
 Sawn Siding Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
 Shingle Mill No 1 Vancouver, B. C.



Bowman Lumber Co.
 REVELSTOKE, B. C. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Cedar, White
 Pine and
 Fir Products**

Shiplap, Boards, Dimension Siding, Finish,
 Lath, Shingles

Annual Capacity, 50,000,000 feet

Mills at
 Revelstoke, B. C. Comaplix, B. C.

The Fernie Lumber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

**Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Larch
 Rough and Dressed Lumber**

Dimension and Bridge Timber
 a Specialty

Cedar Telegraph and
 Telephone Poles

We have a Special Stock on hand for Immediate Shipment

FERNIE - - B. C.

The Pacific Woods Co.

Limited

Head Office: 205-206 Loo Bldg.,
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Correspondence
 Solicited

Shingles

Prompt
 Shipments

Lumber and Lath

Timber Limits We have Several Large Blocks for Sale
 with Mill Sites, near Vancouver.

The East Kootenay Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine, Larch,
 and Fir**

Lumber, Timbers, Mouldings, Etc.

Saw Mills at JAFFRAY, RYAN, CRANBROOK.
 Planing Mill at JAFFRAY, B. C.

Head Office - Jaffray, B. C.

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14 Tithebarn Street
LIVERPOOL

WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N.S. Office:
Smith, Tyrer & Co.,
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We are Buyers of

Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce
Veneers Handles
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

**Staves, Hoops
Heading**

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.
Bootle, Liverpool, England

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**McLennan Timber Lands
and Lumber Co., Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in
all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**Hardwood
Flooring**

End Matched,
Bored, Polished
and Bundled

Siemon Bros., Ltd.
WIARTON, Ont.

Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE DOUGLAS, CO.,
22 St. John Street, MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Our Prices will interest you

**FARNWORTH
& JARDINE**

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

**WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
England

E. A. LeBel Wholesale
Dealer in**Pine and Hemlock Lumber,
Lath, Shingles and Cedar Posts**

Car and Cargo lots only. When in need of
stock write or call up Long Distance Phone.

Specialty: 16 and 18 in. Ontario White Cedar Shingles

Office and Yards: South of Elevator, **Sarnia, Ont.**

J. V. Henderson**Railway Ties
Poles - Posts - Piles**

Enquiries Solicited

197 Sparks St. - Ottawa, Ont.

**The
Thos. Nagle Lumber Co.**

Limited

Send us your enquiries for

New Brunswick

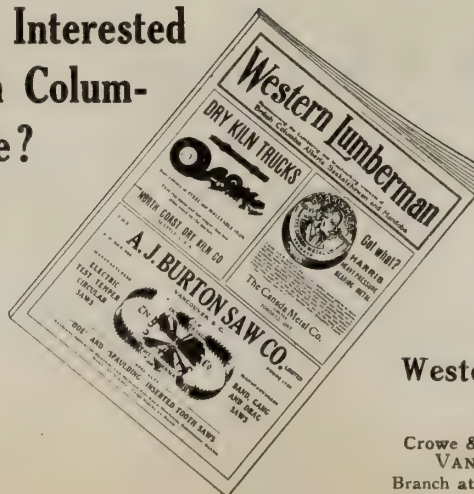
**Spruce, Pine, Hemlock
Lath, Shingles, etc.**

Main Office
Globe Atlantic Building
St. John, N.B.

Branch Sales Office:
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**Are You Interested
in British Colum-
bia Trade?**

The immensity
of the Lumber
Industry will
within a few
years make
this Province
the most im-
portant in the
whole Domin-
ion.



There is un-
doubtedly a big
market for Mill
Equipment of
all kinds. Let
us Demon-
strate our Ad-
vertising ser-
vice. We
please others,
we can please
you.

**Western
Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

**WESTERN
LUMBER**

&

SHINGLE

CO

VANCOUVER

B.C.

**PACIFIC
COAST
LUMBER
AND
SHINGLES**

WHOLESALE

SEND US
YOUR
INQUIRIES

RAIL OR WATER
SHIPMENTS

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co.

Limited

Head Office: Nelson, B. C.

Mills at Nakusp, Westly, Cascade and Nelson B. C.

We use American Lumberman Telecode.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber,
Mouldings, Lath, Etc.

DEALERS IN

Cedar and Fir Piles, Telephone and Telegraph
Poles, Fence Posts, Etc.

For Sale

A quantity of No. 2 Pine Culls; also some dry
4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Birch Log Run, Dead
Culls out.

Huntsville Lumber Co.

Huntsville, Ontario.

Pine Lumber Co.

Telegraph Office:
WINDY LAKE

Pine, Ont.

C. P. R. Station:
BAHNSEN

MANUFACTURERS OF

Red and White Pine

LUMBER and LATHS

Car Flooring, in Required Lengths

Our Red Pine, put up Box and Better, is nice stock. Take a Sample Car, and we are assured of
further patronage.

The Mill Culls, though a little narrow, are otherwise "Choice," being culled for little red streak
and little wane. They are splendid for Box Manufacture, and the Dead Culls too, with little waste,
can be used for same purpose.

Try us, we will endeavor to satisfy you.

We have our whole season's Cut to dispose of.

We Stand Behind Every Garment Sold!



Mackinaw Pants
Long and Short, 35 oz.

The fact that "Carss brand"
is the only strictly waterproof
Mackinaw sold is well-known
to the lumber trade.

We stand behind every gar-
ment to which we affix our
brand, and guarantee its genu-
ineness. You are sure of honest
value for your honest money.

"Carss Mackinaw" is the
standard by which all others
are judged. Then why experi-
ment with other brands when
you can have the standard
itself for the asking.

The Carter-Stevens Lumber Co., Limited

103 Bay Street - TORONTO

Want to Buy

One carload 1st and 2nd Hard Maple 5 in. x 18½ in., 10 ft.
6 in. to 12 ft. long. Square edged. Free of centre and shakes.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in.
In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be
well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up wide.
Coffin lengths.

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.

Orillia, Ont.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Limited

(WITH MILLS AT WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, HARRISON RIVER, KENORA, RAINY RIVER AND BANNING.)

Manufacturers of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH AND DOORS

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring,
Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac Piling, etc.

Our Vancouver Mill cuts High-Grade Cedar, Fir and Spruce Lumber and Red Cedar Shingles. Winnipeg Mills cut Pine, Tamarac and Spruce Lumber.

ADDRESS HEAD OFFICE **RAT PORTAGE LUMBER COMPANY, Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

D. C. CAMERON, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

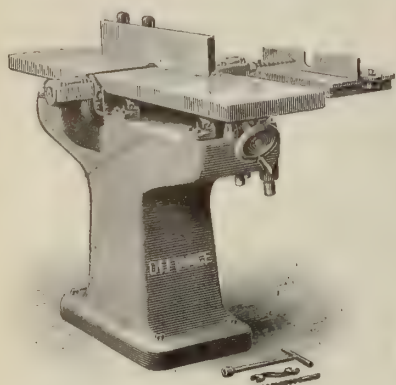
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

PATENTED AND BUILT BY

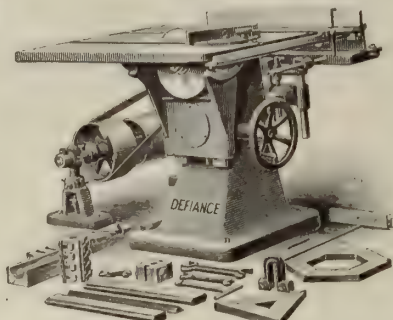
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance,
Ohio

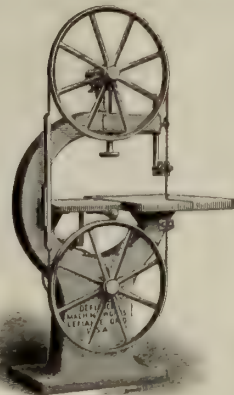
For Making
Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes,
and General
Wood-Work



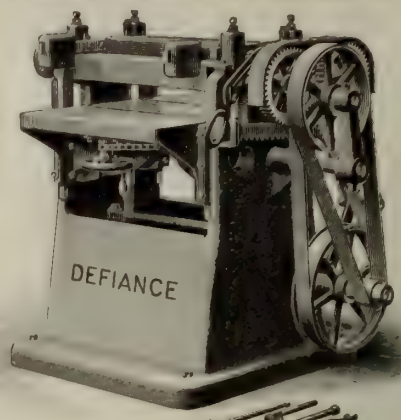
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment.



No. 8 Variety Saw-Rip and Cut-Off.



28" Band Saw.

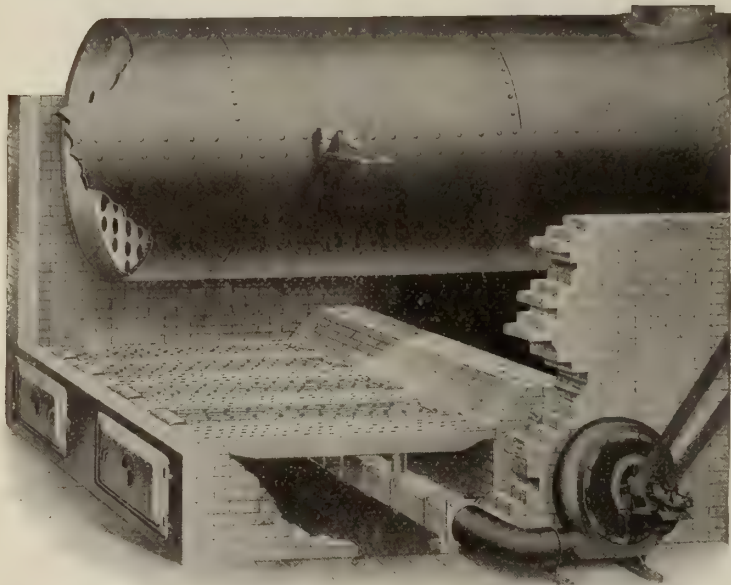


24" Single Surface Planer.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers of Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berridale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

Full Particulars on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by

Williams & Wilson, Montreal

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

Telephone Main 1342.

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

The Lidgerwood Patent



Hauling Loaded Sleds over a Ridge

SLEIGH HOIST

A machine designed to hoist or lower sleighs loaded with logs, pulpwood, bark or other forest products, in mountain logging.

It handles steadily and under perfect control the largest sleigh loads, on any hill, **no matter how steep**, and up to 3,500 ft. in distance.

Saves horses when used with them. Maiming and killing of horses on steep hills is eliminated; saves the horses from the hardest work, that of taking the empty sleighs up the hills.

Does what horses can not do. The hardest uphill haul costs no more than hauling on the level with horses. Enables bringing timber over heights of land, thus frequently saving long hauls; the improving of small streams; or the absolute loss of stumpage.

It pulls itself about in the woods; uses wood for fuel; and is simple to operate.

We now have a representative in Canada, who will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

Originators and Builders of High Grade Steam Logging Machinery

96 Liberty Street

New York

Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

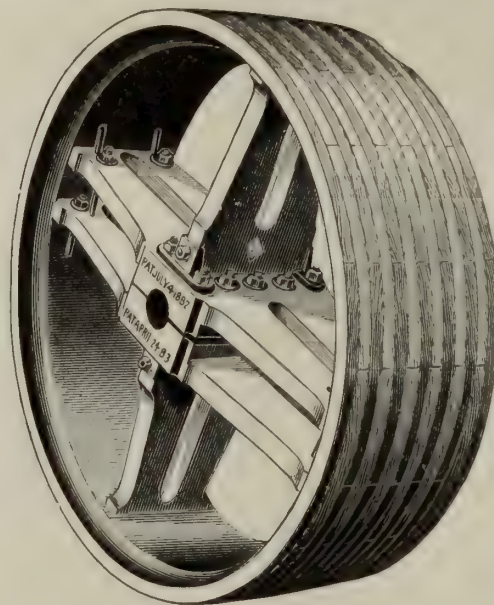
Every pulley is guaranteed for heaviest Double Belts.

Our Arms and Hubs are made of Hard Maple. Rims Soft Maple.

If for very damp place we bolt the Rims.

Strongest pulley on the market—no Slip.

Send for Catalogue.



We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together.

We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

Cheapest in the end!

We also manufacture

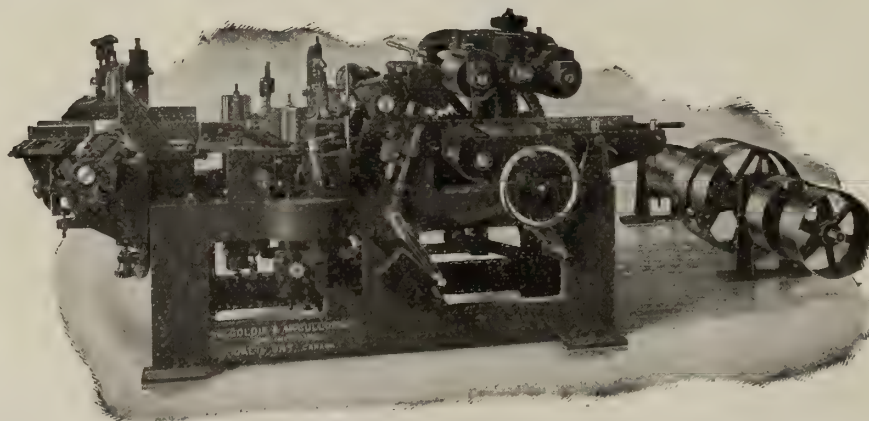
Shafting, Hangers, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, etc., etc.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

ONTARIO

CANADA

Western Branch:

248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Quebec Agents:

Ross & Creig, MONTREAL, QUE.

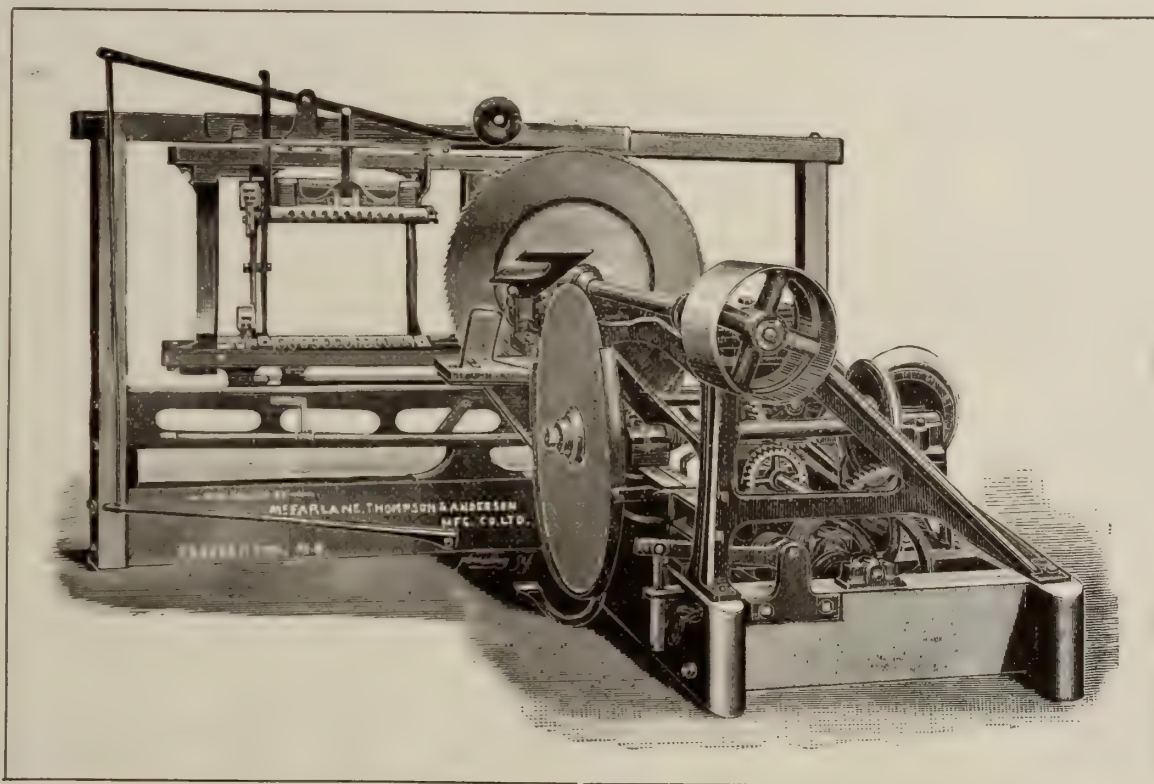
B. C. Selling Agents:

Robert Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

Original Dunbar Improved Shingle Machine



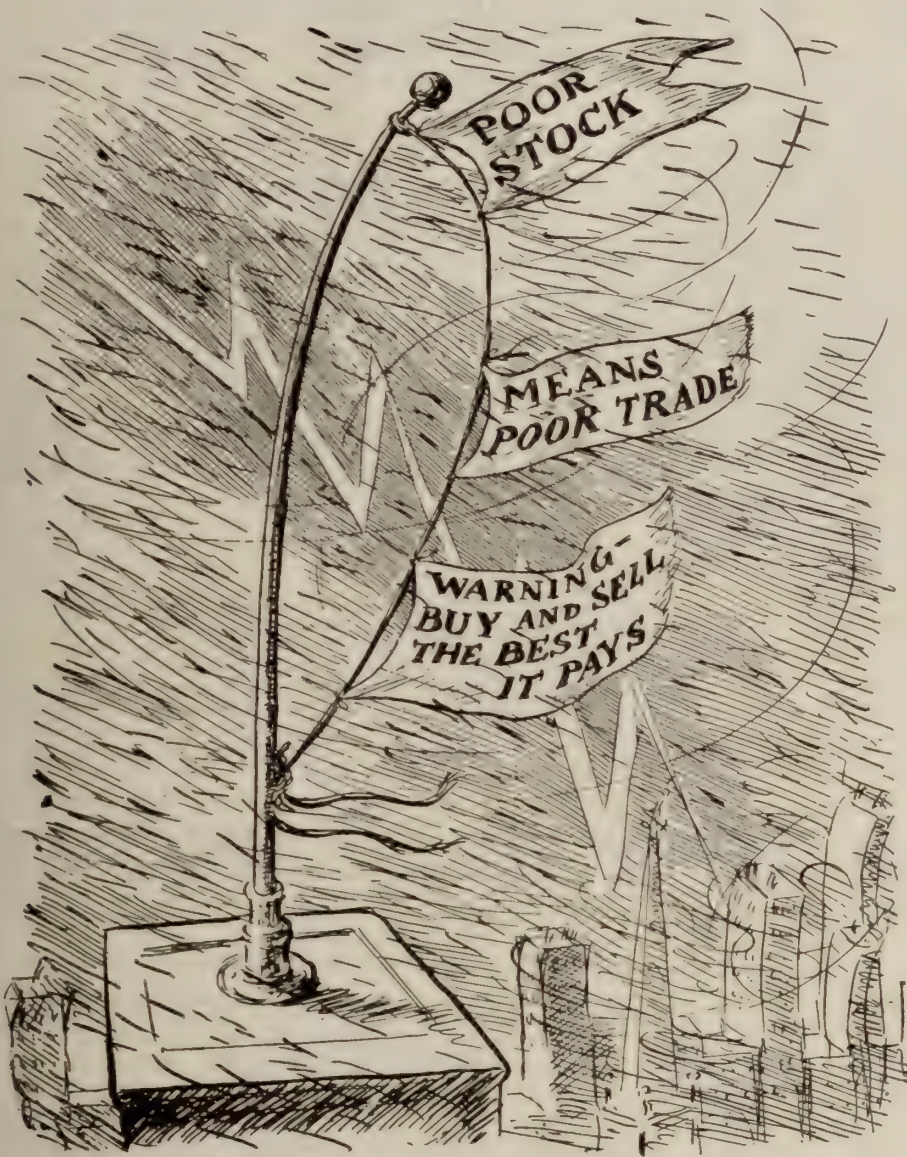
This machine produces a shingle that meets all requirements—a shingle that is the right article for big sales and good profits.

The DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE has many special features. The ease with which it may be operated, its accuracy and the volume of work turned out place it far in advance of any similar machine. Being practically automatic it does not require a high priced workman to handle and run it and will work year in and year out without appreciable expense for repairs and without breakdowns.

For full information write

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.
Fredericton, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



A Storm Signal

Take Warning—If your trade is decreasing in character or volume just see if it is not due to the quality of stock you are handling. If your best trade are leaving you, maybe it's because some of your competitors are giving them better goods for the money. If you're handling our products you can stand any storm of competition that comes along. Why? Because, "They're made to suit." None better because they're the best. Try us once and see.

Quebec Spruce

Manufactured from our own timber and strictly up-to-date plants, carefully graded and of a quality that will please any and everybody.

Shingles

N. B. White Cedars

"OURS IS JUST A LITTLE BETTER"

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P. Q. St. Moise, P. Q.
Salmon Lake, P. Q. Cedar Hall, P. Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada



SIMONDS



**Inserted
Point
Saws**



**Made
in
Montreal**

Are you buying a new saw this winter? Then listen to what some other mill men say about the Simonds Saw. We quote from their letters. "As near perfection as one could be made for our mill." "Miles ahead of any other—would not take \$100 in gold for it." "Our favorite saw in the mill." "First class, works fine." "Runs equally well winter or summer." "Your saws have proved the best I ever used." "It's the only saw I can get to stand up in frozen timber."

Some of our friends may be over enthusiastic, but there you have their own words. Isn't it enough to cause you to hesitate and learn more about the Simonds before buying any other make? Really he who uses this saw profits much more by it than do we in selling it. You have more to gain than we.

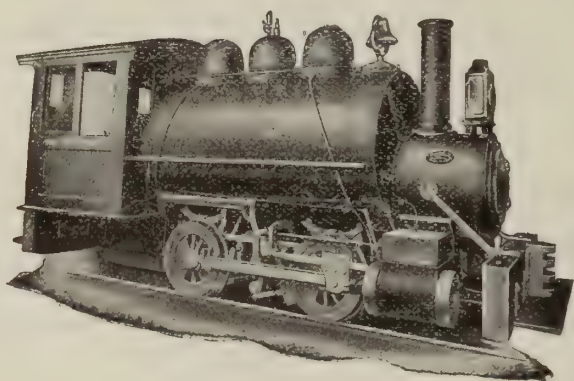
An attractive little booklet fully describing these saws can be obtained by addressing our nearest office.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED





St. John, N. B.





MONTREAL, QUE.

Vancouver, B. C.



"Davenport" Locomotives

Our Locomotives are guaranteed to haul more cars than any others of equal size.    

They are built heavier and stronger—giving longer life and more satisfactory service.    

All Sizes for any Gauge Track. Write for Catalog

F.H. Hopkins & Co.

MONTREAL

P. E. RITCHIE, Quebec DUNN BROS., Winnipeg E. A. EARLE & CO., Vancouver

We are Specialists on Lumber and Saw Mill INSURANCE

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS we have made a close and constant study of this specialty, embracing not only "The Best Protection at the Minimum Cost" in the sense of Policies in the Strongest Companies at the lowest possible rates, but the enhanced Protection of such Policies so worded as to insure you under whatever form of sale or undertaking you may make with your customers, unaware as you may be of the application of the Canadian Insurance Law in such instances.

We invite inquiry as to the above and our "ADVICE SHEET" system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

Reed, Shaw & McNaught

General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

Offices: GROUND FLOOR TRADERS BANK BUILDING, Toronto
CORNER OF THE

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, October 1, 1909

No. 19

Quebec Spruce Popular in England

The increasing use of Quebec spruce in Great Britain, in the face of the competition of the cheaper goods from New Brunswick, has drawn a great deal of attention of late. The London Timber Trades Journal sees in it the natural working of the law of the survival of the fittest. It states that the price of New Brunswick spruce has advanced, until the difference in price between it and the Quebec spruce is small enough to warrant consumers in buying the latter, which is "economically preferable for first-class box-making purposes." If the difficulty with New Brunswick spruce is largely one of grading and the filling of special specifications, it could be overcome. The sooner attention is given to the matter the better. The article upon the subject in the "Timber Trades Journal" is as follows:

"With a raw material so elementary as wood, it is only over a long period of time that changes of predilection among consumers for one or another description of stub or size or mode of manufacture can be readily discerned. In this connection reference may, we think, be drawn to the increasing favor with which Quebec spruce appears to be looked upon for box and case making purposes. In quality, and more particularly in manufacture, the deals, which, though shipped from the various loading places on the St. Lawrence, bear the general name of Quebec spruce, are generally admitted to be greatly superior to shipments from St. John and other lower port stocks. When these latter shipments ranged in prices round about £6 or £7 c.i.f., and at the same time contained a decent percentage of 11-inch deals, wane as well as waste, due to bad cutting or other causes, were less momentous matters to the box-maker, who paid a moderate profit on those values, than when, as at the present time, he

has to buy at a profit on figures closely approximating to £8 per standard c.i.f. At the enhanced prices of to-day it is not surprising to us to find that many buyers appear to look upon Quebec spruce, though dearer, as economically the more preferable article for first-class box-making purposes.

"A further cause which will, we think, tend to bring about a larger demand for Quebec spruce for box-making purposes is a little more remote, and requires explanation. Popular daily journalism published at cheap rates has so enormously increased the power of advertising that quite the larger share of the daily wants of the masses of the country are met by proprietary articles. In many cases the huge manufacturing concerns upon whom the public rely for tobacco, biscuits, cocoa and what not have set up their own box and case making plants and the ability to secure special specifications added to the advantages of a fixed grading, and, with waste reduced to a minimum, has, in the estimation of these buyers, left a balance of advantage in favor of Quebec spruce as against the stuff shipped from the ports of New Brunswick. With the great attention which nowadays is given by large manufacturing firms engaged in the production of food supplies and similar articles of daily consumption to the appearance of their boxes and cases, there is, we think, likely to be in the near future an increasing demand for the better class makes of spruce to the detriment of the commoner shipments."

Development in Tariff Situation

The tariff situation, as it strikes a Canadian lumberman at present, is rather indefinite in its features, yet there cannot fail to attract his attention certain straws in the wind which indicate the general direction in the movement of events. Since the passage of the new United States tariff, two significant features have developed. Of great importance has been an interpretation of the tariff on print paper and pulp. This interpretation was given by the Treasury Department at the request of the collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N.Y. Of almost equal importance, and in the end possibly of greater importance far, are the reports that several United States paper mills are making plans for disposing of their plants and moving over to Canada.

The interpretation of the tariff, given by the Treasury Department, puts print paper and pulp back practically to the old Dingley rates, because of alleged discrimination in Canada against the United States in the export of wood pulp and pulpwood. Under the retaliatory clauses of the tariff bill the duties on print paper from Ontario will be \$5.75 per ton, only 25 cents less than the Dingley rate. Print paper from Quebec will pay \$6.10 per ton, or 10 cents more than the Dingley rate. The rate on Ontario print paper is made up of the minimum duty of \$3.75 per ton and \$2 per ton under the retaliatory clause, because Ontario prohibits the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands. The rate on Quebec print paper is made up of the \$3.75 minimum duty, the \$2 retaliatory duty as in the case of Ontario, and 35 cents a ton countervailing duty, to offset the 25 cents a cord refund of stumpage tax granted by the Quebec Government for pulpwood cut on Crown lands and manufactured into a finished product within the province. There is no doubt, according to this ruling, that the United States Government believe that they have a good chance of persuading Ontario and Quebec to permit the export of pulpwood. Only on such an assumption can one account for their course in attempting to penalize Canadians for protecting their own raw materials and their own industries.

If there were any real discrimination against the United States the situation would be easy to understand, but there is none. Ontario forbids the export of her logs to any country under the sun, the United States included. Quebec encourages home industry by rebating 25 cents per cord of the stumpage tax when the logs are put through Quebec mills. If they go to the mills of any other country, the United States included, the rebate is not given. All other countries are treated the same as the United States. There is no discrimination. It is a little more than unneighborly, therefore, for that country to inaugurate a tariff war and base it upon the pretence that Canadians are discriminating against them.

Canadians are minding their own business in this matter. They have their own resources to preserve and must do so irrespective of whether any one else is injured. The United States are in sore straits from the depletion of their raw materials, through nobody's fault but

their own. Now they are following further the policy which has led to this depletion and are taking measures which will deplete the country of many of its paper mills. Canadians have everything to win and nothing to lose in this matter. If United States tariffs force United States mills to migrate to Canada, they will be heartily welcomed. The pulpwood resources of Canada need capital for their conversion into paper, and United States capital will do the work as well as any other. Among the mills which are reported to have their eyes upon Canada, are the International Paper Company and the Berlin Mills, of New Hampshire. Some reports on high authority state that positive plans are

being laid for the disposal of water rights in the United States now employed for the making of news paper and that negotiations are being made for the erection of large plants in Canada. Canadians have no desire to appear vindictive in this matter, but they may be pardoned for saying "I told you so," if events continue to develop along present lines. Far from having the desired result, the United States tariff policy, if persisted in, will make news print paper more expensive in the United States, will close many United States mills, and will be a strong argument for the Dominion Government at its next session, when it takes up the question of placing an export duty upon pulpwood.

Fraternal Visit of Prominent Western Lumbermen to Ontario

A number of prominent British Columbia lumbermen attended the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Hamilton, and while in Ontario, visited also Toronto and Ottawa. The object of their eastern visit primarily was a fraternal one, as they wished to get into closer touch with the lumbermen of Eastern Canada and to learn at first hand of the work which the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is carrying out. As a result of the recent visit of the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to the Pacific coast, the Association has secured a large number of new members in that part of Canada, and the probability is that a direct result of the visit of the western lumbermen to Ontario will be an increased interest in the Association.

The visitors from the West included Mr. John Hendry, president of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver; Mr. Otto Lachmund, of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, president of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association; Mr. D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, and Mr. R. H. H. Alexander, secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited. While in attendance at the Canadian Manufacturers' meeting at Hamilton the party were greatly gratified by the election of one of their number, Mr. John Hendry, to the position of president of the Association. An additional honor to the representatives of the lumber interests was the election of Mr. W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., to the position of vice-president of the Association. The visitors from the West were entertained to luncheon at the National

Club during their visit to Toronto. About twenty-five were in attendance at the luncheon, including, in addition to the guests, Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who occupied the chair; His Worship, Mayor Oliver; Mr. W. H. Rowley, Hull, Que.; Mr. Herman H. Hettler, Chicago; Mr. J. E. Walsh, manager of the transportation department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Mr. W. D. Lummis, Toronto; W. B. McLean, Toronto; J. J. McFadden, Toronto; A. C. Manbert, Toronto; W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto; W. Charlton, Toronto; R. B. Elgie, Toronto; W. B. Tindall, Toronto; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; W. J. Bell, Spanish River Lumber Company; Ralph Loveland, Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont.; Dennis Murphy, Ottawa; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, and the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. An exceedingly pleasant time was spent during the luncheon and a general chat upon matters of interest was indulged in over the coffee.

There is no doubt that much good to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will result from this visit. The British Columbia men exhibited a strong inclination to further its objects in every way possible and were strongly impressed by the value which the Association can be to lumbermen all over Canada, by taking up practical questions from the standpoint of the interests of the whole Dominion. One concrete result of the visit was the unanimous election of Mr. John Hendry, Mr. Otto Lachmund, Mr. D. C. Cameron, and Mr. A. D. McRae, president and general manager of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., as directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Canadian Manufacturers Approve of Prohibition of Pulpwood Export

During the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Hamilton on Sept. 14, 15, and 16, several matters of interest to lumbermen were taken up. Among these were the following resolutions by the pulp and lumber sections: "That the policy of the Quebec Government in prohibiting the export of logs and pulpwood from the Crown lands of the Province of Quebec is endorsed, and it is urged that action thereon be taken without delay so that the prohibition take effect as soon as possible.

"That the Association favor the prohibition of the export of logs and pulpwood from Canada, and respectfully request the Dominion Government to enact the necessary legislation to prohibit such export.

"That we appreciate and heartily approve of the beneficial action of the Dominion Government in establishing a permanent commission for the conservation of the natural resources of Canada, and urge that the local Governments of the various provinces be asked to assist and to co-operate in these matters, and also to provide effective protection against the destruction of the forests by fire."

Mr. W. K. McNaught, Toronto, objected to the proposal to exact a duty on pulpwood, on the ground that it would result in retaliatory measures which would seriously affect the industrial interests of Ontario. In this province, he said, they were dependent on the United States for their coal supply and if they started a war of duties they did not know where it would end, and they would probably get the worst of it. He was in sympathy with the desire of Quebec and the other provinces to conserve their resources, but in the interests of the people of Canada as a whole he believed that the imposition of an export duty should not be encouraged.

Mr. W. H. Rowley, Hull, Que., said the resolutions had been carefully considered by the pulp and paper and lumber section, and Quebec was simply proposing to follow the policy that had been adopted by the Ontario Government.

Mr. McNaught contended that the policy of the Ontario Government was altogether different from that proposed by Quebec.

Mr. Rowley thought that an export duty on pulpwood was the only means Canada had of obtaining a reciprocal arrangement with the United States.

The tariff committee in its report commended the proposal for an export duty on pulpwood from Crown lands in Quebec, and also favored the proposal that the Dominion Government should place an export duty on lumber.

The report of the Railway and Transportation Committee made special mention of the new bill of lading adopted by the Canadian railways after consideration of the matter before the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Board had heard the representations both of the transportation companies and of the shippers, and the bill of lading as adopted was agreed upon by all parties. This bill, which comes into effect on October 1st, the committee believed was equal, if not superior, to any in use. Referring to it the report of the committee said: "It defines the terms upon which a shipment is made, and will be of value in that the shipper will not be compelled to consult a lawyer to ascertain his rights in case of loss or damage. The general liability of the carrier is defined in a way that is thought fair to both carrier and shipper. The carrier is made responsible for all loss or damage not caused by the act of God, the King's or public enemies, or by the act of default of the shipper. The

railway's responsibility as carrier continues for 48 hours, or, in the case of bonded goods, 72 hours, after written notice of the arrival of the goods at destination has been sent or given.

"Instead of imposing upon the shipper the burden of proving the carrier's negligence, as is done at present, the new conditions impose upon the carrier the burden of proving its freedom from negligence, a very great advantage in settling claims. Then again, the carrier issuing the bill of lading, in addition to its other liabilities, is made liable for any loss, damage or injury to the goods from which the other carrier is not by the terms of the bill of lading relieved, caused by or resulting from the act, neglect, or default of any other carrier to which such goods may be delivered in Canada, or under a joint tariff, or over whose line or lines such goods may pass in Canada or under such joint tariff, the onus of proving that such loss was not so caused or did not so result being upon the carrier issuing a bill of lading. The importance of this clause cannot be overestimated."

The manner in which the railway companies had met the shippers was acknowledged, and the opinion expressed that the thanks of the shipping world were due to the committee who had successfully conserved their interests.

The Insurance Committee in its report dealt at some length with the matter of insurance in unlicensed companies doing business in Canada. Under a section of the Dominion Insurance Act of 1908, a tax of 15 per cent. on the net premiums had been placed upon this class of insurance. Inasmuch as many manufacturers, including lumbermen, have been insuring largely in the New England mutuals, this tax was greatly objected to. The situation was tersely put in a resolution presented by Mr. P. W. Ellis, Toronto, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was as follows: "Whereas the Dominion Insurance Act, as passed by the Canadian House of Commons at the last session of Parliament, contained a clause providing for the furnishing of a return and the payment of a tax on all insurance placed with companies not registered in Canada; and whereas this is being followed by a movement on the part of the insurance companies forming the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association to have legislation enacted which will make it

impossible for the insured in Canada to place insurance in unregistered companies; and whereas such legislation would prohibit the use by Canadian insurers of insurance by mutual and reciprocal underwriters, a class of insurance which for nearly half a century has rendered a unique service to the insured and to the country, both by thorough inspection and consequent low cost, and, moreover, such mutual and reciprocal insurance cannot be obtained in Canada, nor is it practicable under the present Dominion Insurance Act to organize offices which might supply it; and whereas such legislation would also prohibit the right of contract with other insurance companies and associations outside of Canada which accept insurance under conditions and advantages that cannot be obtained from companies registered in Canada—a class of insurance also largely used in Canada, and which, moreover, offers the only safeguard against exorbitant rates;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, while recognizing always the principle of protection for Canadian industries, places itself on record as strongly opposed, under present circumstances and conditions to any legislation which would impair or prohibit the continued use by companies of the valued service rendered by such unregistered companies."

It is a sign full of encouragement for lumber manufacturers that the representatives of all other lines of manufacturing in Canada should take up so decidedly the work of educating the public and the governments as to the importance of protecting the timber resources of Canada against exploitation for the benefit of foreign mills. The lumber industry of Canada has had a great deal to contend with in the way of competition from foreign lumber, and it is a matter of plain justice that one of its important branches—the pulpwood industry—should be so protected as to prevent its raw materials being sold to foreign mills to enable them to compete with our own mills in the finished product. As to the bill of lading and the insurance questions, these affect every line of industry, but none more so than lumbering. Lumber manufacturers will therefore have been pleased to see the C.M.A. acting so successfully for the former and agitating so vigorously for their cause in the latter.

An Instructive Example of Practical Conservation of Resources

The man who creates a market for something which formerly went to waste ought to be classed alongside of the one who makes two blades of grass grow where formerly there was but one. We hear a great deal about conservation in the abstract and we have grown weary of hearing about it and seeing so little done. It seems like a breeze from the pines to a weary dweller in the city to hear of a man who is actually obtaining results. Capt. J. B. White, of Missouri, in a modest manner, at a recent convention told of some of the difficulties which he had faced in the matter of waste in lumber manufacturing. Capt. White has naturally been criticized by others as well as by himself for allowing so much to go to waste. He is able to justify himself, however, and to go a little further by showing what can be done when one perseveres.

"If the manufacturer of lumber," he says, "sells everything he can find a market for, or that he can by any human ingenuity provide a market for, he cannot be accused of ruthless waste in leaving in the woods or in sending to the burner as refuse that which has no commercial value. The fact that it would have commercial value as kindling wood, or for other purposes, if shipped to the large cities, does not change the situation if the cost of transportation is greater than the market value. I was led to believe in conservation as a great saving principle because I saw the great need of it in my own business. In the cutting and sawing of logs there was and is an unavoidable waste, which I was powerless to prevent; and in endeavoring to prevent it, I committed a greater waste, which, however, because of the principle involved, gave me back some compensation in the satisfaction that I was working along right lines which would eventually bring good results. It came in this way: My company was manufacturing yellow pine lumber, and because of there being no market for the lower grades, and never had been any market for the lower grades of yellow pine lumber, every manufacturer was obliged to leave his top logs, those that were limby and knotty, in the woods to rot or be burned by forest fires.

"I decided to try manufacturing No. 3 boards from a portion of

these logs, same as I had previously done in white pine. This was in 1890, and they netted me that year from \$1.50 per thousand to \$3.25 per thousand, and the bringing them in from the woods, sawing, stacking and shipping, cost me a loss of from \$3.75 to \$5.50 per thousand. My board of directors protested, but I justified myself by the belief that I would create a market for this cheap lumber, and I did, and in two years we got cost. In 1897 I put a still lower grade, a No. 4 board, on the market, and the first year got only \$2 per thousand for it, but in a few years I got the price up to 50 cents above cost. I then made lath and shingles out of yellow pine slabs and refuse, and in every conceivable way tried to market all waste."

Capt. White's experience should be studied by everyone in the lumber business, by manufacturers as well as by retailers and wholesalers. Manufacturers will welcome the day when they can turn their waste material into money. Wholesalers won't care a great deal one way or the other, but they will probably be pleased to see their field of activities widened. Retailers will in the end look at the matter from a common sense point of view. At present many retailers are reported to be taking objections to the proposal for the manufacture of odd lengths of lumber, as they do not think the public want them yet. The manufacturer of odd lengths may in the end be the salvation of their business. The public will certainly want odd lengths and low grades if they find that they are suitable as well as cheaper. When lumber stocks as they exist to-day become more expensive the public will buy less lumber unless something cheaper, and to all intents and purposes just as good, is found to take their places. Odd lengths and low grades will be utilized extensively before many of us are much older. Pioneers will have to make the market for them and there will not be much money in it for the pioneers, but fortunately, human nature is so arranged that there is always a certain percentage of men who are willing to accept virtue as its own reward, and who, like Capt. White, will be recompensed by the satisfaction of knowing that they are working along right lines.

Lumbermen Win in Freight Tariff Case

Railway Commission Orders Tariff Expert to Prepare New Freight Rates—Railways' Overcharges to be Refunded—Good Feeling Exhibited on Both Sides During Hearing

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—By the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada delivered to-day, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association gets recognition of its contention that the railway companies were collecting substantially more under the revised tariff of a year ago than under the former one, though the companies always contended that the change was no more than a readjustment. The case is not finally disposed of. The Commission, after reaching the conclusion that the approximate amount of \$40,000 was collected under the new tariff in excess of what would be derived from the old one, submitted the whole matter to the Commission's own tariff expert, James Hardwell, for a report. He is instructed to adjust the railway schedules so that the inconsistencies of the old tariff will remain out and the tolls on lumbermen will not be any considerable amount greater. The Commission did not doubt that the railways had intended only to harmonize their tariff schedules. The important announcement was made that the railways would have to show ground for the large advances in export tolls. Chairman James P. Mabey remarked that it had not been shown that these should stand on any different footing from domestic rates.

Five hours were required for the hearing. The proceedings were of the greatest interest to lumbermen, as was evidenced by the number of them who attended the court. There were noticed; J. R. Booth, honorary president of the Lumbermen's Association, and his salesman, Walter Ross; Gordon C. Edwards, president of the Association; John Hendry, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; W. H. Rowley, president of the E. B. Eddy Company; Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and manager of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company; R. H. H. Alexander, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen's Association; D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg; J. C. Brown, of Fraser & Company; John S. Gillies, of Braeside; V. R. Marshall, of the Brockville Lumber Company; Robert Cox, lumber exporter; E. R. Bremner, of Watson & Todd; R. G. Cameron, of Cameron & Company; M. Kinsella, of Skillings, Whitney & Barnes; C. B. Doherty, of the Rideau Lumber Company; W. H. Bromley, of the Pembroke Lumber Company; A. O. Anderson, of the James MacLaren Company; F. A. Filion and W. C. Hughson, of Gilmour & Hughson.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who has been collecting data for the last year on the case, sat beside the lumbermen's solicitor, Mr. J. F. Orde, K.C., and supplied him with abundance of ammunition for the contest. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade, which recently joined in the application, left the active conduct of the fight to the lumbermen. The Grand Trunk Railway Company was represented by Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C., and the Canadian Pacific Railway by Mr. E. W. Beatty. Mr. F. H. Phippen, K.C., appeared for the Canadian Northern, Quebec, but the lumbermen had no complaint against that company, chiefly on account of the proportionately small quantity of lumber the line handled. The railways were ably assisted by Mr. W. B. Bulling, assistant freight traffic manager of the C.P.R.

Of especial interest was the apparent cordial relation between the two opposing sides. The lumbermen accepted the figures of the railway companies as the basis on which they would fight out the case. The only departure from this was when Mr. Frank Hawkins found errors in the railway tables, including rates inserted that were not complained of and a few errors in extensions and additions. These for the G.T.R. amounted to \$738.98, or 15 per cent. on their estimated increase. The errors in the C.P.R. statement totalled \$306.73, or 4 per cent. When the mistakes were pointed out the companies readily accepted them.

The C.P.R. and G.T.R. submitted statements for June and September in 1908, and February and March in 1909. By multiplying the returns from these four months by three the conditions for the year were ascertained. The G.T.R. showed that of 5,400 cars shipped, half of them went to Montreal, Toronto or Hamilton, and the tolls on these were increased by \$2.75 per car. The other half went to sundry places, and on them there was a reduction of \$1.14 a car. When the chairman asked why this worked out to the disadvantage so much of the shipper, Mr. Bulling replied that it was the result of the adoption of the uniform scale and that some such scale was suggested by the Commission's expert officer. The increase on the G.T.R. domestic shipping was 47 cents per car, and on export \$3.98 per car. The total amount collected in the four months, over what would have been derived from the old tolls, was \$4,818 according to the company's reports. For convenience this was regarded as \$5,000, and multiplied by three gave a yearly gain of \$15,000.

The C.P.R. statement showed that to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton there were shipped 1,522 cars, at an increase of \$3.49 per car, and

1,561 cars to other points, at an advance of 98 cents per car. The C.P.R. domestic shipping showed an increase of \$1.36 per car, and export, \$2.86 per car. The total increase amounted to \$8,157, which, when multiplied by three, gave approximately \$25,000.

The combined statement for the railways showed \$3.30 increase in export tariff and 96 cents in domestic. A very peculiar feature was that the G.T.R. shipments to the big centres of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton should be so close to the percentage of the C.P.R. shipments, namely, 49.9 for the former and 49.4 for the latter.

The circumstance of the lumbermen accepting the figures offered by the companies greatly simplified proceedings. The applicants had abundance of material, but preferred to take the railways' statement.

There was apparent satisfaction on both the sides of the railway companies and the lumbermen when Chief Commissioner Mabey announced that the Board was prepared to dispose of the case.

"The present complaint had its origin," the Chief Commissioner began, "as far back as 1907, when objection was taken to the rates charged from the Georgian Bay district to Wingham as compared with the tariff to St. Thomas. Traffic officials then took under consideration provisions affecting the lumber rates between these and other points with a desire to harmonize the scale and eliminate all inconsistencies. After a year and a half the present tariff was evolved.

"We commence with the shippers saying the results of the revision have been to materially increase tolls. At the inception of the inquiry issue was taken by the companies, and their counsel said the revision had no such effect. They contended that an increase in tolls was not intended, but that the whole endeavor was to eliminate incongruities and that this was the result. Then the shippers began to produce individual records showing that they had to pay more under the new tolls than under the tariff these replaced.

"It was next arranged that the railway companies should produce records. No complaint was made, nor can be made, with the desire of the railway officials to remove anomalies and absurdities from the tariffs. They were entitled, and indeed bound, to do that. But when the objectionable features were removed some consumers got a benefit from the operation and others suffered. Still it was the desire of the railway people that all should be treated alike. With the object that led to this work the Board is in entire sympathy.

"The presentation of extracts from the companies' books shows that between certain points there have been increases. Out of 5,400 cars about 2,700, or half, in round numbers were sent to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. The tolls on these were increased by \$2.75. On the other 2,700 there was a reduction of \$1.14 a car. The broad view in this would lead to the conclusion that very low scale charges had grown in use to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, and this conclusion has not been disputed. Those who prepared the revised tariff had then, when the operation of scaling was applied, to lower to the basis in vogue to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton or else it was imperative that these rates should be scaled up.

"I confess that feature gave me a lot of difficulty. Was it possible to eliminate these objectionable features of the old tariff and preserve to the railway companies their revenue? We have not been able to say. After our tariff expert comes to the conclusion that a tariff can be built up that will be fair to the consumers and be free from the blemishes of the old one, such tariff must be put in effect. We are of the opinion that the receipts which flowed into the coffers of the railway companies as a result of the increased rates are not inconsiderable. The G.T.R. admits an advance of approximately \$15,000 from the year's operations under the revised tariff. The increased earnings of the C.P.R. are \$25,000. This \$40,000 seems to us a considerable increase on one item. It is a million dollars capitalized at 4 per cent. A proportionate amount on all other large items would render an extremely large increase to the companies. We are not able to say this is not a matter of importance.

"But we do unhesitatingly accept the statement that the gentlemen who prepared this new tariff had no intention of effecting an increase. We are satisfied they desired only to harmonize conditions and that there was no devious motive. At the same time there is the result. If a tariff can be prepared that will avoid this result, it must be prepared and put into effect. In working out the new tariff there may be still an increase, but the Board would not consider such a sum as \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000, as affecting the result materially. These amounts the Board would permit. It is not our desire that the tariff should be decreased.

We would sanction a slight increase rather than a cutting, so that it will be understood the companies' revenues must be maintained."

Chairman Mabey concluded with a reminder that the export rates charged by any companies were not to be increased without giving sufficient reason for doing so. He condemned the action of the railway company in raising the export rate from Ottawa to Montreal from four to five cents per 100 pounds, and similarly for adding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the export rate from Georgian Bay points to Montreal.

"We are not able," said the chairman, "to accept the proposition that export traffic stands on any other footing than domestic. Where a

carrier has established an export rate he is not at liberty to withdraw it or increase it without showing proper ground for the course. The decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission compel us to this view. The railway companies shall have an opportunity of developing this branch of the case and give the history of the export rates.

"The matter now goes to Mr. James Hardwell, tariff expert for the Commission, to deal with. The understanding is the same as when the case was last up—the shippers get the benefit of any reduction in the tolls and all increases collected must be refunded."

Commissioners Scott and MacLean acted with Judge Mabey.

Good Prices Secured for Ontario Timber

Government Sale by Tender Results in Some New High Records—Berths Sold in Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Sudbury and Algoma—Details of Results

The sale by tender of pine, tie and other timber recently conducted by the Ontario Government resulted in 51 berths being disposed of, comprising an area of 1,425 square miles, in the districts of Thunder Bay, Kenora, Rainy River, Sudbury and Algoma.

The licenses for the berths are for five years and will expire on April 30, 1915. In addition to paying for the timber cut, the licensees must also pay a ground rental of \$5 a square mile and their lumber must be manufactured in Canada.

Thunder Bay District.

F. P. 12—To Thos. Falls, Port Arthur; jack pine, spruce and tamarac, \$2 per thousand feet; $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per tie.

F. P. 14—To Ray Bell, Port Arthur; jack, spruce and tamarac, \$2; ties at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

F. P. 15—To James A. Stewart, Port Arthur; jack and tamarac, \$2; ties, 2 cents.

W. 4—To Ray Bell, Port Arthur; jack, \$2; ties, 3 cents.

W. 5—To James Stewart; jack and tamarac, \$3; ties, 4 cents.

H. B. 1—To J. and C. Greer, Port Arthur; red and white, \$3; ties 2 cents.

H. B. 2—To J. and C. Greer; jack, \$3; ties, 2 cents.

H. B. 2—To J. and C. Greer; all pine, \$4; ties, 2 cents.

L. 1—To F. S. Wyley, Port Arthur; all pine, \$4.10; ties, 6 cents.

L. 2—To F. S. Wyley, all timber, \$7.10; ties, 6 cents.

L. 3—To John Whalen, Port Arthur; white pine, \$6.25; red, \$5.25; jack, \$3.50; ties, 7 cents.

Block 5—To Austin & Nicholson, Sudbury; red and white pine, \$6.10; jack, \$5.10; ties, 7 cents.

H. S. 1,000—To H. A. Whalen; all timber, \$4; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

H. S. 1,002—To H. A. Whalen; all timber, \$4; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Mining locations in the Township of Strange—To Mackie & Taylor; tamarac and jack, \$3; ties, 4 cents.

District of Kenora.

A.—To A. Bishop & Company, Port Arthur; pine, \$7.60; jack and spruce, \$5; ties, 7 cents.

B. G. 1—To Rat Portage Lumber Company; red and white pine, \$3; jack, tamarac and spruce, \$2; ties, 4 cents.

B. G. 3—To Keewatin Lumber Company; white and red pine, \$4; spruce, tamarac and jack, \$2.50; ties, $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

B. G. 4—To Keewatin Lumber Company; red and white, \$4; spruce, tamarac and jack, \$2; ties, $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

B. G. 6—To Rat Portage Lumber Company; red and white, \$3.10; jack, \$2; ties, 4 cents.

B. G. 9—To Keewatin Lumber Company; red and white, \$2.75; jack, \$1; ties, 2 cents.

S. 1—Rat Portage Lumber Company; pine, \$4; spruce and tamarac, \$2; ties, 3 cents.

S. 24—To Rainy River Lumber Company; red and white, \$4; jack, \$2; ties, $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

S. 24a—To J. W. Shortt, Kenora; red and white, \$5.50; jack, \$4; tamarac, \$4.50; ties, 4 cents.

S. 28e—To Ernest Appleton, Rainy River; pine, \$8.50; tamarac and jack, \$6.50; spruce, \$5.50; ties, 5 cents.

S. 28w—To Ernest Appleton; pine, \$8.50; tamarac and jack, \$6.50; spruce, \$5; ties, 5 cents.

S. 41—To G. T. Lovering; white pine, \$10; red, \$7; jack, \$4; ties, 6 cents.

S. 42—To G. T. Lovering; white pine, \$9; red, \$6; jack, \$3; ties, 3 cents.

S. 43—To P. P. Elliott, Fort Frances; pine, \$5.75; jack, \$4.75; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Rainy River District.

G. 30n—To Rat Portage Lumber Company; pine, \$4.05; spruce, tamarac and jack, \$2.60; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 30s—To Rat Portage Lumber Company; pine, \$4.05; spruce, tamarac and jack, \$2.50; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 32w—To J. W. Shortt, Kenora; red and white pine, \$4.75; jack, \$3.50; tamarac, \$3.70; spruce, \$3; ties, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 34—To Lockhart & Company, Fort Frances; red and white pine, \$5.50; jack, tamarac and spruce, \$4; ties, 5 cents.

Sand Point Island, Rainy Lake—To Fort Frances Lumber Company; white pine, \$10.70; jack, \$6; spruce, \$6; tamarac and cedar, \$7; ties, 9 cents.

G. 70—To Northern Construction Company; pine, \$8.15; jack and other timber, \$6; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 72—To Fort Frances Lumber Company; pine, \$8.70; jack, \$5; spruce, \$4; tamarac, \$5.50; ties, 5 cents.

G. 73—To Northern Construction Company; pine, \$8.15; jack, \$6; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 74—To Northern Construction Company; pine, \$8.15; jack, \$6 ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 75—To Northern Construction Company; pine, \$8.15; jack, \$6; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 76—To Shelvin, Clark & Company, Rainy River; all timber, \$5.55; ties, 2 cents.

G. 77—To Northern Construction Company; pine, \$8.15; jack, \$6; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

G. 78—To P. P. Elliott, Fort Frances; pine, \$6.35; jack, \$4.25; tamarac, \$4.50; ties, 7 cents.

G. 79—To P. P. Elliott; pine, \$10.05; jack, \$7.10; tamarac, \$7.05; ties, $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

G. 80—To Rat Portage Lumber Company; pine, \$4; tamarac and jack, \$2.50; ties, 5 cents.

Berth 6—To W. J. Elliott, Thunder Bay; white and red, \$6.80; jack, \$4.55; ties, 7 cents.

Berth 7—To P. P. Elliott; pine, \$7.50; jack, \$5.55; ties, 7 cents.

Berth 8—To Fort Frances Lumber Company; white and red pine, \$9.30; jack, \$5; tamarac, \$6; ties, 8 cents.

Sudbury District.

Block 1—To Austin & Nicholson, Sudbury; red and white pine, \$6.10; jack, \$5.10; ties, 7 cents.

Block 2—To Austin & Nicholson; red and white, \$5.10; jack, \$4.10; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Algoma District.

Block 3—To Austin & Nicholson; red and white pine, \$5.10; jack, \$4.10; ties, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Block 4—To Austin & Nicholson; red and white, \$5.60; jack, \$4.60; ties, 6 cents.

Mississauga Forest Reserve.

The sale of timber in the Mississauga forest reserve resulted in six out of eight berths offered, being disposed of at good prices. The following sales were made:

Berth E, south half—James Munro, Pembroke; red pine, jack pine and spruce, \$8.55 per M.

North half—Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing; white pine, \$5.20; red pine, \$3.

Berth 1, north half—W. B. Russell, Toronto; white pine, \$10.55; red pine, jack pine and spruce, \$8.55 per M.

South half—Richard Fair; white pine, \$11.37; red, jack pine and spruce, \$8.55.

Berth J, north half—Booth & Shannon; white, \$5.10; red, \$3; jack pine and spruce, \$1.

South half—J. G. Forgie, Pembroke; white, \$10.55; red pine, jack, pine and spruce, \$8.55.

The north and south halves of Berth F were not sold.

PLANT GEORGE GORDON AND CACHE BAY



The above illustration will convey to our readers some idea of the immensity of the plant of George Gordon & Company, Limited, lumber manufacturers, Cache Bay, Ont. Until the first of September, 1909, this business was conducted by George Gordon & Company, Mr. George Gordon, M.P., having associated with him his brother, Mr. Robert W. Gordon and Mr. Robert Booth, of Pembroke, Ont. The new limited company, which took over the business on September 1st, has an authorized capital of \$750,000, and was made up by the amalgamation of George Gordon & Company and the Cache Bay Lumber Company, Limited.

The standing timber controlled by the new company will exceed two hundred millions in red and white pine. The limits on the Sturgeon river are the townships of Kelly and Davis; part of the township of Scadding, and berths 1 and 3 of McCarthy township. The limits on the Veuve river and its tributary waters are the townships of Awrey and Burwash, and part of the township of Hagar; and on Lake Nipissing the townships of Bertram and Latchford. The logs are driven down the Sturgeon and Veuve rivers, the former emptying into Lake Nipissing four miles east of the mill, and the latter about three miles west of the mill, being towed to the mill from the mouths of these rivers.

The lumber yard covers an area of 45 acres, and presents an imposing sight either from the water or from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which passes close by. The sawmill, which is modern in every respect, has a daily capacity of one hundred and ninety thousand feet of red and white pine lumber, and sixty-five thousand pieces of lath, besides pickets and box boards. The lumber from the mill is handled by a steam locomotive and high cars. There are between seven and eight miles of standard track in the yards.

A detailed description of the entire manufacturing plant will prove interesting to all engaged in the sawmill industry.

The boiler house, 42 x 50 feet, is equipped with six slide valve engines, made by the William Hamilton Company, Limited; two Waterous and four Butterfield & Dymont boilers; four Waterous steam pumps, two being for fire purposes and one for the boilers.

The sawmill proper is 150 feet long, the rear end 83 feet wide and the front 120 feet. The section containing the sorting table and trimmers adjoins the front section of the mill, and is 21 x 210 feet. The mill is equipped with one William Hamilton circular saw; one Wickes Bros.

gang; one Waterous, and one William Hamilton double-cut band mill, each equipped with steam feeds and setts; two setts of William Hamilton trimmers; two setts Waterous overhead slash saws; one Waterous and one William Hamilton lath mill; a Waterous and a William Hamilton edger.

The filing room at the top of the mill has a complete outfit of Covell filing room machinery.

A fine refuse burner, 30 x 110 feet, was erected at the mill this season.

The planing mill, 60 x 84 feet, is supplied with a full complement



Geo. Gordon, M.P., President and Gen. Mgr.
Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited



Thos. F. Strong, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Vice-President
Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited

OF COMPANY, LIMITED , ONT.



of modern machinery. The power is supplied by a 70 h.p. St. Paul engine, and the plant consists of one McGregor Gourlay shaper; one S. A. Woods Machine Company's 8-inch sticker; one Hespeler Machinery Company's 12-inch sticker; one S. A. Woods rip saw; one Berlin Machine Works' rip saw; one Connell & Dengler re-saw; one Berlin No. 52 matcher; one Berlin 30-inch surfacer; one S. A. Woods railroad cut-off saw; one Chatanooga boring machine for boring telephone cross arms.

The planing mill produces all kinds of dressed lumber, including flooring, ceiling, mouldings, siding, and telephone cross arms, which are furnished painted or unpainted.

The electric lighting for the entire place is supplied from the company's own lighting plant.

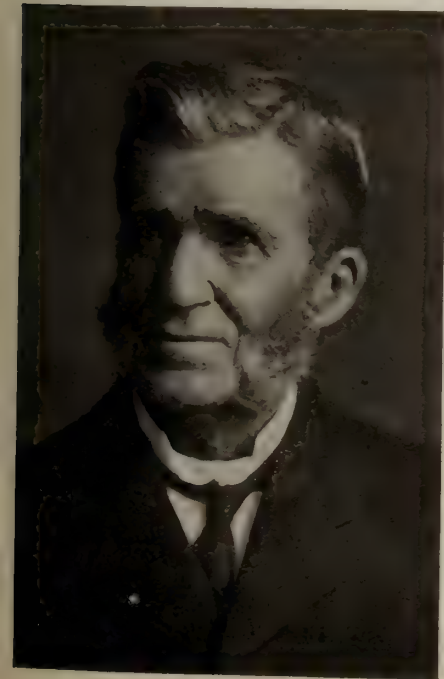
Mr. George Gordon, M.P. for the electoral district of Nipissing, is the general manager of this important industry. Mr. Gordon was born at Pakenham in 1865, and a few years later moved with his father to Pembroke, where he was educated in the Public and High schools. He chose lumbering as his life's occupation, and at the early age of sixteen started on his career. The next ten years found him with Messrs. Booth & Gordon, on the Kippewa. He then spent two years as a logging contractor for Messrs. John R. Booth and Robert Booth, and the subsequent four years he was with the late J. W. Munro, of Pembroke, two of which were spent in Bay City, Mich., superintending the cutting of the logs. Soon afterwards he associated himself with Messrs. Robert Booth and R. W. Gordon in the firm of George Gordon & Company, at Cache Bay, with which business he has ever since been identified.

In the Dominion election contest of 1904 Mr. Gordon was selected as the standard bearer for the Conservative party in Nipissing, but was defeated by Mr. C. A. McCool. In 1908, however, Mr. Gordon was again unanimously selected to contest the riding, and was successful in being returned to Parliament by defeating Mr. McCool in a spirited contest.

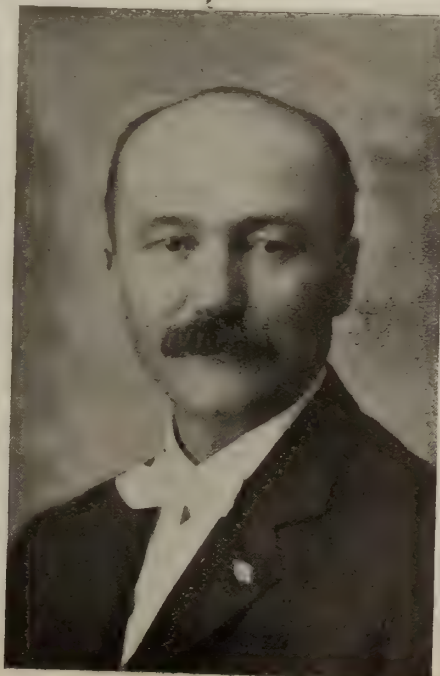
In addition to his large interests at Cache Bay, Mr. Gordon is also director of the following companies, Cache Bay Lumber Company, Limited, the Lovering Lumber Company, Limited, of Toronto; the Temagami Lumber Company, Limited, of Orillia; the Strong Lumber Company, Limited, of Orillia; the A. J. Young Company, Limited, wholesale grocers and provision merchants, of North Bay and Sudbury; Cochrane Hardware Company, Limited, Sudbury; the Gordon Development Company, Limited, of British Columbia; and a stockholder in the Cavanish Lumber Company, Limited, of Lakefield.

Associated with the new firm of George Gordon & Company, Limited, are some of the foremost lumbermen of Canada and the United States. The officers are: Mr. George Gordon, M.P., president and general manager; Mr. Thos. F. Strong, Ogdensburg, N.Y., vice-president; Mr. Henry J. Bartlett, of Orillia, treasurer, and Messrs. Robert Booth, Pembroke; R. W. Gordon, Pembroke, and J. D. McLaurin, of New York, directors.

Mr. Thomas F. Strong, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., vice-president of the company, is a captain in the lumber industry across the border. Mr. Strong was born in that great lumber centre, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856,



Robert J. Booth, Pembroke, Director Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited.



R. W. Gordon, Pembroke, Director Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited.



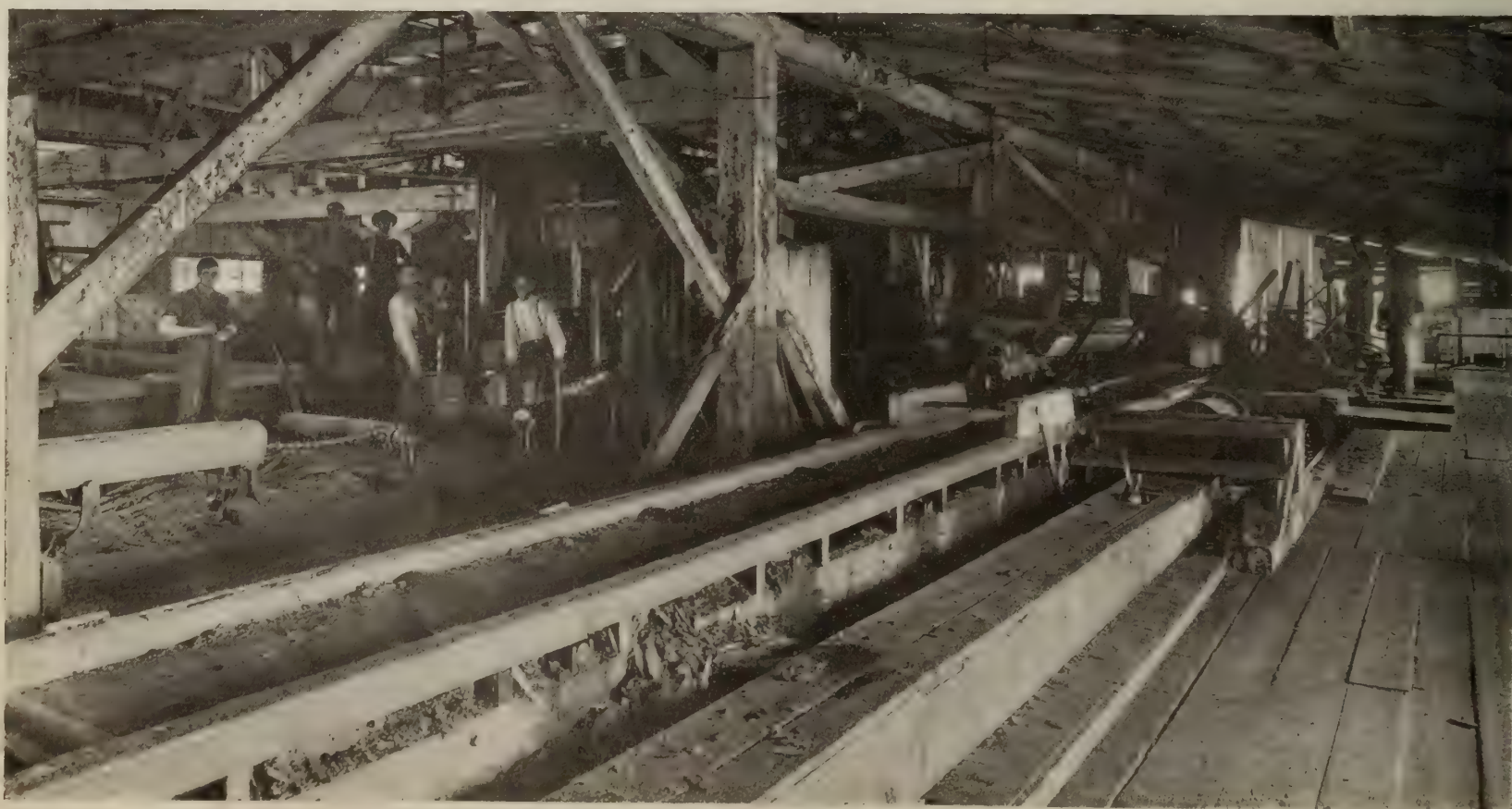
The Saw Mill—Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.

and has spent most of his life, over 34 years, with the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, at Ogdensburg. Since Mr. Tibbetts' death, in 1908, he has been general manager of the company, the executive committee of the board of directors being: Mr. Thomas F. Strong, general manager, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Mr. James D. McLaurin, treasurer, New York; Mr. Henry J. Bartlett, Canadian general manager, Orillia, Ont. The Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company commenced business in Ogdensburg, N.Y., in 1856, and is therefore one of the very few companies which have been in existence over fifty years.

Outside of the Skillings and Gordon companies, Mr. Strong is con-

nected with the following business concerns: President of the Marine Transportation Company, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; director of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, Montreal; vice-president of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited, Lakefield, Ont.; director of the Temagami Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont.; president of the Strong Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont.

Mr. H. J. Bartlett, of Orillia, treasurer of George Gordon & Company, Limited, is another busy man in the lumber world. He is director and Canadian manager of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company; vice-president of the Lovering Lumber Company, Limited; mana-



Interior of Saw Mill—Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.



The Planing Mill—Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.

ger of the Strong Lumber Company, Limited; treasurer of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited, and treasurer of the Temagami Lumber Company. The fact that Mr. Bartlett is slated for so many treasurer ships would indicate that those associated with him have supreme confidence in his financial ability.

James D. McLaurin, of New York, treasurer of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, is one of the many brainy and enterprising Canadians occupying high positions in the industrial life of the American Republic. Mr. McLaurin began business with McLaurin & Blackburn, of East Templeton, Que., in 1877. Three years later he joined the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company. He spent seven years in the Burlington branch, and three years in Boston. In 1890 he went to the New York office as manager, and has since been appointed director of the company, and treasurer of the corporation. That he has very extensive interests is shown in his connection with the fol-

lowing companies: Director of George Gordon & Company, Limited; stockholder in the Strong Lumber Company; director of the Cavendish Lumber Company; stockholder in the Temagami Lumber Company; vice-president of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company; and director of the Marine Transportation Company, of Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Mr. R. W. Gordon, of Pembroke, in addition to being a director of this company, is largely interested in industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country. He is secretary-treasurer of the Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke; director of the Pembroke Milling Company; vice-president of A. J. Young, Limited, of North Bay and Sudbury; director of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Toronto; second vice-president of the Cobalt Silver Queen Mining Company; president of the National Cobalt Mining Company; and director of the Pembroke Southern Railway, which is now under control of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The company is fortunate in having as one of its directors Mr. Robert



General View of Logs and Saw Mill—Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.



Jas. D. McLaurin, New York, Director Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited.



Geo. A. Swayze, New York, a Stockholder in Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited.



M. P. Kinsella, Ottawa, a Stockholder in Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited.

Booth, of Pembroke, a pioneer among Canadian lumbermen. His friends say of him that when it comes to knowing the history of the lumber industry in Canada, Mr. Booth is a veritable encyclopædia. He seems to know almost every foot of timber land between Ottawa and the Soo, and coupled with this knowledge he is a shrewd and far-seeing financier. Mr. Booth was born about seventy years ago in the Eastern Townships, Quebec province. For forty years he served as superintendent for Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, during which time the foundations for the

large and prosperous enterprise at the Chaudiere Falls were securely laid. In addition to being a director of George Gordon & Company, Limited, Mr. Booth is also president of A. J. Young, Limited, wholesale grocers, of North Bay and Sudbury; senior partner of Booth & Shannon, lumber manufacturers, Biscotasing; of the Larchwood Lumber Company, Larchwood; and of Booth & Ostrom, Pembroke; director of the Temagami Lumber Company; Cache Bay Lumber Company, Limited; Strong Lumber Company, Limited; shareholder in the Cavendish Lumber Com-



View in the Lumber Yards—Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.

pany, Limited, and a director of the Gordon Development Company, Limited, of British Columbia.

Mr. M. P. Kinsella, of Ottawa, is manager of the Ottawa branch of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company. He is also a stockholder in George Gordon & Company, Limited; the Strong Lumber Company, Limited, and the Cavendish Lumber Company, Limited.

Mr. George A. Swayze, wholesale lumberman, of New York, has large lumber and financial interests. He has been in the lumber business for the past 22 years, during 14 of which he has been connected with the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, of which he is now the export agent; he is a leading stockholder in George Gordon & Company, Limited; trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, of Middletown, N.Y.; and he is also prominently identified with the Empire Trust Company, 42 Broadway, New York.

Cache Bay, where the mill, yards, offices and general store of George Gordon & Company, Limited, are situated, is a town of about 1,400 inhabitants, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 26 miles west of North Bay, in the District of Nipissing. The name of the place was derived from Cache (French), which means hidden. This bay is an arm of Lake Nipissing extending in about six miles from the lake, and is the best and safest harbor on the lake.

Setting and Balancing Knives.

One who has had occasion to set the knives on a cutter-head will be surprised at the many ways in which they can be set wrong.

I saw, recently, a man "cutting and trying" with dividers on a machine. As soon as they are slightly worn the adjustable bed planers get so much lost motion that the index is not reliable. The most satisfactory and quickest way is to have a templet precisely one inch thick. Lay this on the bed-plate, and set each knife by bringing it down on the templet. With the index set at one inch the space will be true for one inch and for other spaces above and below.

Along with the setting comes the insistent problem of "balancing," and here we find something that is obvious, that can be proved by mathematics, and yet is not true. Knives of equal weight at rest would seem to be of equal weight in motion, but they are not.

If you will see that your knives are of equal weight by the balances, then of equal dimension in every part, you will have a smooth motion that will give a good surface, prevent hot boxes and prolong the life of your mill.—Exchange.

The best time for fighting a forest fire is at evening or in the early morning. During the middle of the day while the sun is high, and more or less wind prevails, the men work at a disadvantage, and as a rule cannot accomplish much in the way of checking the spread of the flames. But at nightfall when the air is still, and in the early morning before sunrise, when the ground and vegetation are damp with dew, the fires burn slowly, and make little or no progress. If attacked vigorously then the flames can be easily controlled along the outer edges of the burned area, and the fire thus prevented from spreading. For this reason the more intelligent and efficient fire wardens keep their men on duty day and night, and do not allow them to leave the place. Blankets and food are sent into them, and so no valuable time is lost in going to distant boarding houses for meals or lodging.

Hoo-Hoo Abolishes Use of Intoxicants.

One of the most important events at the recent annual meeting of Hoo-Hoo at Hot Springs, Ark., was the passage of a resolution to the effect that in future no person under the influence of liquor shall be eligible as a candidate for admission to Hoo-Hoo, and that intoxicating liquors should not be dispensed during the exercises or at subsequent sessions "on the roof." This step has been under consideration for several years and has been favored and promoted by business men, who believe that it will result in much benefit to the order. The endeavor of those responsible for the movement, is to place the order high above all possibility of reproach. The order will gain in dignity and usefulness by this move. It will gain in membership and its objects and ideals are certain to be benefitted.

A Shanghai report to the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department states that railway sleepers are in great demand, but hitherto the Chinese have demanded hardwood, and a very large quantity has been received from Australia. But if cedar, spruce or tamarack could be laid down in China at reasonable rates, a good market can be established, as well as for telegraph poles to order. One of the great disadvantages of doing trade with China is that they insist on seeing the article itself and make up their minds accordingly. The shipper should have a good reliable firm in China to represent him, with a good warehouse, or as it is called in China Godown accommodation.

Seven hundred billion matches a year are consumed by smokers in America.

Miscellaneous Statistics of the Lumber Trade.

Imports of manufactured and unmanufactured wood from Canada to British South Africa amounted in value in 1908 to £24,720, against £35,881 in 1907, a decrease of £11,161.

During the year ending March 31, 1909, Trinidad and Tobago imported timber valued at £45,014, of which the United States' share was £32,425, and Canada's £6,724. In the previous year the imports from Canada were valued at £9,385.

Imports of wood into South Africa for the five months ending May 31, during 1908 and 1909, were as follows:

Wood ceiling and flooring	£58,395	£53,912
Wood (planed and grooved)	37,676	37,947
Wood (manufactured)	88,993	77,733

Exports of forest products from Canada during July, 1909, amounted in value as follows:

Exports	July.	7 Months.
1909	\$5,935,277	\$20,901,088
1908	4,841,209	18,293,238
1907	5,896,013	20,768,205

The lumber trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, as shown in the latest customs returns, amounted to 139,702 pounds. Shingles, hoops, shooks and staves, puncheons and casks were included under this head. Of spruce, white pine and hemlock, the importation from Canada was greater than from the United States by 12,789 pounds; the amounts from each country being 41,931 pounds and 29,142 pounds, respectively.

The apple barrel trade is reported slow at Chatham, Ont. A representative of the Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited, reports that, "the fall trade is not opening up as well as expected, the demand for apple barrel stock being comparatively light. The general trade throughout the country, however, has improved considerably, and we believe it will continue to improve for the balance of the year."

Imports of forest products into Canada during July, 1909, were valued at \$708,300, and for the four months ending with July, at \$2,774,216.

In some instances, in the United States, Canada, Sweden and Norway, pulp wood production has really been established as an adjunct to lumbering and sawmill operations rather than as a separate industry. This has been found an especially satisfactory system in Finland, where within the past two or three years several new pulp mills have been erected with the primary object of utilizing the waste material of the sawmills. The principle involved is capable of indefinite extension.—The World's Paper Trade Review.

Publications.

"Hardwood Record," of Chicago, has published an attractive book entitled "Oak Flooring," being an outline of correct methods of manufacturing, handling, laying and finishing, with an analysis of widths, thicknesses and grades. The book is daintily prepared, with a half-tone illustration upon the front cover, and tinted art paper for the text. The author is Mr. Henry H. Gibson, editor of "Hardwood Record," who is to be commended for having included so much useful information within so small a compass. The leading oak manufacturers of the United States have approved the book and purchased 10,000 copies, which will be distributed free of charge. Anyone wishing for a copy can obtain it by addressing the Book Department, "Hardwood Record," 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, and enclosing 10 cents in 2-cent postage stamps.

Wm. Rider & Son, Limited, 164 Aldergate street, London, E.C., publishers of the "Timber Trades Journal," have favored the "Canada Lumberman" with a copy of the latest edition of their "List of Shipping Marks on Sawn and Planed Timber." The list is published in book form and is arranged in good systematic order so as to be of the utmost service. The Canadian and American section has been enlarged and the book has been carefully revised and corrected throughout. The "List" is notable for its completeness, which has been made possible only by securing information from all shippers, agents and others. In addition to a list of marks, the book contains a list of agents and brokers in the United Kingdom, the Continent and colonies, for shippers of wood goods, an index to the shippers and their agents, and a number of useful maps and charts of timber ports and loading places on the Continent.

A United States lumber journal soliloquizing upon the result of the long tariff campaign says: "It now looks very much as though lumbermen must more actively interest themselves in legislation and the administration of public affairs, if they are to escape the continued enactment of obnoxious and harmful legislation either at Washington or their own State capitals."

Canadian Snark of the Universe

**W. A. Hadley of Chatham, Ont., Unanimously
Elected by Hoo-Hoo—A Well-Deserved Honor**

The election of W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., to the position of Snark of the Universe, by a unanimous vote, at the recent meeting of Hoo-Hoo in Hot Springs, Ark., was an honor to Mr. Hadley which he well deserved and which he will carry with credit. Mr. Hadley was elected Bojum of the Supreme Nine at the meeting held at Atlantic City, N.J., and Senior Hoo-Hoo in 1908 at Chicago. He had previously been honored in his own territory with the position of Vicegerent Snark for Eastern Canada, in which position he gave most satisfactory service to the interests of the Order. In his new position he will enlarge the sphere of influence of Hoo-Hoo in Canada, and it is felt that he is just the man for the place at this period of the Order's growth in Canadian territory.

W. A. Hadley was born in Chatham, Ont., on the 28th of July, 1868, it being recorded that he first saw the light where the factory of the S. A. Hadley Lumber Company has its present domicile. Sylvester Hadley, his father, was born at Pickering, Ont., and his mother was born in historic Inverness, Scotland. The father was one of the early settlers in Chatham, founding the first lumber business in the town. W. A. Hadley, the subject of our sketch, was educated in the public and high schools of Chatham, and determined to be a lawyer, taking up the study with a view to following the profession. Subsequently he changed



W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., Snark of the Universe.

his mind and entered his father's office, settling down to the lumber business and mastering it in all of its details. His father died in November, 1892, and a joint stock company was formed to carry on the business, under the name of the S. A. Hadley Lumber Company, Limited, Mr. W. A. Hadley being elected secretary and treasurer of the company. His two brothers, Joseph and Charles Hadley, are also identified with him in the conduct of its affairs. The company do a large wholesale business, and are also manufacturers of interior finish and fixtures with a growing trade in all parts of Canada, and with the products of their factories to be found in every province.

W. A. Hadley is an Odd-Fellow and a Mason, in addition to being a Hoo-Hoo. Several years ago he was elected a member of the Board of Trade. He is a married man, his wife being the daughter of Simon Fraser, deceased, one of the best known lumbermen of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have two sons, and the new Snark of the Universe is proud of his promising offspring. The Hoo-Hoo of Canada are proud of the honor conferred upon Mr. Hadley, and feel that he will give a fine account of his stewardship as the head of the Order.

The proceedings which led to the election of Mr. Hadley as Snark of the Universe were opened by A. C. Ramsey, on behalf of the State of Arkansas, who when called upon to present that State's candidate for the office, said:

"Speaking for Arkansas proper, we have no candidate. As far as Hoo-Hoo is concerned we have a candidate, a man of the North. This gentleman needs no introduction from Hoo-Hoo. He is a worker in the ranks, a member of the Supreme Nine and eminently fitted for the office to which we are about to nominate him. I desire to place in nomination

for the office of Supreme Snark of the Universe William A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ontario.

Mr. Harry J. Miller, representing the State of Washington, seconded the nomination and paid a high tribute to Mr. Hadley's character. The nominations were then closed by unanimous vote and Mr. Hadley declared elected.

After being escorted to the chair, Mr. Hadley said: "To say that this is the proudest moment of my life would not be expressing what I feel from the bottom of my heart. I have not the words at my command to thank you for the great honor that you have conferred upon me to-day. It makes me feel that there is in this life something in the brotherhood of man that appeals to all of us and in this world there is nothing more that we can accomplish than making true and lasting friends, and I hope I have made friends of all whom I have had the honor and pleasure of meeting at the several annual meetings that I have attended. I do not know that I can come up to so many good qualities that have been mentioned by my mover and seconder just at this moment, but I can say this: That this order will have during the next twelve months the very best of my feeble efforts toward promoting its continued success and prosperity.

I want just now, while on my feet, to tell you something that has been very dear to my heart ever since I have had the pleasure of attending any annual meetings, and that is this: That I have always wanted to have the privilege of extending an invitation to the members of this great order to hold at least one of their annual meetings in Canada, but up until a few days before I left home I did not know how this could be brought about, but I am pleased to tell you that I have had some correspondence with brethren of Winnipeg and they have asked me to tell you that they hope to hold in 1912 an International World's Fair. This proposition is having the hearty support of all the lumbermen, not only in the Canadian Northwest, but of British Columbia, where there are a great many members of this order. They expect to have one week during this world's Fair for a lumbermen's week and they desire me to intimate to you that at the proper time an invitation will be forthcoming to this order that the annual meeting be held in that great city in 1912. Perhaps you do not know—all of you—that Winnipeg in Canada is considered the Chicago of the Northwest. It is the gateway of magnificent progress in making such rapid strides in upbuilding the great nation we hope to have in the not very distant future. I do not want to take up too much of your time, but simply to say that from the very bottom of my heart I thank you."

The complete list of officers elected was as follows: Snark, W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Geo. W. Hoag, Spokane, Wash.; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. C. McGrath, Little Rock, Ark.; Bojum, H. W. Hogan, San Francisco; Scrivenoter, James S. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.; Jabberwock, David W. Richardson, Dover, N.C.; Custodian, Robert Carpenter, New Orleans, La.; Arcanoper, F. L. Johnson, jr, Chicago; Gurdon, C. P. Ives, Baldwin, Kan.

Personal Mention.

Mr. W. F. Klugkist, of Montreal, is making a business trip through western Ontario and is also taking in Cleveland and Buffalo.

Mr. Ed. Ouellette, of the Tourville Lumber Company, is at the company's mill at Louisville, Que., on a tour of inspection, and is also superintending some repairs to the mill.

Mr. Geo. C. Goodfellow is at present on a trip through British Columbia, and incidentally will take in the Seattle Exhibition. Mr. Goodfellow expects to place a quantity of hardwood flooring in the West, where this product is in good demand. He is also buying British Columbia shingles for the Ontario trade.

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of the firm of Mason, Gordon & Company, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, is on his way home from Edmonton. While in that city Mr. Gordon secured a large order for fir from Messrs. Foley, Walsh & Stewart, to be used in the construction work of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will be supplied through the Vancouver office of his firm.

Mr. C. D. TenEyck, who has long been the general sales agent for E. C. Atkins & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and Hamilton, Ont., has resigned his position to join the American Fork & Hoe Company, of Cleveland, as general sales representative for the United States and Canada. Mr. TenEyck has represented the E. C. Atkins & Company for the past five years, and is most widely and favorably known to the jobber, hardware dealer and the large mill trade, using that type of product. He has made many warm friends among his customers, who regret his leaving, and naturally cannot but congratulate him on the splendid position which he has been elected to fill. E. C. Atkins & Company have appointed Mr. F. J. Klingensmith, formerly superintendent of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, as their representative, to the large mill interests around the Georgian Bay. Mr. C. R. Hubbard continues to represent them in southern Ontario, and Mr. A. D. Cantin, residing in Montreal, representing them in the Province of Quebec; their British Columbia representative being W. C. Birdsall, of Vancouver.

THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO., LIMITED
Toronto

Make the Finest Inserted Tooth Saws
for Winter Cutting
and
Can Save You Money

REFERENCES—Customers who have been using
Burns Saws for a quarter of a century.

If you intend to buy a new saw—either inserted
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Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce
LUMBER

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Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

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for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B.C., and Harrison River, B.C.

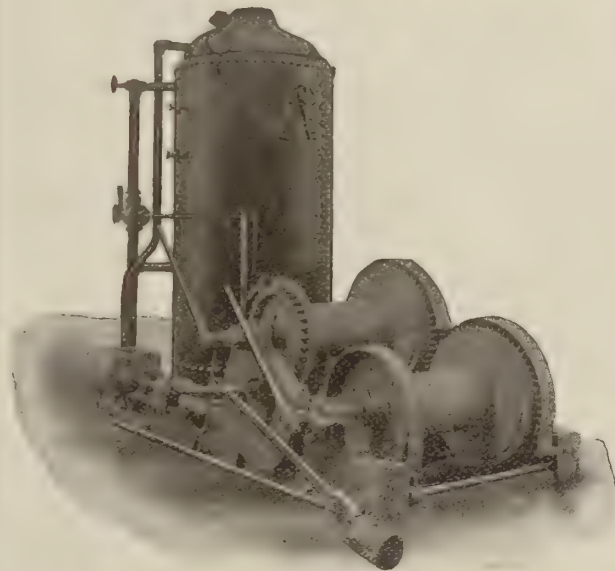
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The "MIDLAND"

Hoisting
Engine

is unsur-
passed.

Catalogue
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request



The Canada Iron Corporation Ltd.

Successors to

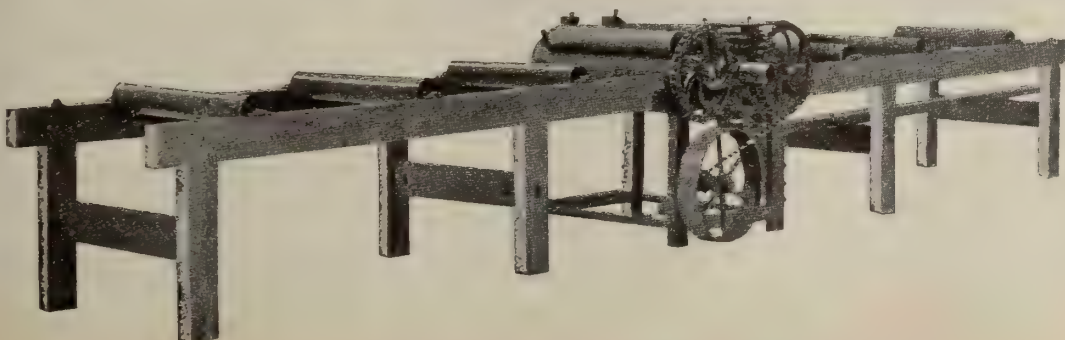
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MIDLAND P. O. BOX 425 ONTARIO

We make them: WHAT? The Eclipse Double Edger, etc.

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

Did it ever occur to you that our prices on Clapboard Machinery are just one-half the price of others. Capacity of each machine over 4,000 boards per day



STOP: I am the most Perfect Acting and Reliable Double Edger upon
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Eclipse Clapboard Planers and Trimmers.
Eclipse Automatic Shingle Machines.
Eclipse Board Planers.

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Prices and Catalogues cheerfully
given on application.

SLEEPER & AKHURST
Coaticook, Que.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—4-4 CLEAR BOAT CEDAR FOR boat building; in large or small quantities. H. E. GIDLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 20

Wanted

FIVE CARS ELM COFFINSTOCK. APPLY Box 825 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

WHITE CEDAR OR JUNIPER LOGS OR lumber in large quantities. Address P.O. Box 986, New Orleans, La. 19

Wanted

WILL PAY GOOD CASH PRICE FOR 1" Coffin Elm, 1 1/2" 2" and 3" Mill Run Elm. Box 830, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 25

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber 3x6 and 8-18, and 3x10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO 11

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 500 M. 4x4x6" & up wide, No. 3 Barn, averaging 10" wide, 10 to 16" long.

500 M. 5/4 x 6" & up wide—same specification.

For delivery within L/L New York.

1 million ft. of Pine Box, 10" x 6, 35% 10 & 12." Balance 7, 8 & 9". At least 60% 16, rough or D. 2 S. for delivery upon a N. Y. N. H. & H.R.R. rate of freight.

Only delivered prices to be considered.

THE KNOTT, SAMPSON LUMBER CO., 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. 19

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

SPRUCE, 9 cars 2x4, dry, well cut, good stuff. Basket Bottoms, 5 cars 5x5x13 1/2 Burks Falls rate, special price to quick buyers. Address GAGE-HARRISON LUMBER & SHOOK CO., Burlington, Ont. 20

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 11

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles

10 cars Clears "

140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine

40 M ft. 3/4" Basswood C. & B.

40 M ft. 3/4" Elm C. & B.

30 M ft. 5/8" B. A-h C. & B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,

538 Board of Trade, Montreal

For Sale Hemlock Timber

at Parry Sound, Ont

About 150,000 feet B. M. 10 x 12 and 130,000 feet B. M. 12 x 12 all 22 feet and up for immediate shipment either by water or rail.

For prices and other information apply to,
MASON GORDON & CO.,
80 St. Francis Xavier St.,
Montreal, Que. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Second Hand Engines For Sale

1—Brown Engine 20 1/2 x 54 62 R. P. M. 300 H. P. 16 x 3 1/4" fly-wheel, complete with Bulkley Siphon Condenser and usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R. P. M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 10 1/2 x 30 80 R. P. M. 47 H. P. 8 x 4 1/2" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24 84 R. P. M. 10 x 16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

Apply for prices etc.

CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills P.Q. 11

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

2 refitted No. 1 Lane, L.H. three block sawmills
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 nearly new 16" carriage for No. 1 sawmill
1 refitted 12" x 16" twin engine steam feed
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
2 new edgers, 3-16" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted upright swing shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 nearly new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
5 nearly new adjustable shingle packers
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 refitted self-feed lath machine
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20" semiportable fire box boiler
1 44"x18" semiportable fire box boiler
3 36"x13" semiportable fire box boilers
1 60"x17" horizontal tubular boiler
1 60"x16" horizontal tubular boiler
1 60"x13" horizontal tubular boiler
1 54"x14" horizontal tubular boiler
2 50"x14" horizontal tubular boilers
1 48"x15" horizontal tubular boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 12"x30" R. or L.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 12"x28" R. or L.H. Corliss automatic engine
1 10"x24" L. H. Brown automatic engine
1 9"x24" R.H. Wheelock automatic engine
1 8"x24" R.H. Brown automatic engine
1 8"x24" L.H. Wheelock automatic engine
1 16"x24" L. H. horizontal rocking valve engine
1 12"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11 1/2"x14" L.H. horizontal slide valve engine
1 11"x15" C.C. horizontal slide valve engine

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum reversible hoisting engine with or without boiler
1 6 1/2"x8" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist with boiler
2 6 1/2"x8" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engines without boilers
1 5"x7" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

Mill Frame For Sale

MILL FRAME FOR SALE, IN GOOD CON- dition, 110 x 40 ft. heavy timbers 8 x 8, 10 x 10 and 12 x 16, suitable for saw mill, planing mill or large factory. Apply to 512 Dickson St Peterborough Ont. 22

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 11

For Sale

MACHINERY IN SAW AND PLANING Mill, formerly operated by Jas. H. Sanderson, offered as a whole or any part thereof. Most of this machinery is as good as new.

1 15 x 14 Ideal engine
1 11 x 12 Ideal engine
3 36" x 20" boilers complete, with fronts, grates, stocks, water backs, etc.
1 6" x 4" x 10" Canton Pump
1 Dumont belt driven pump
1 Log jack complete, with gear drive, chain, etc.
1 Rotary husk with 3 15/16 arbor (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 2 arm steam log loader (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 32" 4 block carriage complete with set works (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 8" x 42" steam feed, complete (Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co.)
1 Friction nigger
1 5 saw slasher, 28" saws
1 24" double surfacer and matcher (McGregor Gourlay Co.)
1 No 664 circular resaw (Goldie and McCulloch)
1 10" Moulder
1 endless bead single surfacer (Frank)
1 pony sticker

Also Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, Piping and other equipment.

Apply

PRINCE ALBERT LUMBER CO. LTD.
Prince Albert, Sask.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

EXPERIENCED LUMBER SHIPPER wants position to ship by thousand or on salary. Well posted Canadian and British shipments. Box 820, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

Position Wanted

COMPETENT LUMBER INSPECTOR OF wide experience wants opening as yard foreman or inspector. Might arrange to buy on commission for responsible firm. Seeks change so as to reduce travelling and be more at home. Box 832, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR AS shipper with British Columbia lumber or logging firm. I have had three and a half years experience in Canadian Chartered Bank and I am now office manager and shipper of large furniture manufacturing company. Will supply recommendation letters if requested. Apply to Box 839 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

Situation Wanted

BY LUMBER ACCOUNTANT OF THIRTEEN years experience in wholesale and manufacturing offices. Past eight years in charge of office; now employed in that capacity by large pine mill and chartered railroad. Would like to make nominal investment as an item of permanency. Box 824, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED BAND SAWYER FOR Ontario lumber mills a good position for the right man. Write stating particulars to Box 833, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 20

WANTED GOOD PRACTICAL MAN TO take full charge, as yard foreman in retail lumber yard, also the unloading of cars, keeping stock in order, supplying material to planing mill and to take full charge of filling orders and delivering. Must understand sash, doors, mouldings and everything in wood in the building line. Must be young, strong and a hustler, and have the ability to handle men. A good steady position and good wages for the right man. Apply to M. Mc KINNON, Box 337, Cobalt, Ont. 11

COMPETENT SALESMAN WHO KNOWS Western Ontario trade to sell millstock—lumber, shingles, etc. State salary. Good references required. Apply Box 569, Lindsay Ont. 20

Wanted

MACHINE AND BENCH HANDS WANTED for sash and door factory. Apply to H. A. CLEMENS CO., Limited, Guelph Ont. 19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SAWMILL, CAPACITY 20,000, AND 1,300 acres of timber in Parry Sound district. Situated on lake with navigable water to R.R. Scow, camp, etc., in connection. Apply Box 840, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

For Sale

Good Business Chance

PORTABLE SAWMILL IN GOOD SHAPE, latest improved, with 25 h.p. Engine, cable feed friction set works, inserted tooth saw, double edger slab saw, trucks, waggon, sleighs, also quantity of timber in the yard, also 50 acres of good clay loam, good building. Bargain. Will sell together or separate.

For particulars apply to Box 563 Newmarket, Ont. 11

FOR SALE—SMALL HARDWOOD MILL Well equipped. On Georgian Bay. Lumber sold for several years. A Bargain. For further particulars apply Box 844, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—PARRY SOUND DISTRICT. Saw Mill, capacity 15 to 20 M. 400 acres timber, 100 M logs at mill. Plenty of cheap timber convenient. Two miles to shipping point. Snap for quick buyer. Box 832, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

Timber, Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stables, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125 000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
C. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto,
Ont.

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST: fifty miles from Toronto; 1½ miles from rail-road station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Limit For Sale

30,000,000 FEET SPRUCE AND JACK Pine, good quality, 130 miles west of Edmonton on Macleod River and G.T.P. Splendid proposition—move quick, snap—wire or write 359 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 20

500 ACRES HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND for sale in Parry Sound, Ont., new mill; principally hemlock and birch, of finest quality, never culled. Good roads winter and summer. Timber easily operated. Terms part cash balance taken in lumber. Box 841 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C.P.R. near smart mill, land level. Particulars by addressing Box 838, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19-20-23-24

Investment Opportunity

INTEREST IN SECURING GOOD HOLD. ings of timber tributary to Lake Temiskaming is growing. Of course the reason is obvious—transportation facilities are good and the mines and towns of Temiskaming are growing apace, producing a market on the ground. We can show you why you will make money buying timber tributary to Haileybury and manufacturing it there. Write us. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Department, Haileybury, Board of Trade. 19

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. 40

Notice**Cancellation of Public Auction**

Re auction sale of the license to cut timber on the south-east quarter of the

Township of Foster

we hereby give notice that above sale has been cancelled.

MILLER, FERGUSON & HUNTER
Barristers, Toronto.

Valuable Timber Limits and Saw Mill For Sale

1. The timber lands formerly belonging to William McVicar in the County of Bruce consisting of upwards of eight thousand acres in the Township of St. Edmunds and Lindsay.

2. Timber Limit in the district of Algoma composed of Berth 11 containing 28 square miles.

3. Valuable Saw Mill in the Town of Port Elgin with harbor and railway connections. For particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS, vendors solicitors, Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Hamilton, Ont. 20

Saw Mill, Timber Lands and Lumber for Sale

THE ESTATE OF J. D. MCARTHUR Esquire, offers the following Parcels, all situated in the vicinity of South Lancaster, Ontario.

PARCEL ONE: SAW-MILL consisting of tin roofed building with circular saw trimmers, double edger, shingle machine and bolter, rip saw tables, planer for tonguing and grooving, lath mill, etc., lighted by electricity, light generated on the premises. Capacity 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber each ten hours with ample steam power. Good custom trade to the mill from surrounding district.

PARCEL TWO: About 1137 acres of freehold timber lands on which disinterested explorers make an estimate of over 36,000 saw-logs, principally Hardwood. The above limits are all on drivable streams and an average of not over 18 miles to the Mill pond.

PARCEL THREE: About two million feet of sawn lumber piled in the vicinity of the saw-mill consisting of maple, birch, ash, elm, pine, etc., etc. Also—2,000 cords of slab wood, and a large quantity of shingles.

Tenders for the above mentioned Parcels EN BLOC or separately will be received up till the FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1909. For further particulars address Mrs. J. D. McArthur, c/o The Estate of J. D. McArthur, South Lancaster, Ontario.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted by the vendors. 19

500 ACRES TIMBER LAND IN LAKE Township, Hastings County, Ontario, estimated four million timber. Over one million hemlock alone. Fine hard maple, gray elm, basswood, etc., and over six thousand cords of wood. Will sell very cheap. Snap for investor. Owner, care Cody Light Co., Detroit, Mich. 19

**Proposals**

THE CITY OF TORONTO, CANADA, WILL shortly call for tenders for Pole Line Supplies, including Poles, Crossarms, Pins, Braces, etc. For information apply ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, City Hall. 19

British Columbia Timber.

British Columbia has an area of 395,000 square miles, or 252,800,000 acres. Of this 82,000,000 acres are in forest and woodland, nearly one-third of the entire area of the province being in timber.

In 1907 the mills of British Columbia cut 846,000,000 feet of lumber, to say nothing of the lath and shingles they produced. The cut of 1907 was worth \$12,700,000. Figures relative to the cut of 1908 have not yet been entirely completed for publication, but the activity of the coast mills was such during last year that it is predicted the output of the province as a whole will be in excess of the product of the preceding year.

British Columbia is the home of the Douglas fir and the giant cedar; she has extensive forests of spruce and other woods and is one of the great centres of supply for the lumber demand of the world. In the years to come, declare foresters who have spent years in calculation relative to the consumption of timber and the visible supply, the world will have to fall back on British Columbia for its lumber. Incidentally they also predict that unless immediate steps are taken by this province to conserve the present standing timber and adopt the means of adequate reforestation there will be little standing timber in British Columbia when another half century has rolled around.

Mexico's Timber Development

The recent Pearson railroad purchases mark an epoch in the development of northern Mexico, and especially the district of Ciudad Juarez. The Pearson railway interests there now include the Chihuahua and Pacific line, extending 173 miles from the city of Chihuahua to Temossachic; the Sierra Madre & Pacific, a 32-mile line connecting Temossachic with the timbered district at Madera, and the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific, running 156 miles south-westerly from Ciudad Juarez to Terrazas. This new syndicate proposes to complete the 160-mile connecting link between Madera and Terrazas. When finished this road (Mexico Northwestern) will insure access to the timbered district, the mineral fields, and will provide new routes to markets for exports and imports.

Apple Butter for lumber camps

I am manufacturing and have for sale a high grade of apple butter which I guarantee to give satisfaction. It has already gained a wide reputation among all users.

Telephone in connection.

Thos. Chambers,
Dunedin Ontario

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer

163 Sparks St.,

Ottawa, Ont.

References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario

**Lumber Horses and Work Horses**

Our Specialty

A trial order solicited
Write us your requirements

References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
Herbert Smith, Manager

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

are in active demand wherever the finest saws are appreciated. They're just as perfect as money and brains can make them.

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A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

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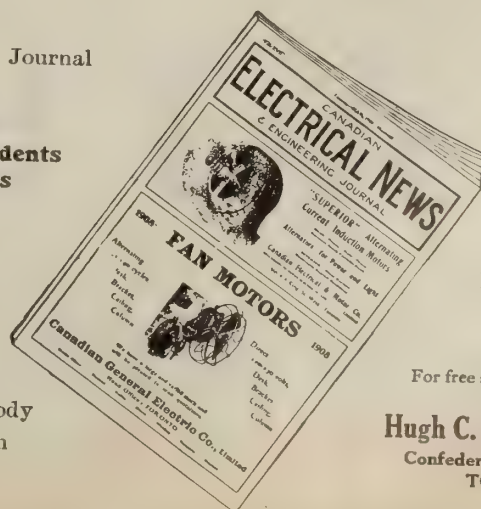
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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The past fortnight has seen an important improvement in the conditions of the white pine market throughout Ontario. Prices have gone up from \$6 to \$10 for the better grades. The lower grades, however, are still only in fair demand. The improved prices are the result of a shortage of the good ends. Trade in general is still quiet throughout the country districts. The British demand is reported to be improving extensively and to be taking large quantities of pine. The same is true of the market in the United States. British Columbia cedar shingles have fallen still further in price and are now quoted at \$4.05 for the XXXXX; \$3.35 for the XXXX; \$3 for the XXX, and \$2.05 for the XX cedars. The supply of shingles is still exceedingly plentiful and dealers are well loaded up with stocks.

The market for hardwoods has improved somewhat during the past week and orders have been coming in pretty nicely for practically all classes. American hardwoods have been in good demand, quarter-cut oak is selling well. The stocks of quarter-cut oak show signs of becoming scarce, and it is feared that there may be a shortage about the first of the year. English hardwoods are also holding up well, although basswood is rather discouraging. Plain oak is in good demand and prices are steady.

Reports from Ottawa indicate a continued period of quietness in the lumber trade. Business generally is steady but there is no great buoyancy. Prices, however, are well maintained and manufacturers really have no cause for complaint. The improvement in general trade conditions in the United States is helping to keep up the demand for lumber. Shipments to the English markets show a falling off as compared with last year, and the supplies available for export show no shortage. Prices are, if anything, a trifle lower than during the first of the month. Good grades of box board are selling at \$18. No. 2 white pine also has fallen off about 25 cents a thousand. Pine boards, lath and shingles are unchanged for most lines. 1½-inch white pine lath, first quality, is in better demand and selling at \$4 per thousand. The 1¾-inch variety is selling at 25 cents less. Tamarac of fair quality brings \$12 per thousand for the 1-inch mill run and \$15 to \$17 for 2-inch by 3-inch.

Eastern Canada.

There are strong indications that spruce lath will before long be selling at higher prices in New Brunswick. Enquiries are quite numerous and quotations are showing a tendency to advance. The supply of spruce lath on the market is also growing smaller, some St. John manufacturers having sold their whole stock as well as all they will cut during the rest of the present season. Sales are reported at \$2.80 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John, and in some cases a small advance on this price has been given. English spruce deals are steady. The freight rates have advanced slightly, being now 33s. 9d. per standard to the West Coast. The trade continues quiet with a gradual improvement. Reports indicate that stocks are growing smaller at the principal distributing centres of Great Britain, but this has not yet had any effect upon prices or demand. At St. John the stocks of "English" have increased during the last fortnight, amounting now to about 6,000,000 of superficial feet, for which the quotations are from \$14.50 to \$14.75 per thousand feet for specifications containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and wides.

The demand for spruce at Boston during September was not so extensive as had been expected and prices have become a little easier in some cases. Frames 9-inch and under have been selling at \$23, and

the general price asked is \$23.50. Random is only in moderate demand. The market is unsteady for stocks between 2x3 and 2x7. Strong dealers are holding up to \$21, but about the highest price offered is \$20.50. The prices of the larger sizes are not firm. Spruce boards are in only moderate demand. Matched spruce board, clipped, is quiet at from \$21.50 to \$23.50. A demand for all kinds of spruce has turned up at Buffalo, to supplant white pine. It is expected that a considerable quantity of this will come from Canada since the reduction of the tariff took place. Shingles are dull at Boston. Some of the Canadian manufacturers are still asking \$4 for the best cedar "extras," but United States manufacturers are selling at lower prices. Lath are very firm, with higher prices than a week ago. For 1½-inch the general price is \$4.10 to \$4.15. Some manufacturers are asking as high as \$5 and others \$4.25 to \$4.50. There is a fair demand for 1½-inch, with prices ranging from \$3.65 to \$3.75.

Western Canada

The logging situation in British Columbia shows little or no change. Fir logs show an upward tendency but are still cheap. The better run range from \$6.50 to \$9. The common or shingle run of cedar logs are plentiful and in only moderate demand, at from \$7 to \$8. The better run of cedar logs are rather scarce and are in good demand at from \$11 to \$13. It is expected that the good crops on the prairies and a probable decrease in production of logs during the wet weather, will strengthen the price of logs, so that within three or four months they will be selling at \$10 for a good camp run of fir logs. The lumber industry generally is experiencing fairly satisfactory business conditions. Prices are firm at the recently advanced figures. Several mills are reported to be enlarging their capacity, among them the Lamb-Watson Company and the Thompson River Lumber Company, at Kamloops. In the interior of the province there is great activity in the cutting of cedar posts, ties and telegraph poles.

Great Britain.

There is a more general tendency towards satisfaction with market conditions than has been noticeable for some time. Prices are fairly well maintained and there is a tendency to advance in the prices of useful sizes in deals, battens and all plain goods. There is an expectation that, on account of the Swedish strikes and the cholera in the White Sea district, there will shortly be a comparative shortage of stocks, and that by the end of the year further advances in prices may be looked for. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale, 3x11 second Montreal pine sold at £23 25s., and 9-inch at £18. Quebec spruce, 3x7 second, sold at £8 5s.

Reports from Liverpool indicate a decided improvement in the market, so extensive in fact that those who bought their stocks some time ago are now well pleased with their foresight. The spruce deal market continues firm and there is a strong tendency to advance in the prices of future deliveries. Shippers from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports are not pressing sales, being apparently contented to await the course of events. It is reported, however, that if a cargo of St. John, N.B., spruce deals were to be asked for, the price would be £8 5s. c.i.f. for the usual specifications, with a reservation as to time of delivery. Mirimachi shippers are firm and the sale of a large cargo to the Bristol Channel is reported at prices a little better than those just quoted.

United States.

Conditions generally continue promising and enquiries for all kinds and qualities of lumber are extensive. Many of these enquiries have re-

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

sulted in good sized orders. At Chicago white pine is in good demand with a steadily advancing price. It looks as though the prices of the upper grades of northern pine stocks would continue to advance. The market for fir, spruce and cedar at Chicago is improving, but still has rather a nervous tendency. Railroads, however, have sent out many enquiries for timbers. Spruce shop is selling well and B spruce siding is too scarce to fill the demand. The southern pine trade at Chicago is going along steadily with plenty of stocks offering and fairly good demand. Red cedar shingles have exhibited a slight tendency towards decline at Chicago. "Clears" are quoted at \$3.40 and "stars" at \$2.80, f.o.b. Chicago. It is expected, however, that prices will improve again as the number of cars in transit is small. White cedar shingles are selling fairly well with unchanged prices. Lath are also unchanged. The cooperative trade at Chicago is still suffering from a small demand and price cutting.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Preparing for the Crops.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—The lumber trade is passing through a period of quietness in the Ottawa valley. Dealers and manufacturers report steady business but in no instance is there any evidence of buoyancy. Fortunately for the maintenance of good prices, the large producers have the best reports on the market conditions. The salesman for J. R. Booth told the "Canada Lumberman" that the firm's business was very good and that if the trade was as good in other quarters there should be no cause for complaint. The tariff had not yet made any noticeable effect on sales to the United States, even in respect of shingles, which are the heaviest taxed. The improving tone of the trade on the other side is believed by the Booth people to be the cause of keeping up the demand for lumber. The local shippers to the English market assume that prices are weak over there and the trade dull. The export up to date is behind that of last year and there is no indication of a shortage of supply at the places of delivery.

Lumber has been selling a little lower than early in the month. The best box board commands about \$18, and No. 2 white pine lath has dropped 25 cents a thousand. The quotations of most lines of pine boards, lath and shingle, are regular and not likely to undergo any marked change. There is a better demand for 1½-inch first quality white pine lath than any of the other brands, and the prevailing figure is \$4 per thousand. The Shepard & Morse Company is turning out a considerable quantity. The 1⅜ sort sells at 25 cents less. A fair quality of tamarac is selling at \$12 per thousand. This is the one-inch mill run, while two-inch by three sells at from \$15 to \$17.

The lumber industry shows none of the signs of curtailment of cuts in the woods that were in evidence a year ago. Wages in 1908 were indefinite, too, running from \$16 to \$26 according to the merit the men showed after they had begun to work. Now, hands cannot be induced to leave the city except for a guaranteed wage. The figure of most companies is from \$24 to \$28 per month. Road cutters get the lower amount and nearly all the log makers, teamsters and rollers are paid \$28. Some hands sent by J. R. Booth to Eau Claire were hired as high as \$30. Graves, Bigwood & Company are sending gangs to Nairn Centre; Carney Lumber Company, to Massey; Pembroke Lumber Company, to Jocko and Rockcliffe; Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, to Wahnapiatae; Colonial Lumber Company, to North Temiskaming; and Northern Lumber Company, to North Bay. The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, are not hiring so many as usual nor giving out large contracts to jobbers, but the reason is because the company has a large quantity of logs ahead. News comes from Maniwaki that hiring has been more active there than in many seasons past, due, it is understood, to contracts placed by American companies.

Since the farm work in the Ottawa valley became slack the difficulty of securing men has disappeared. The firm wages, compared with a year ago, are an indication of the more extensive operations planned because nearly all the available men are being picked up.

There is no indication of low water hindering the movement of lumber before navigation closes. The river last year at this time was so low that Booth's lumber mill was not running in the day and most of the Eddy works were running only at half capacity. The Ottawa river was only 5½ feet deep at the foot of the Rideau locks, while to-day it is 10 feet.

The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, is concerned in a movement among the German population of High Falls, numbering 100 families, 26 miles up the Lievre river from Buckingham. The Germans are farmers who claim that the dam maintained by the mill owners is responsible for the flooding of their property every spring. The MacLarens keep the dam to operate the slide when the stream is low. The pastor of the German settlement, who is leading the action against the lumber concern, proposes to ask for heavy damages. The company

claims that the dam is necessary for its driving operations and that the real cause of the flooding of the farms is the freshets of the spring. A similar action 15 years ago failed against MacLaren & Ross.

The usefulness of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was attested by the successful conduct of the case against the G.T.R. and C.P.R. over the increased lumber tolls. At a luncheon the day of winding up the case, Mr. John Hendry, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. D. C. Cameron, of Winnipeg, spoke in glowing terms of the Association's achievement. The occasion also brought together the lumber kings from distant parts, and they got in closer touch with the officers of the Association. The investigation of the tariffs has been the chief work of the Association since it was formed and if it accomplished nothing else, this would have justified the organization. The Association may have another contest when the question of export rates comes to be ventilated. As stated elsewhere in this issue, the increases in the export rates have to be justified by the railway companies. Until all this is settled the lumbermen have no criticism to make of the outcome of the contest so far as it has been conducted. Mr. Gordon Edwards, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, told the "Canada Lumberman" that it was not the time yet to pass judgment on the matter. As to the working out of the tariff schedule to make a more favorable rate for lumber shipping, Mr. W. B. Bulling, the C.P.R.'s tariff expert, asserts that the task was gigantic and any improvements will be difficult to make.

From New Brunswick's Capital—Spruce Lath Stiffening.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 24.—The fortnight has been productive of many events of considerable interest in the lumber trade and industry. Particularly interesting are the preparations of local lumbermen in connection with their log operations during the coming winter, indicating as these preparations do, the prospects of trade as viewed by the man who saws the lumber. Generally speaking, the policy of local lumbermen seems to be to avoid loading up with raw material, at the same time having available enough logs to ensure a fair season's work next year. In short, it might be said that the line of operation followed will be much the same as was the case last winter and the winter before, when the total cut of cedar and spruce was about two-thirds of the quantity gotten out each winter for a long time previous. This conservative policy, while hardly indicative of a lack of confidence in the deal markets, might be said to mean a desire on the part of those most interested to be not too vitally interested in case the predictions regarding the future of spruce deal might prove too optimistic.

The prospects are that the present manufacturing season at the mills at St. John and on the St. John river, will be about the average. Of course, the mills at Fredericton and other up-river points will cease operations as soon as the river freezes, but the local mills will continue to run as usual until mid-December. It is doubtful if any of the mills will continue to run throughout the winter or even entirely through December.

The local market for spruce lath has shown considerable indication that higher prices will ere long rule in this line. Inquiries are becoming more insistent and it seems more difficult to obtain quotations at the prices which have been the rule. The supply of purchasable spruce lath seems to be diminishing and in several cases local manufacturers have disposed of all they have on hand and all they will saw throughout the remainder of the present manufacturing season. It is stated that sales of spruce lath have been made at \$2.80 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John, and that in some cases a slight advance on this figure has been asked and given.

The market for "English" spruce deals has shown no new features that might be applied in a general way. A slight advance in freight rates has taken place, the ruling figure at present being 33s. 9d. per standard to the West Coast. Trade in "English" is uniformly quiet, but with the general tone improving slowly from month to month. Reports from the chief distributing centres of Great Britain tell of lighter stocks of Canadian spruce and also of lighter receipts, and yet these circumstances have had no actual or tangible response so far as prices or even demand are concerned. Still there is at least no sign of a weakening; all the indications point in the opposite direction. Local stocks of "English" have augmented considerably since last writing. Local holdings in this line would total to a quantity in the vicinity of six millions of superficial feet. The present local value of "English" spruce deals, in a specification containing, say: 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, would range from \$14.50 to \$14.75 per thousand feet.

An incident unique in the history of the local lumber trade occurred a few days ago when a local woodworking concern had a large-type advertisement displayed in a local newspaper, which set forth their desire to buy pine lumber of good quality. Such is the scarcity of this wood that at times the local product is practically unobtainable. Very little is exported and any manufacturer who happens to get any pine logs is always sure of a good market for the product thereof. The local price of undressed "planers" at present is from \$52 to \$57 per thousand feet.

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Lumberman President for C. M. A.

John Hendry of Vancouver, Honored by the Association. — A Man of Varied Activities

The accompanying portrait is that of Mr. John Hendry, of Vancouver, B.C., the well known lumberman who was honored by being elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at its recent annual meeting at Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Hendry was born at Belledune, N.B. He commenced in the milling business there. In 1872 he left for the West, travelling on the Union Pacific (just then opened through to Sacramento), and by boat from San Francisco, and thence to British Columbia. After staying there for some time, Mr. Hendry went to the Red river, and was in Winnipeg in 1875. He did not find the timber there suitable, after being accustomed to the large trees of British Columbia, and so he returned to New Westminster, the city of Vancouver not being in existence at that time.

Mr. Hendry commenced in the sawmill business with the Royal City Planing Mills, which under his direction assumed large proportions.

In 1895 he formed a company which includes the Hastings Saw Mill, of Vancouver; the Royal City Mills, of New Westminster; the Royal City Mill, of Vancouver; and the Moodyville Mill, situated opposite Vancouver, on Burrard Inlet, these various concerns being now branches of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of which Mr. Hendry is president and general manager. Upwards of 2,000 men are on the pay-roll of this company, engaged in logging operations in British Columbia, in the operation of tow boats and railways, of which there are



John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C., New President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

about 40 miles; in the manufacture of lumber, and in the various sash and door and box factories, planing mills, etc. The lumber is shipped to all parts of the world, a large trade being carried on with the Northwest provinces.

Mr. Hendry has filled the offices of alderman and mayor for the city of New Westminster. He was a charter member and has been president of the Board of Trade. He has taken a deep interest in the growth and development of the city and British Columbia as a whole. His business interests are extensive, including the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company, with mines at Nicola, B.C., of which he is president; the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway, of which he was instrumental in the construction. He was proprietor of the Stave Lake Power Company, which is now merged into the Western Canada Power Company.

Mr. Hendry has been appointed a member of the Commission for the Conservation of the Natural Resources of Canada, in which he has always taken a deep interest. He has been a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for a number of years, and was provincial vice-president for British Columbia and vice-president of the Association for the last two years. He intends to devote a large part of his time to the affairs of the Association, and has made arrangements to get in touch with all the provincial branches in order to get a complete acquaintance with existing conditions.

Mr. Hendry is above all things a firm believer in Canada's future. By the wise and judicious handling of his many and varied interests he has himself been an important factor in the wonderful growth and development of the Pacific province. He is also president of the Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, and a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Disstons make Extensive Increase in their Plant.

Henry Disston & Sons, Quebec, have just completed the first of a group of new additions to their already large plant at Tacony. This latest addition is a complete machine shop, thoroughly modern in every detail. Its size and equipment is such that it can duplicate the largest machinery found anywhere in the 50-acre plant. The building is 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, and two storeys high. Comparatively little brick is used, the major portion of the walls being composed of glass framing, which makes the interior as bright as daylight in every corner.

The first floor is completely served with narrow gauge railway tracks—the latter connecting at the main entrance with a 40-foot railroad spur running lengthwise of the structure, a 10-ton electric crane lifts from truck and serves any machine on the first floor, or to the landing platforms of the second floor galleries.

The usual machine equipment of a complete modern plant is found within the four walls, planers, grinding machines, lathes, shapers, milling machines, drill presses, boring mills, etc., of the latest pattern are built by the best machine tool builders. The heavier machines are, of course, on foundations; the lighter machines are bolted to the concrete floor; while the array of lighter tools are placed in the galleries. The whole plant is operated with electric power, coming from a central station. Further economy is gained through running the various machines in groups. A Sturtevant heating and ventilating plant keeps the atmosphere clean and fresh, never permitting it to go below a temperature of seventy degrees, even when the thermometer outside registers zero.

Capping the full length of the roof is a large electric sign, six-foot letters forming "Disston Saws," which is visible at night for miles up and down the Delaware, New Jersey, and over Tacony.

Mr. M. G. Curran, general manager of the British America Mills & Timber Company, Limited, was in Toronto recently arranging eastern connections for his company. The British America Mills & Timber Company, Limited, have absorbed the Canadian interests of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, one of the best known firms in the United States. The British America Company will occupy the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company's former offices in the seventh floor of the Union Bank building, Winnipeg. This move is the result of the growth of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company's Canadian business, which necessitated the formation of a Canadian company with a Dominion charter and with head office at Winnipeg. Mr. S. H. Fullerton will be president; J. C. Cremer, secretary; Frank Geopel, treasurer, all of St. Louis, Mo., who hold similar offices with the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company. M. G. Curran will be vice-president and general manager at Winnipeg; there will also be other Canadian directors. The new company expects to operate very extensively in all western provinces, including Ontario.

A Creditable Display of Belting.

The Dominion Belting Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., made a creditable display at the Canadian National Exhibition of their well known "Maple Leaf" brand, stitched cotton duck belting, which they claim is the strongest, truest running, and most economical belt on the market. Being thoroughly waterproofed, it is equally good for indoor or outdoor work. "Maple Leaf" belting is made from the best quality of duck, specially woven to their own formula, and is machine folded; the sewing is done with a special strong twine, and is lock-stitched. "Maple Leaf" endless thresher belts, they claim, are superseding rubber, costing much less, and proving more durable. Any size belts can be made endless, on the large power machines used in the manufacture of "Maple Leaf" belting.

The company also manufacture "Maple Leaf" belt dressing, for keeping belts soft and pliable, preventing slipping, thus saving the consequent loss of power. This dressing is equally good for any kind of belting, leather, rubber, etc. The company are agents for the Jackson belt lacing machines, also for the "Crescent" belt plates and rivets, which, they claim, make the best joins, causing practically no friction in going over pulleys.

The Jury of Awards who examined the exhibits and rendered decisions on the saw displays at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash., had a very difficult job on its hands, as there was keen competition for first honors among the four firms exhibiting. The jury was composed of five men selected on account of their thorough knowledge of the general steel business. All of them might be called experts in their particular lines. Their deliberations required several days' time, and the result which awarded to Simonds saws the grand prize and to the other three an equal division of second prize, was based on careful tests of the saws.

A report from Vancouver states that on October 1st lower grades, dimension boards, shiplap, etc., are to advance \$1 a thousand.

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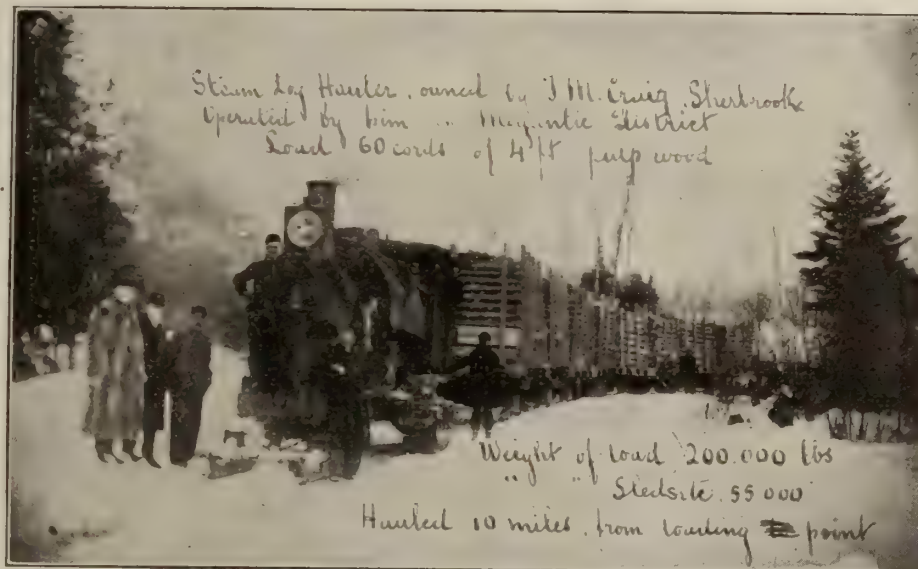
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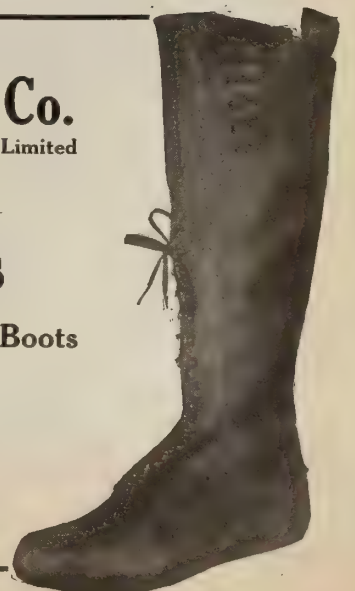
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Ottawa, Ontario

EDGINGS

Ontario.

Fire recently destroyed C. N. Clendenning's planing mill at Niagara Falls, Ont. \$25,000 worth of lumber and machinery were burnt.

The new box factory of Graves, Bigwood & Company at Byng Inlet, on Georgian bay, is in operation and is found to be of much service in working up lumber so short that it is not profitable to ship it any distance.

Edward O. Babcock, manager of the St. Catharines Wood & Supply Company, of Thorold, Ont., announces that plans have almost been completed for a new company to locate on the United States side of the river as a branch of the Thorold company.

It is estimated that the mills in the Georgian Bay district will cut 550,000,000 feet the present season. The Spanish Boom & Slide Company will handle a total of about 150,000,000 feet of logs. The season has been favorable for log rafting, as there was a good stage of water for driving purposes in the spring.

Tenders will be received by J. A. McDonald, purchasing agent for the Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont., until October 15th, for 40,000 lineal feet wharf timber, ash, elm, hemlock, tamarac or poplar, to be not less than twelve inches at large end, ten inches small end, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards; to be delivered at Kingston not later than January 1st, 1910.

The steamships "Kongo" and "India" have just discharged at Fort William, Ont., their cargoes of hemlock timber, and Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company report that these vessels will probably make two more trips each this fall, carrying similar cargoes. This timber will be used in connection with the other extensive improvements that are being made at Fort William and Port Arthur in order to facilitate the handling of the grain from the Northwest.

The sash and door factory belonging to Mr. John Donaldson, of Almonte, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Sept. 23 about midnight. Loss about \$7,000. The flames when noticed had gained considerable headway, and when the fire brigade arrived the structure was doomed. Mr. Donaldson states that the machinery was valued at \$5,000, and the building at \$1,500. About \$200 worth of lumber that was in the mill was also destroyed. The cause of the blaze is a mystery. The insurance will be about \$2,000.

The Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways are reported to be requesting the Ontario Government to set apart under lease large tracts of Ontario's Crown timber land to supply them with material for ties. It is also reported that other railways may make similar applications. According to the report, the railways ask that the timber cutting rights on certain areas, to be designated, be accorded them on the regulation assessment dues and under the existing Crown regulations. It is believed that they have expressed a willingness, should the privilege asked be accorded them, to confine the cutting solely to timber of the growth needed for the making of railroad ties.

Eastern Provinces.

A large planing mill will be erected at Montreal by Friedman Bros.

Stephen Bros.' sawmill, at Windsor Junction, N.S., with all its machinery, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$8,000.

Mason, Gordon & Company have just chartered two steam vessels to operate during the next spring and to carry the firm's supply of southern pine from Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., to Gaspé and Grande River, Que.

William Currie & Company, Limited, have sold their mill property and timber limits at Charlo, N.B., to the Credit Foncier Canadian, of Providence, R.I. The business will be run as formerly and a large mill will be erected to manufacture spruce.

S. Vaughan & Company, of St. John, N.B., have sold their large sawmills and timber lands to a Swedish-Canadian lumber company, of which Norden Rosebank, Northumberland county, is manager. The mills include what was known as McLéod mills.

It is stated that the interests controlling the Berlin Mills property in New Hampshire are planning to install a print paper mill plant at La Tuque, Que. It is also reported that the International Paper Company has prepared plans for numerous mills in Canada.

About 24,000 feet of lumber belonging to R. B. Bishop and two tenement houses were recently destroyed by fire at Robertson Station, Que., on the Quebec Central Railway. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The fire is thought to have caught from boys smoking cigarettes among the lumber piles.

Mason, Gordon & Company recently secured an order for the supply of timber for the construction of the new gates at the "Soo," Ont. They will be built of fir and oak, the former being from 16 inches to 18 inches thick, and from 31 inches to 36 inches wide, all 37 feet long. The oak will also be of a large size and is being brought from points in Indiana and Ohio. As over 1,000,000 feet of timber will be required for this work, the contract is an exceptionally difficult one to fill.

In a few days the Chaudiere dam, erected to supply power for the Eddy and Booth mills, will be completed. It now only lacks the stop log winch. This weighs 25 tons, and is constructed so as to lift 35 tons. The corporation of Hull has decided that the dam is so beneficial to its water service that it will not levy any tax, though the improvement is worth a quarter of a million dollars. The water has been so high this season that it has never been necessary to utilize all the stop logs provided.

R. C. Mason, of New York, recently visited Halifax, accompanied by W. Seward Webb, jr. Mr. Mason is interested in a proposed merger of Nova Scotia lumber properties. He says that the money is available in Chicago for underwriting the bonds of the company to the extent of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, if it is shown that an aggregate output of 200,000,000 feet annually can be produced by the combined company. The present lumber output in Nova Scotia is 150,000,000 feet. Mr. Mason has been at work on this proposal most of the summer, but he does not say whether it is likely to be consummated, though he thinks it perfectly feasible.

The Riordon Paper Mills, Limited, of Montreal, owning timber limits in

The Proper Place to Burn Your Sawdust, etc.,

is

Under Your Boilers or in Your Ovens

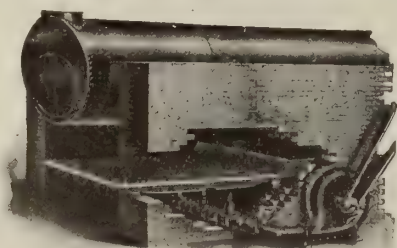
You can get it there WITH THE LEAST EXPENSE, and are UTILIZING THE HEAT TO RUN YOUR MILL.

The old reliable Gordon Hollow Blast Grate gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust, etc., as a draft grate gives with dry wood.

It adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency of a boiler.

It saves labor in firing.

It is so extremely durable that one set ordinarily lasts as long as the mill is operated.



Indeed, it frequently happens that when the mill is dismantled the outfit is sold at a good price to some one else.

Over 6000 Sets in Daily Use.

Over 600 Testimonials.

Sold on Approval.

Thirty days allotted for trial, counting from day outfit is installed or first used. In case of rejection,

WE PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Michigan

Quebec and pulp and paper mills at Hawkesbury, Ont., and Merriton, Ont., and G. H. Perley & Company, of Ottawa, owning limits and sawmills in Quebec, have combined their properties. The capital will be about \$3,500,000, and the new company will own about 1,200 square miles of pulpwood country on the Rouge river in Quebec. The new firm will be called "The Riordon Paper Company, Limited," and will produce newspaper and building paper, sulphite pulp, spruce and hardwood lumber, and clapboards. Considerable developments will be undertaken in the near future.

The Provincial Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has received a communication from Senator W. C. Edwards, head of the Edwards Lumber Company, calling attention to the advent of what is commonly called the spruce bud worm, among the growing spruce up the Gatineau river, Que. The department was notified that the Dominion Entomologist has been sent to investigate and has reported that so far not much damage has been done, Quebec alone suffering, but that the utmost care must be taken to prevent a spread. Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands for Ontario, has instructed the provincial forest rangers to investigate and report whenever there are any evidences of the pest. Great ravages have been wrought in the spruce forests of Maine from this cause, and the Government of that State has spent thousands of dollars in its efforts to combat the pest. So far Ontario's timber has escaped.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., have erected a conveyor to carry and distribute wood along 500 feet of ground between their sawmill and factory. The carriers start at an elevation of 60 feet, and descend till the ground is reached, 500 feet away. The device is to save hauling, and by its use four teams and fifteen men can be dispensed with. The structure is all steel, and will be run by an electric motor. The wood is delivered from the butting saw into carriers, and is dropped from the conveyances into traps at intervals. The great height is provided so that it can be piled to suit the requirements. The Eddy Company is progressive in installing labor saving devices. Its automobile trucks used for delivering paper save a few teams and men. The mechanical carriers are being erected by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Montreal.

Western Canada.

A new sash and door factory is to be built at Victoria, B.C., by Burdick Brothers.

The Beaver Lumber Company have purchased a site at Portage la Prairie for the extension of their plant.

The Robinson & McKenzie Lumber Company will erect a mill at Kamloops, B.C., if a site can be secured.

The B. F. Graham Lumber Company has announced its intention of constructing at Victoria, B.C., in the near future, a sawmill with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet.

If a site can be secured, the Cranbrook mill people will erect a plant costing over \$100,000 at Kamloops, B.C. In addition, they will also put in a sash and door factory and a casket factory.

J. C. Ryan, H. Witherspoon and J. R. Cassin, of Spokane, have incorporated the Beaver Lumber Company, with a capital of \$250,000. Timber is held on the Duncan river in the Kootenay, with more along the Fraser river.

A logging contract of considerable importance to the town of Nakusp, B.C., has been entered into between Lindsley Bros. Company, of Spokane, and A. Criel & Hartling, of Nakusp, whereby the latter will take off all the timber on 1,200 acres of land on the lake shore south of the town.

W. E. Simpson, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, a couple of years ago invested in timber on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. Recently he sold it to F. L. Peck, of Scranton, Pa., president of the United States Lumber Company, for \$200,000. He is said to have netted 500 per cent. on his investment.

The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company, at Swanson Bay, was successful in getting the contract this year for spruce oar stock for the British Admiralty. This company has also cut some fine clear spruce timbers for a shipbuilding company in Glasgow, some single pieces of which contain 1,000 feet.

Mr. W. I. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Company, Vancouver, B.C., is considering the establishing of a plant at Vancouver for the extraction of alcohol from wood refuse. Mr. Paterson made a trip to Europe early in the present year to look into methods in use there, and is now in touch with the scientists in Chicago who claim to have solved the problem.

Word comes from Portland, Ore., of the sale through James D. Lacey & Company, there, of about 2,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in the Salmon river district of Vancouver Island, to C. A. Buchner, of Hamburg, Ark.; C. V. Edgar, of Boulder, Col., and associates, who took over the interests of Harry E. Hopper, Charles E. Bentley and others. The timber is said to be exceptionally fine even for that region and runs chiefly to yellow fir and cedar. James D. Lacey & Company are making detailed estimates, and it is said that additional purchases by the same parties will probably follow.

Vancouver business men are receiving and making large shipments by the Tehuantepec Railway across Mexico, affording a short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific. Among the shippers have been several lumbermen and shingle manufacturers, who found it profitable to route consignments that way when filling orders for the Eastern States. The opinion is generally expressed that when the Panama Canal is finished lumbermen in British Columbia will be placed in a peculiarly fortunate position for filling foreign orders and that a large demand for the products of the British Columbia forests will spring up as soon as the canal is opened.

Mr. Max. Macgowan, of Macgowan & Company, Vancouver, reports that a considerable impetus may be expected in the lumber trade between Vancouver and New Zealand and Australia. The chief item of interest in this line, Mr. Macgowan stated, had to do with the added amount of idle tonnage which would be available on Puget Sound and British Columbia waters with the arrival on this coast shortly of all of the seven British steamers chartered by the United States Government to carry coal from the Atlantic to the navy yard at Bremerton. It was to be noted that, whereas lumber rates to Sydney and the Antipodes had been very low for nearly a year, almost at the minimum, the arrival of these extra vessels, making idle tonnage beyond the demand, would serve to keep the rates low and act strongly as a stimulus for the lumber trade. The average lumber rates offered for steamers to Sydney is 30s., while sailors receive 31s. 3d. as an average. The increasing inquiries for lumber from Australia and New Zealand ports showed that the business was rapidly improving in that direction. For the past four or five months there had been very little movement in the lumber market toward the Antipodes, whereas from now on it could be expected that the usual three ships a month would leave Puget Sound and British Columbia waters under special charter for Australia.

FOR

British Columbia Timbers

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

(RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS)

Communicate with the

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 930

VANCOUVER, B. C.

If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

Ash

2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

How are you fixed on

Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get an order in early for quartered

White Oak

We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better

Ask us about our Log run

Bass

We have about 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mills culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

If you are in the market for

Cherry

get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

There is a lot of

Yellow Poplar

at one of our outside points—5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common 2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2. 2 cars 5/8, 18" and over 1 car 5/8, No. 1 and Better 100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

Attractive price on

Carload of Assorted Hardwood

85 to 90% Maple—balance Beech and Birch. Must be shipped quickly.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.



JEFFREY Conveyers

are the best for handling

Logs, Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood, Refuse, etc.

See Catalog No. T 57 B.

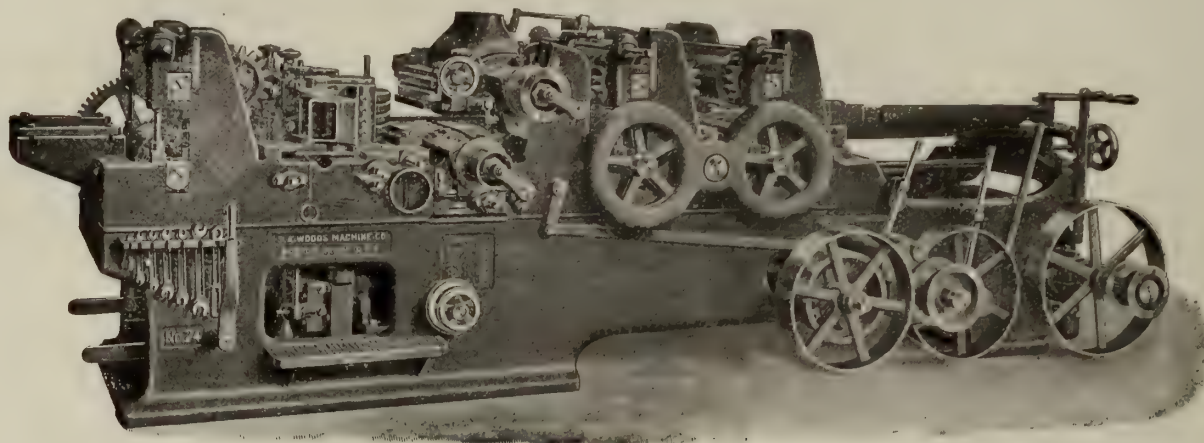
The Jeffrey Mfg. Company,

Canadian Office and Works:
MONTREAL

Main Office and Works: Columbus, Ohio

Without Stopping the Machine

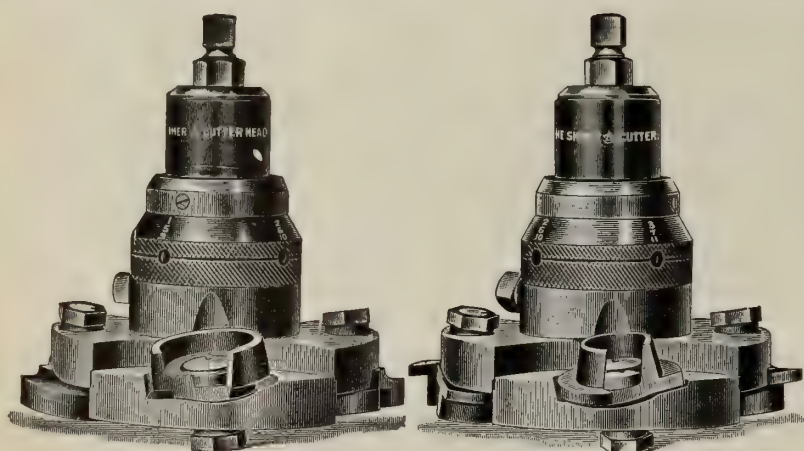
or changing any of the adjustments, **you can true the knives** on both heads on a Woods planer in less than three minutes. You can do it a **dozen times** and still take no more time than is usually given to a **single job** of filing in the old fashioned way.



Like all other Woods machines the No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher is equipped with the Truing Devices. It works 9, 15, 18, 24 or 30 inches wide by 6 inches thick.

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
 Chicago New Orleans The Planer Specialists Atlanta Seattle

10-488



A Day's Run

—of—

The Shimer Cutter Heads

On your matcher or moulder will convince you of their ability to produce neatly formed single tongue and groove flooring in sufficient quality to make their use interesting. The cross-grain and the knot take better finish by reason of the alternate clearance cut, for making of which these tools embody special features.

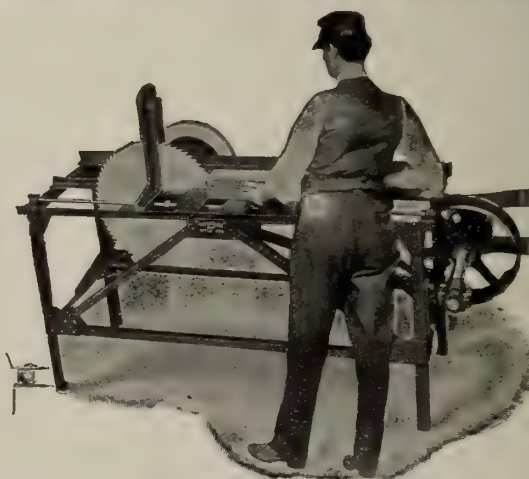
The cutters work in pairs, dividing the cut into upper and lower series upon the head, operating alternately, thereby reducing the tendency to tear out the fibrous or knotty portions of the board. Their careful, systematic construction reduces the labor of keeping the heads and bits in perfect order, and in many mills they have been known to **SAVE THEIR COST IN A DAY'S RUN**.

May we show you by actual test what they can do for you? We send them to responsible lumbermen anywhere on trial. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Galt Ont.
 Branch of Milton, Pa., U. S. A.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

**\$20 a Day Profit on
a \$100 Investment**



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

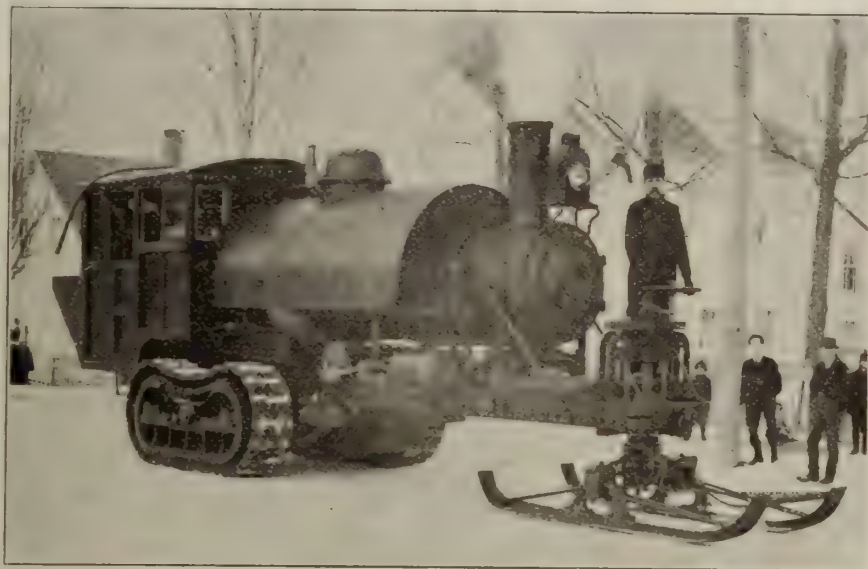
and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs \$300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills, Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 509
 Bridgeport, Ala.

"The Dunbar" Steam Logging Engines



Patented in Canada and U.S.A.

Dunbar Logging Engine.

With all large operators log moving is a question of importance, and, in long hauls, one of expense. **Dunbar Logging Engines** are designed for heavy service in logging operations and built by men who know what the demands are and appreciate the conditions under which they must work. Upwards 150,000 feet of lumber can be hauled by the "**Dunbar**" over snow or ice roads.

This machine cannot be compared with horses. It will do the work of forty teams, and do it quicker and better. To meet competition successfully, you must have modern equipment. Why not let us explain the **Dunbar**? Our descriptive circular and photos will be sent upon request and all information cheerfully furnished.

The **Dunbar** Shingle Machine which we also construct is a superior contrivance and is the most profitable machine on the market for the manufacture of shingles.

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited

Woodstock, N. B.



LOGGING TOOLS

Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

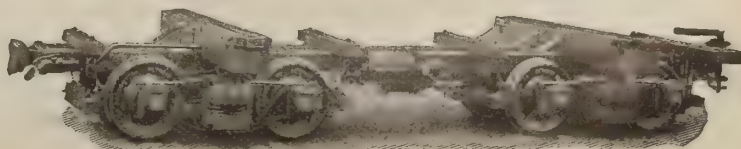
Powerful, Strong and
Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers



Lower the Cost Increase the Output

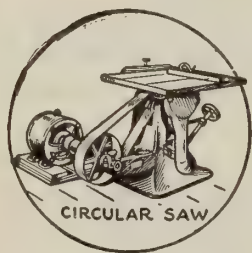
Hawthorn

TRADE MARK.

Induction Motors

will surely do that in your lumber-mill — or any other — Because

Hawthorn Induction Motors naturally must decrease the operating cost of any saw, any planer, any machine whatever, inasmuch as they not only increase the speed of the machine, but keep that speed the same whatever the load, and make that machine easier to operate because they give positive and instant control of stopping and starting. Incidentally there is no waste of power when the machine stands idle during working time.



Hawthorn Induction Motors also must surely lessen your outlay for power, materially—Because

the direct drive of a Hawthorn Motor, applied exactly when and where it is needed, utilizes all that horse-power otherwise lost by belt-drives and shafting. Often that lost power amounts to fifty per cent. Pay you to save that much, wouldn't it?

Built in such a practical way, and so shielded, that shavings, dust, chips, cannot possibly work into the mechanism. Nothing to bother over about a Hawthorn Induction Motor.

Take time NOW to send for Bulletin 507. It will perhaps give you new light on the lumberman's power-problem. Glad to mail it to you when you write to our nearest branch, as below:

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED



Toronto
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Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

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No Need to go out of Canada for your

Blowers

Exhauster, Exhaust Systems
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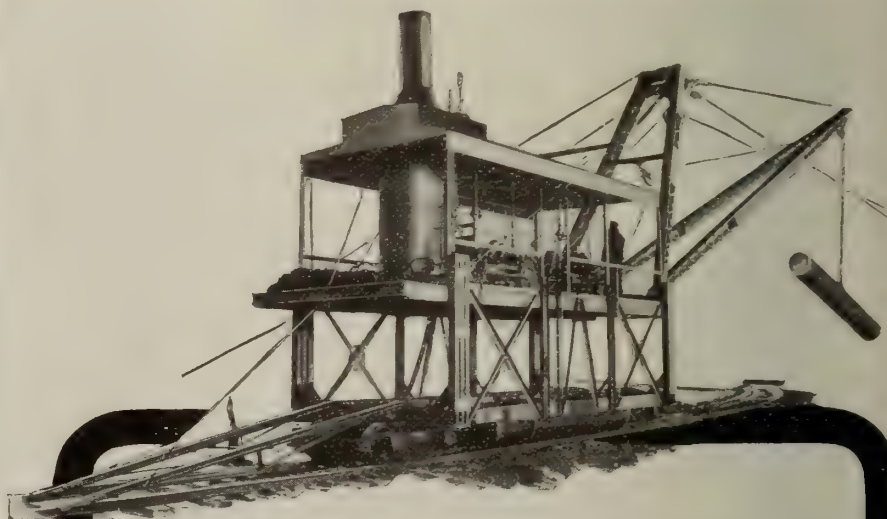
We make them and make them good too.

Ask for references and descriptive matter, we have lots of them.

The Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.

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The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom. It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense. Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power. This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

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Saws, Tools and Files

Made
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ON MERIT

And the Confidence placed in the Quality and Efficiency of the DISSTON BRAND shall be as well-deserved in the future as it has been during the past SIXTY-NINE YEARS.



Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

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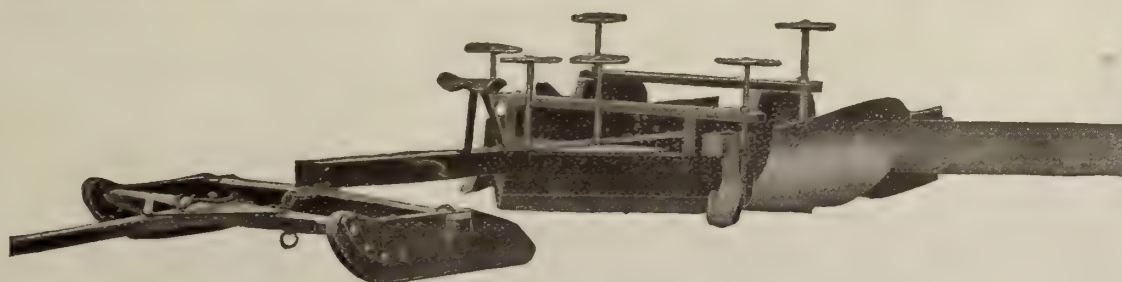
112 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO, CANADA

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

Snow Ploughs The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the most satisfactory Snow Plough made.



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOUGH, CAN BE USED
EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Ploughs** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plough passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

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The Wilkinson Plough Company

Toronto

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Beardmore Leather Belting

72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

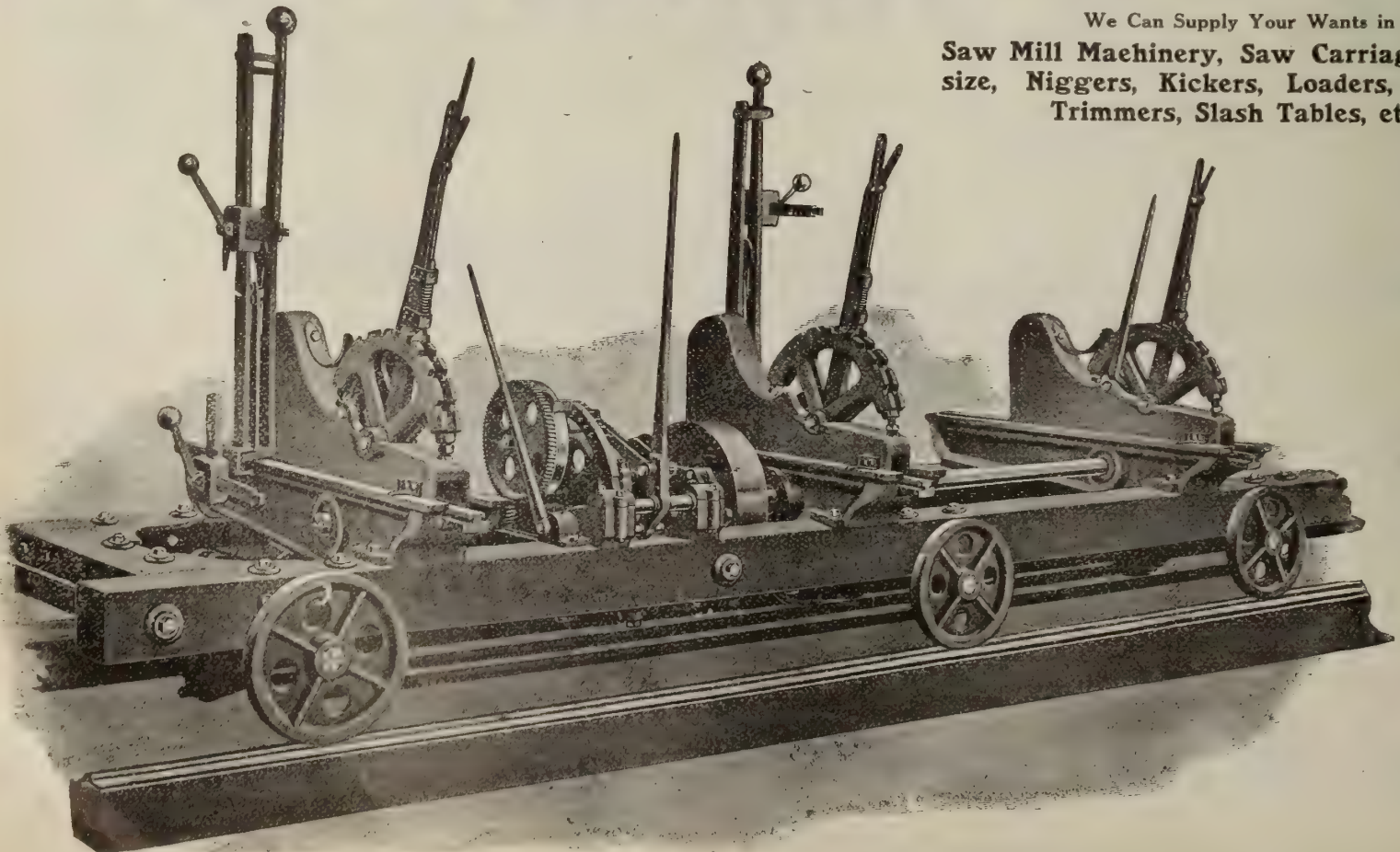
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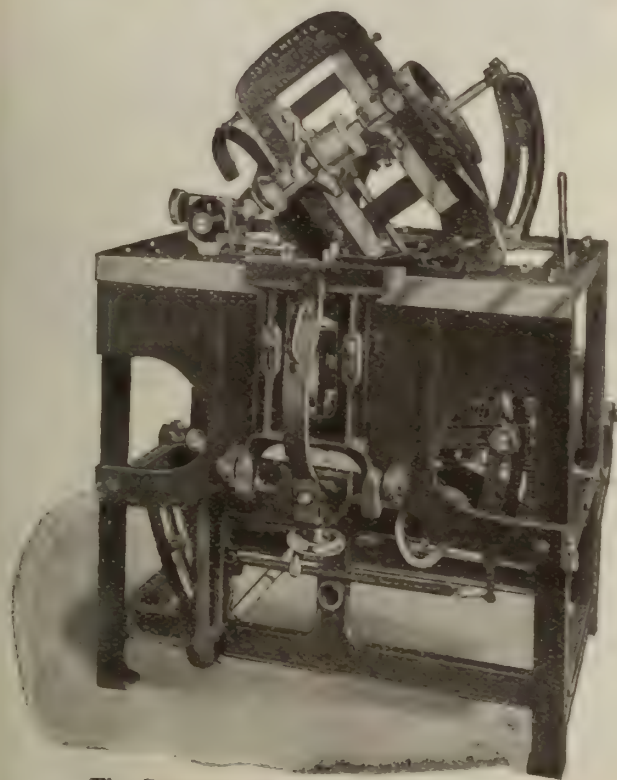
Saw Mill Machinery, Saw Carriages, any size, Niggers, Kickers, Loaders, Edgers Trimmers, Slash Tables, etc.



Also
Lath
and
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Mill
Machinery

Write
for
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Saw Machinery



The Covell No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the
most Complete Line of

Automatic Saw Sharpeners
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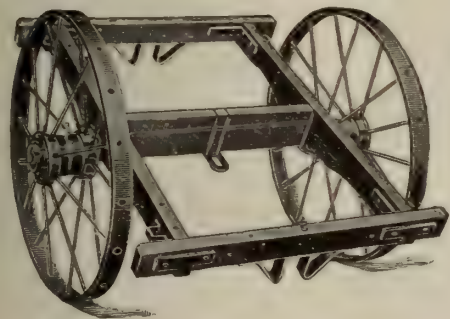
and all necessary appliances for the Filing Room

Covell Manufacturing Company

Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

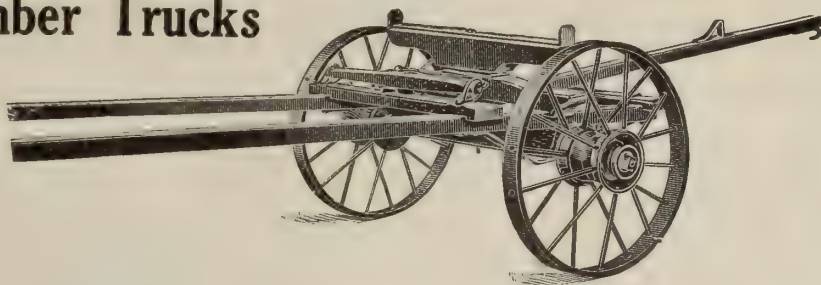
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

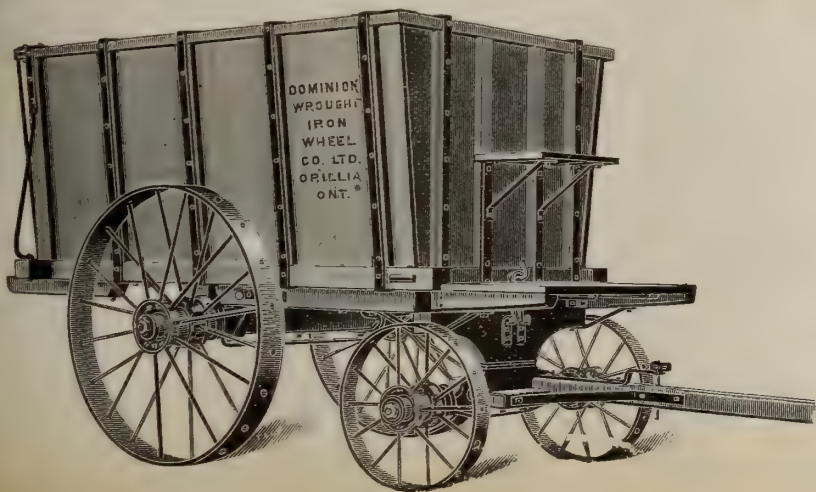
For Saw Mills, Planing
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Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

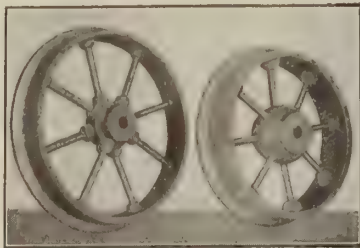
Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co.

Limited

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Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

Midland Engine Works Co.
Midland, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.
A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25 or in 1/2 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

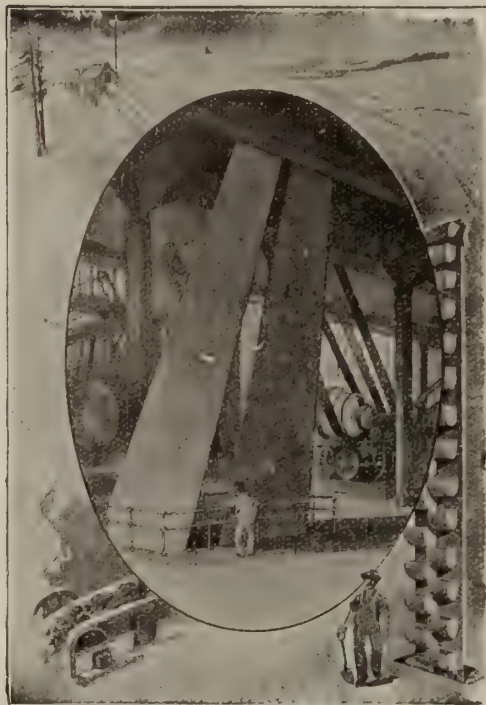
CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, Ont.

RUBBER BELTING



for Transmitting,
Elevating and
Conveying.

Rubber Hose

for Water, Steam,
Air Suction, and
Fire Protection.

The
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.
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Head Offices: 47 Yonge Street, TORONTO
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Boiler Efficiency

The efficiency of your boiler hinges upon the grate service and the consequent cost of steam production.



The "Cyclone" Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

is adapted to soft or anthracite coal, screenings, etc.—producing a constant steam pressure with any fuel. No other device can evaporate an equal volume of water at so low a cost.

The points of the "Cyclone" deserve investigation by every party interested in expense reduction.

For full information

Canadian Steam Boiler Equipment Co.
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36 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.
New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore
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ISN'T WORTH
ADVERTISING,
ADVERTISE IT
FOR SALE



The . . .

QUEEN CITY
OIL CO., Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF

REFINED OILS
LUBRICATING OILS

AND ALL

PRETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The M. Brennen
& Sons Mfg. Co.
Limited

Hamilton - Canada

Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont.

Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

Wire Rope



"ACME" brand

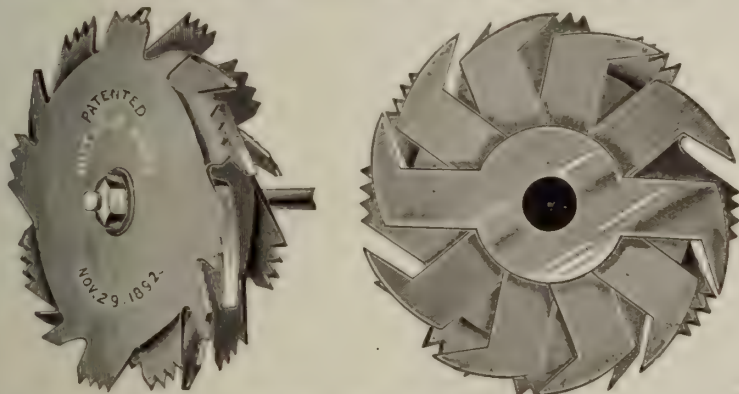
Highest grade of hoisting rope made Extra tensile strength for heavy work.

Use Greening's Rope Grease for lubrication

The B. Greening Wire Company
HAMILTON, ONT. Limited MONTREAL, QUE.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
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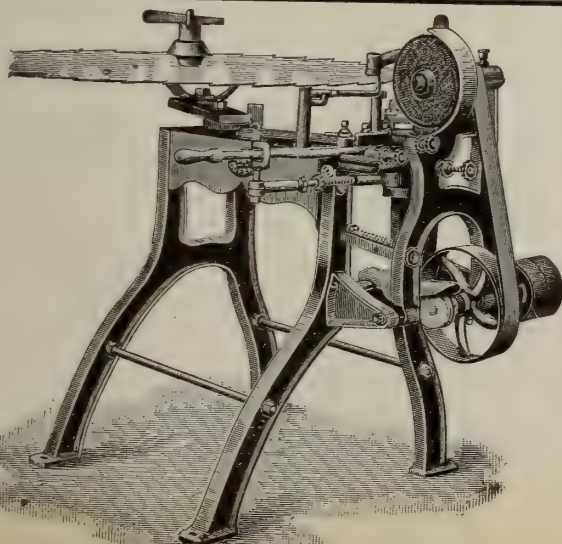
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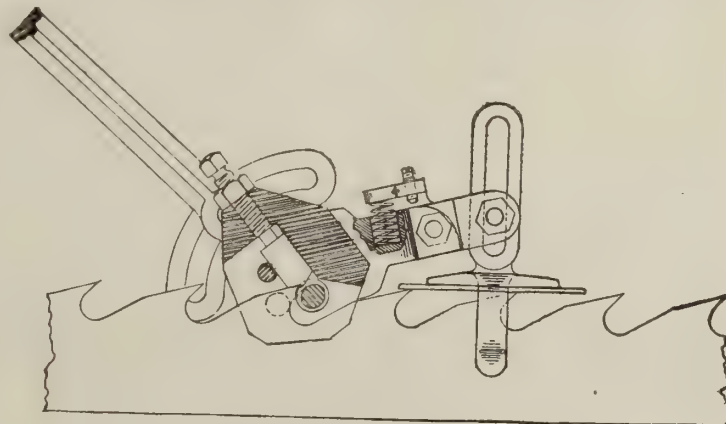
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We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

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Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage.
(Patented January 5, 1909.)

With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

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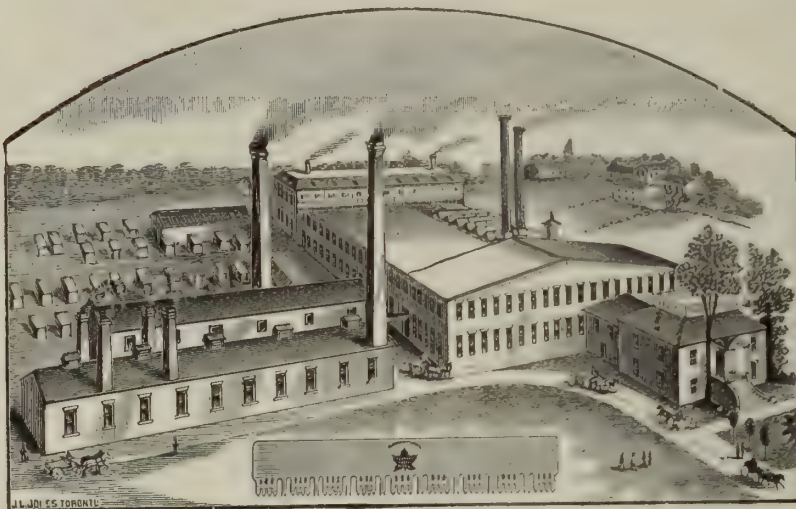
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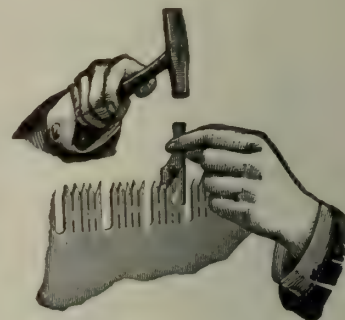
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

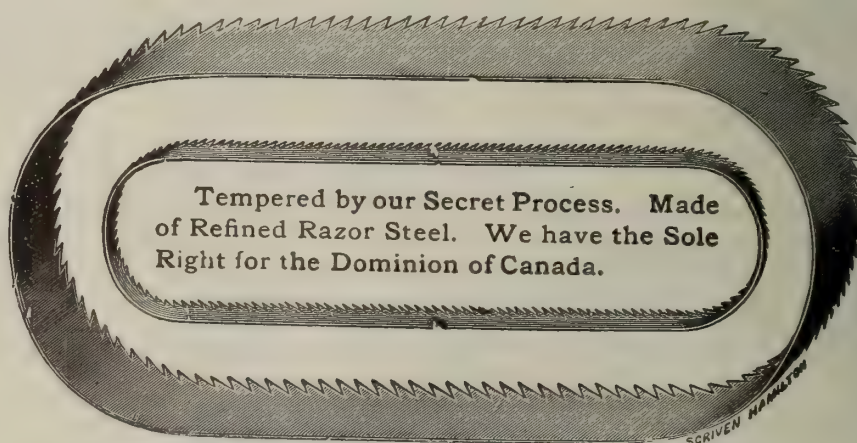
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

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Of All Widths and Lengths.

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Upper guide of patented safety saw centre sawing design quick vertical and horizontal adjustment. Is fitted with quick opening device; is water cooled and non-breakable.

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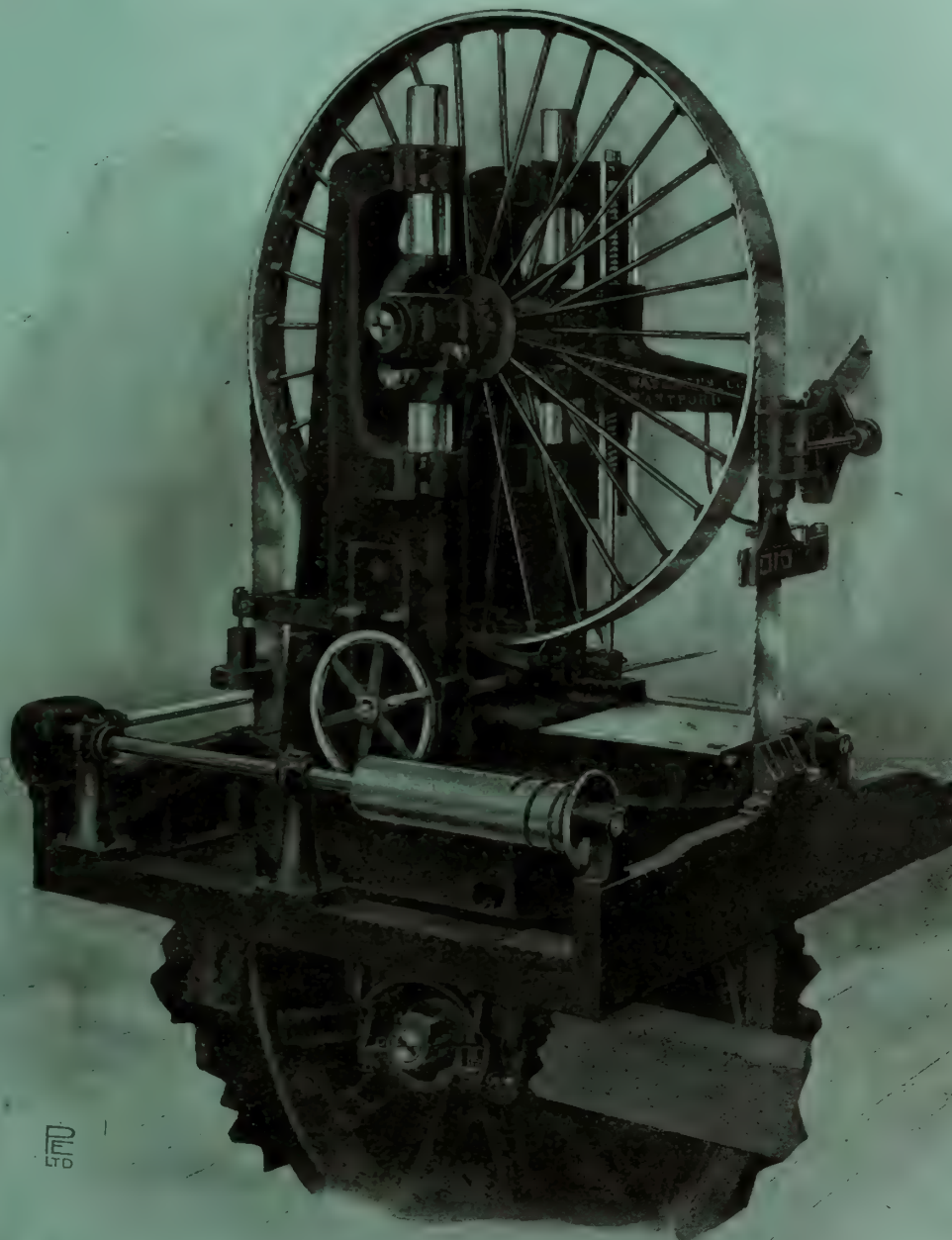
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The product of our 50 years experience in saw-mill business.

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Upper wheel raised and lowered by jack screws and gearing.

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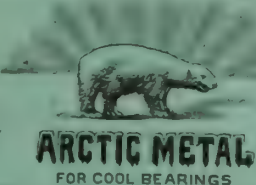
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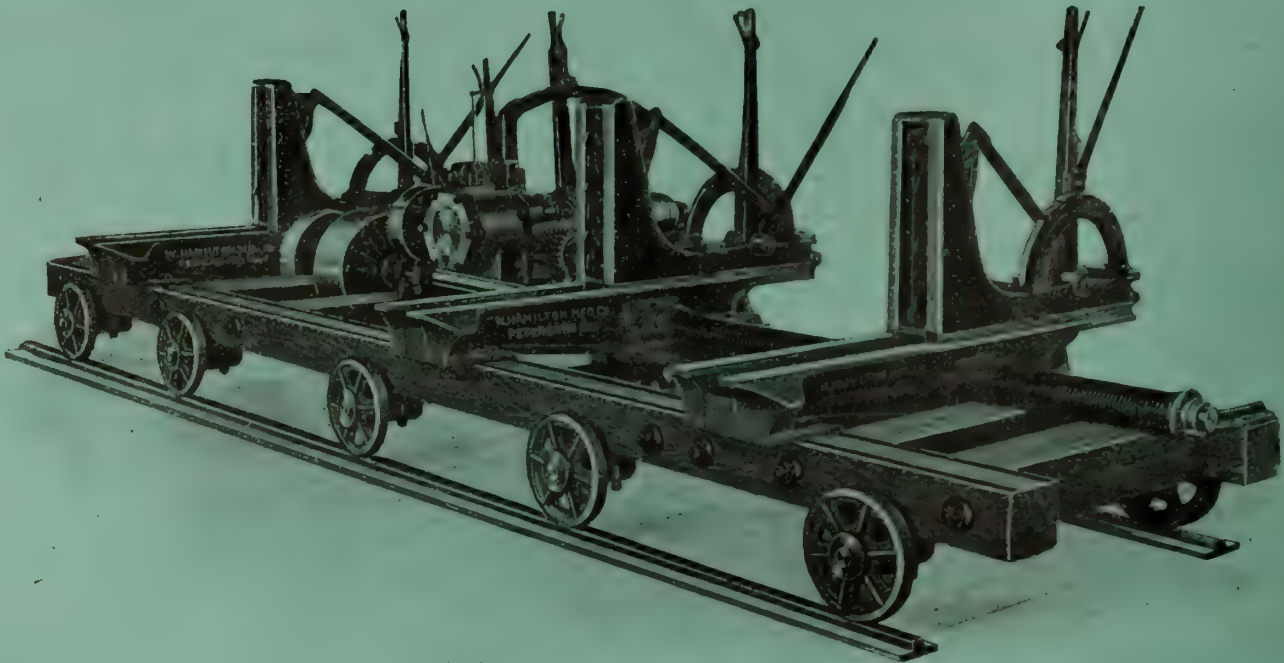
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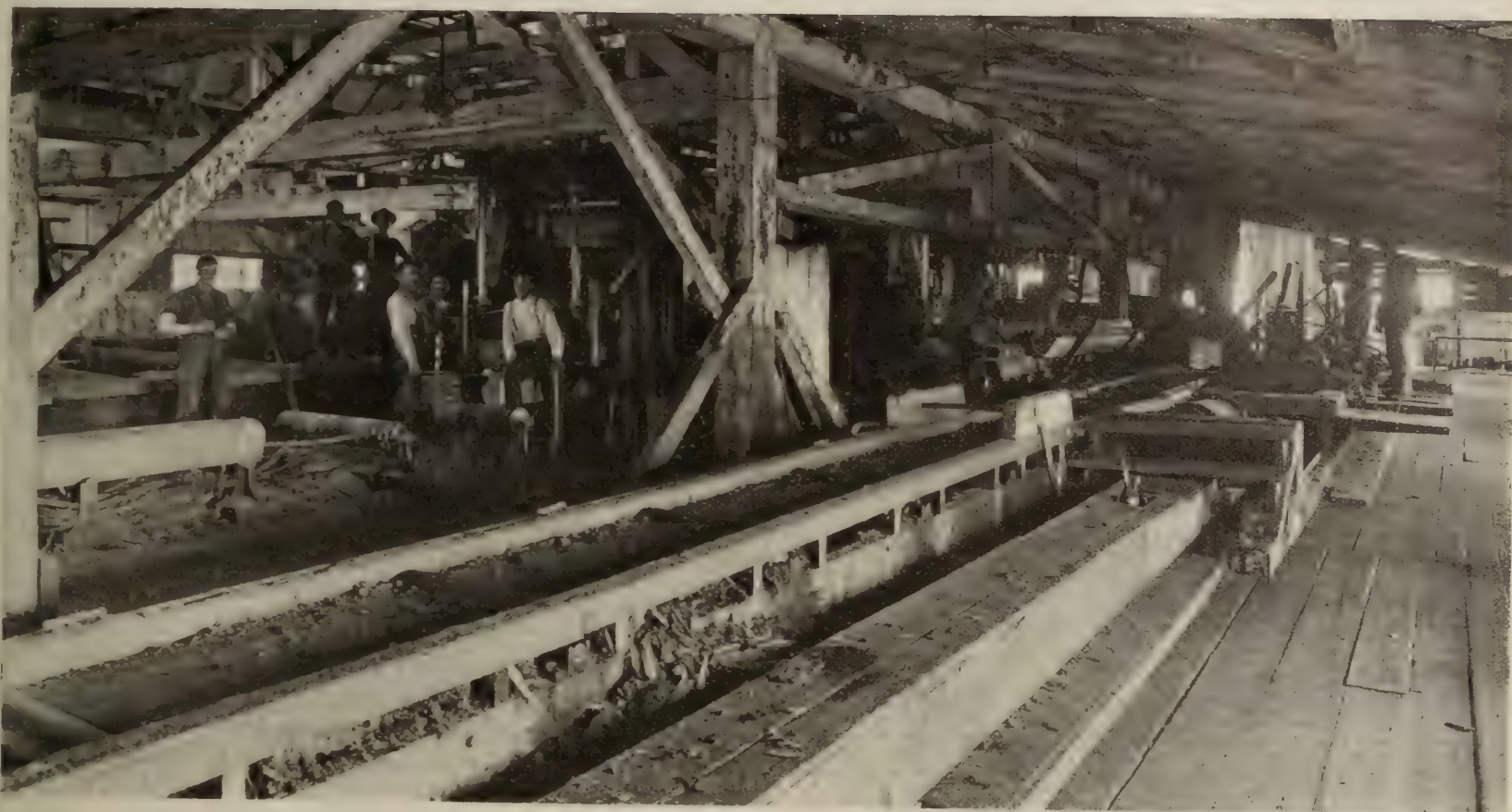
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A fully equipped Planing Factory in connec-
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Hardwood or Hemlock, 3/8 Ceilings, Sash
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Dressing in transit and Re-sawing a special-
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Let us quote you on 8", 1",
and 2" Spruce; 8", 1", 1 1/2",
1 1/2" and 2" Pine; 1" and 2"
Hemlock, also posts and
lath. :: :: :: ::

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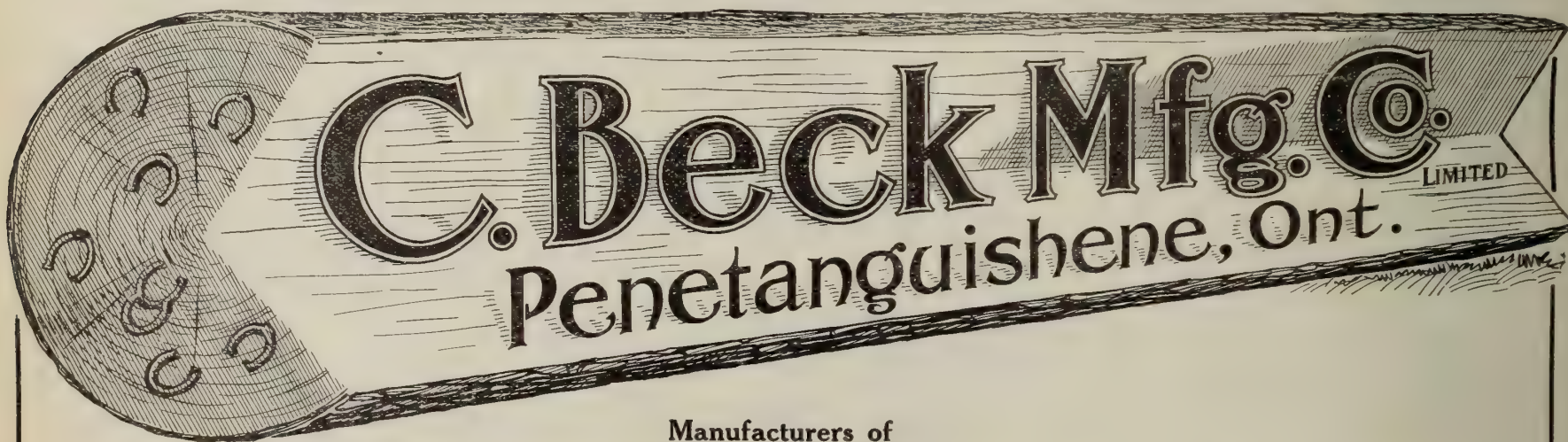
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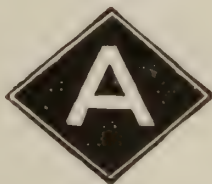
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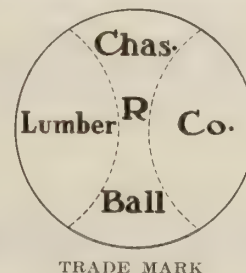
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One carload 1st and 2nd Hard Maple 5 in. x 18½ in., 10 ft.
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Four carloads 1st and 2nd Rock Elm Strips 1¼ in. x 2½ in.
In lengths 4 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. To be
well manufactured and free of defects.

Four carloads 1st and 2nd Soft Elm 12 in. and up wide.
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LUMBER**

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SHINGLE

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**SEND US
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Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

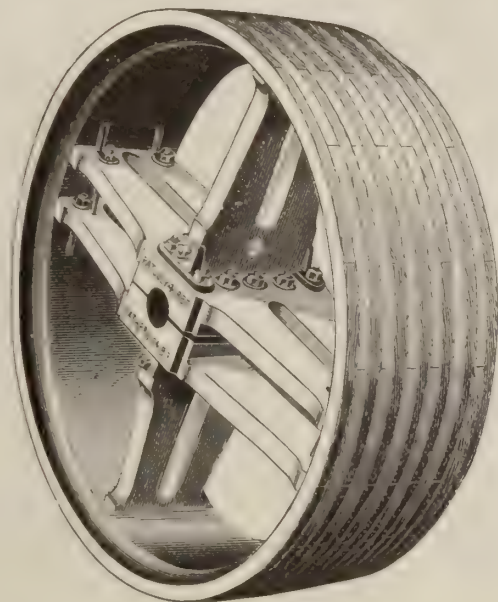
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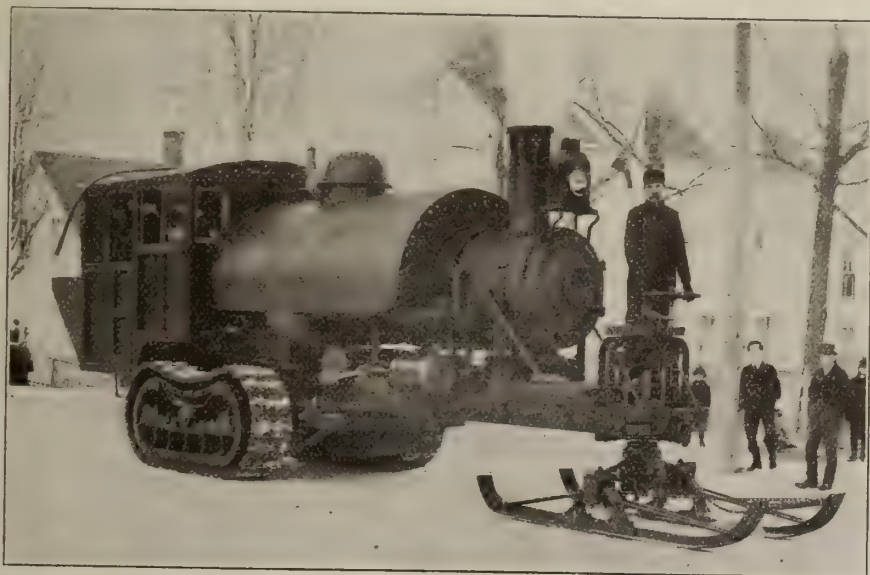
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Cheapest in the end!

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Operating with Horses is Expensive!



Patented in Canada and U.S.A.

Dunbar Logging Engine.

Dunbar Logging Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 feet of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses. The results to be obtained are not based on theory but have been actually obtained and in some cases the saving has been 75%.

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We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Rotarys, Stock Gangs, Planers and all Saw Mill Machinery.

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited
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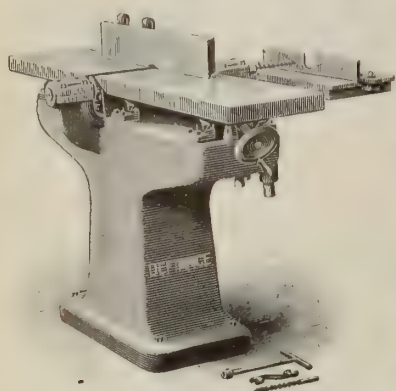
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

PATENTED AND BUILT BY

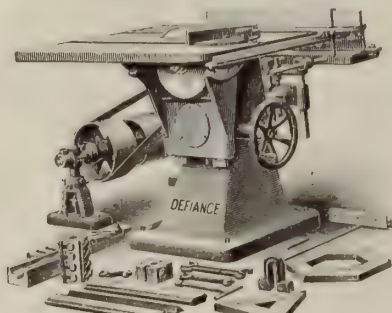
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance,
Ohio

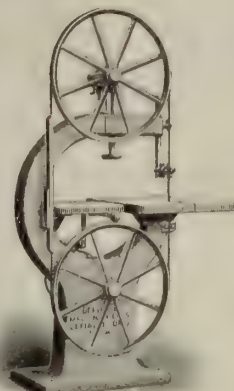
For Making
Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
and General
Wood-Work



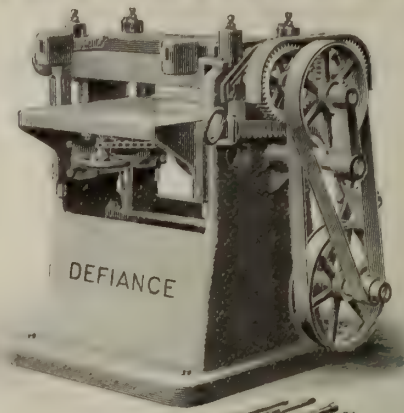
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment.



No. 8 Variety Saw-Rip and Cut-Off.



28" Band Saw.

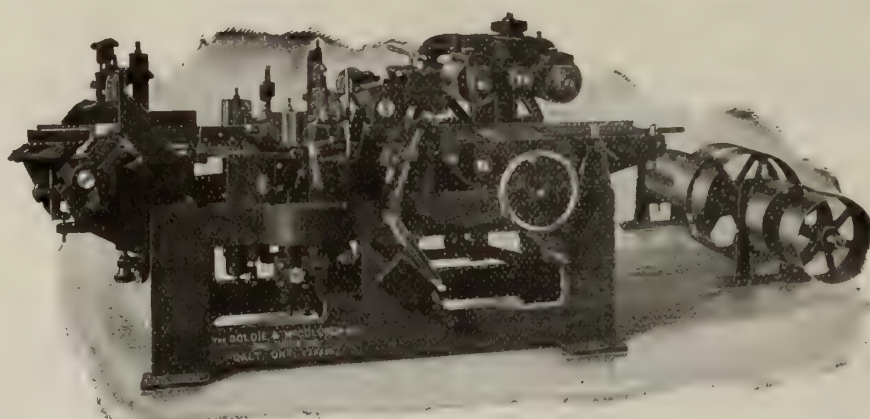


24" Single Surface Planer.

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the
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It is designed to turn
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Moldings, all kinds of
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Our new Illustrated
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Ask for our complete
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This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

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Made by



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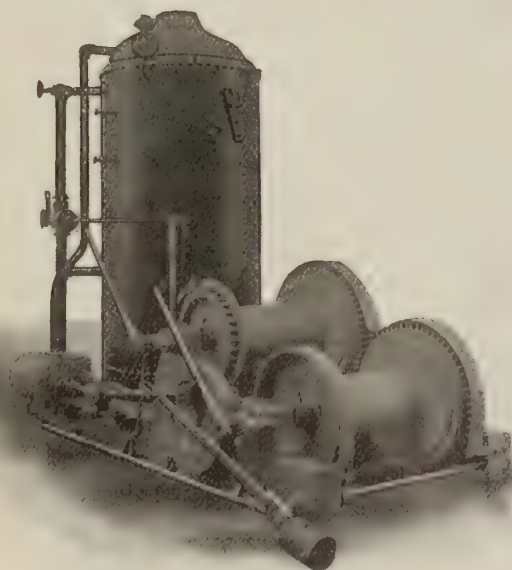
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The “MIDLAND”

**Hoisting
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The Canada Iron Corporation Ltd.

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We invite inquiry as to the above and our “ADVICE SHEET” system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, October 15, 1909

No. 20

Logging Railways Assist Settlement

The importance of lumbering as a factor in the development of the country is known to everyone who lives in a lumbering district, but there are times when it is demonstrated more forcibly than at others and when every one who takes an intelligent interest in public affairs has it borne in upon him that in some of its features the lumbering industry has a greater share in the opening up of a country to commerce than has any other. If an instance were needed in Ontario, it would be afforded by the Canada Atlantic Railway, built primarily to carry J. R. Booth's logs to Ottawa, and now part of a great railway system. Another striking example is given by the case of the timber limits of Vancouver island, which have just been sold by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a branch of the C.P.R., to the American Financial Securities Company. These limits are located in the Cowichan Valley and are known to contain timber which is unsurpassed by any on the Pacific coast. The railway was wise in its day in refusing offers for these limits which were much in excess of those they have now accepted. They have sold to a company who have pledged themselves to active development and who will provide great quantities of freight for the branch railway which the C.P.R. will build between the limits and tidewater. This timber, which until now has been growing undisturbed for centuries, will be marketed cheaply and will find its way to Vancouver and thence to the markets of the world. An indirect result of the undertaking will be the development of the Nitinat Valley, one of the most fertile districts on the island. The city of Victoria has pricked up its ears upon hearing the news, and is anxious not to be sidetracked entirely from the commerce which is to result. The timber will go in car ferries from Cowichan Bay to Vancouver. Victoria will never see any of it, unless a railway is built into the Nitinat Valley to tap that district. The Victoria & Barklay Sound Railway will solve this difficulty for Victoria and the people of that city,

if they are alive to their opportunities, will see that it is quickly constructed.

Though this is a case largely of local interest, it is an excellent illustration of what has been going on in many parts of Canada and the United States ever since lumbering was commenced. The logging railway is primarily a local concern, but it is invariably constructed (with a view to the future), with an equipment which will serve for freight and passenger business when the timber begins to grow scarce and the population has increased. Logging railways open up fertile valleys and make it possible to secure timber and agricultural wealth from the soil, which would otherwise remain in a state of nature to the benefit of no one.

Government Undertake Useful Work

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa is undertaking a work which will be of great value to all Canadian business men. This is no less than the collection and publication of a list of Canadian manufacturers, exporters and producers generally, who desire to extend their trade abroad. Blank forms are now being sent out which are to be returned with the name and address of the firm desiring to be placed upon such a list, and a detailed list of the articles manufactured or produced by it. This list will be given the preference at all times when the names of such Canadian firms are required by intending purchasers abroad. As the information is received at the Department, it will be forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the various parts of the world and be systematically indexed so as to be readily available in their respective offices. A circular accompanying the blank forms is being sent to all members of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and trade associations throughout the Dominion.

Nothing of this kind has ever been attempted in Canada, and it will entail great labor upon the Department of Trade and Commerce. It is hoped, however, that the list can be made the basis of a permanent list which will be immediately available at all times in the advancement of the foreign trade and commerce of Canada. The Department hopes to obtain the name of every exporter from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a detailed list of the goods they are in a position to sell abroad. Through the Dominion Trade Commissioners' service this information will be available at six offices in the United Kingdom, one in France, two in South Africa, one in Mexico, one in the West Indies, two in Australia, one in China, one in Japan, one in Holland, and one in Newfoundland. Such an undertaking will surely meet with the approval and hearty co-operation of all whom it is designed to benefit.

An Estimate of Canada's Timber

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, in his annual report speaks in high praise of the Forest Service of the United States and points out that "although the extent of Canada is not less than that of the United States, the forest service of the latter has an appropriation of \$4,640,000 and a permanent staff of over 2,000, while the Canadian forest service has an appropriation of \$100,000 and a permanent staff of about 40. If the Canadian people wish a service equally efficient with that of the United States, they must be prepared to deal much more generously with it than they now do."

Regarding the forest area of Canada, the report says:

"Mr. A. H. D. Ross, lecturer at the forest school of the University of Toronto, was appointed during last summer to collect such statistics as were available in regard to the forests and the timber production of Canada, and the result of his investigations is being published. The reliable information was found to be so small as to leave all calculations incomplete and indefinite. The forest area may, however, be put at between 500 and 600 million acres with a stand of about as many billion feet, but neither these nor any other figures available are entitled to any great reliability in the present state of knowledge of the forests of Canada."

The survey of the Riding Mountain forest reserve is reported to have been completed. "Of a total area of 982,400 acres in this reserve, only 221,319 acres are described as timbered. The timber of over eight inches in diameter at breast height is 210,740,346 feet board measure, and of this poplar forms 54 per cent. and white spruce only 20 per cent. There are only a little over 42 million feet board measure of white spruce. This

reserve is one of those on which there is the greatest demand for timber and wood, and every effort will be made to assist reforestation. Unfortunately the natural reproduction of white spruce, the most valuable tree, is not good, and it will be necessary to resort to sowing or planting if this species is to be reproduced as it should be."

Investigations in the Crow's Nest district were made during the past season by Mr. H. R. MacMillan. Referring to this the report says: "The forests on these great mountain slopes assist in preserving the water supply and form the reservoir for wood and lumber for the Province of Alberta, one of the greatest assets for comfort and happiness that any province can have, and, moreover, on it depends largely the development of coal mining in that province, as without timber, coal mining is impossible, and the requirements for the development of the coal mines along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains will be enormous. It is estimated that there are twenty-two and one-half billion tons of coal

to be found in Alberta in the Rocky Mountain district. The mining of such a quantity of coal will require 45 billion lineal feet of mining props, the product of nine million acres for sixty years.

"In the Crow's Nest valley the mines now in operation are using three million lineal feet of mining props and two and one-half million feet board measure of lumber and dimension timber, and in five years more this quantity will probably have doubled, then requiring the product of 66,000 acres. The total area in this valley is 135,680 acres, of which only 21,120 acres are covered by a mature unburned forest, the remainder being entirely denuded, covered with dead standing timber or with young growth. A more thorough and efficient fire patrol system is required, and in order to organize and distribute it as economically as possible, and to administer the forests on an intelligent basis, a timber survey and mapping of the whole eastern slope should be made with the least possible delay."

Strong Arguments in Favor of Perpetual Timber Licenses

The duration of the timber license is an all important subject just now in British Columbia, and operators throughout the province have joined in a movement to bring about the establishment of a system of perpetual licenses, so that they may be able to depend upon controlling a supply of timber which will make it worth their while to carry on manufacturing operations in a conservative and at the same time business-like manner. There are some opponents to be found to this course, and their chief argument is that such a step would encourage speculation, inasmuch as owners of licenses, which would run in perpetuity, would be able to sell them for a much larger sum than licenses which have a limited period of duration, such as twenty-one years, which is provided by the present law. The argument goes further, and claims that speculators would be able to obtain vast areas of timber lands and withhold them from development; that powerful foreign syndicates would be able to invade Canada and secure control of the timber supply and thereby work a grave injury to Canada and Canadians.

It is questionable whether these arguments are not based upon a false idea of the ability of Canadians to look after their own affairs. When it comes to a matter of financing extensive deals or carrying out large undertakings, Canadians of to-day are seldom found in a back seat. The Government of British Columbia may be presumed to be composed of men of good business capacity, who will see to it, that any measure which may be passed in the direction of perpetuity of licenses will be so safeguarded that Canadian interests will be preserved and at the same time developed even to a greater extent than was formerly the case. The royalty will be a weapon to wield in the interest of the people and will be a powerful one for the prevention of extensive speculation. It will

prevent the withholding of limits from development with a view to securing the profits resulting from natural increases in value. Those who advocate perpetual licenses recognize the power of the royalty, and are anxious to let the public know that they desire only perpetual licenses. They are well content to have the royalty matter settled in such a way as to prevent any of the evils which are feared by the opponents of this plan.

The address given recently by Dr. Judson F. Clark before the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Commission bore directly upon this subject and should be read by all who wish to become informed upon the matter. It appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Clark has devoted his life to the study of such problems and his remarks are based upon a thorough knowledge of the facts. Briefly summarized, his address advocated perpetuity of title in timber licenses; the establishment of a provincial bureau of forestry under a capable minister, and the creation of timber royalties on a sliding scale for ten years, increasing automatically. His arguments in favor of perpetual licenses were based upon the fact that they would prevent wasteful logging and encourage forestry practice on the part of loggers. This view is accepted very generally by those who are engaged in logging in British Columbia, and it appears to be a most feasible method of instituting a reasonable system of economic forestry. If put into force under a capable department of forestry with a responsible minister at its head, it should work out to the advantage of the owners of the limits and do much to assist in a prevention of wasteful logging. If the investigation by the Timber and Forestry Commission results in the creation of a department of forestry with such duties to perform it should meet with general approval.

Modern Methods of Preventing Fire in Dry Kilns

More advance has been made in the design and construction of lumber dry kilns within recent years, than in probably any other class of lumber manufacturing buildings. Fireproof construction has been adopted in all modern plants and the old hazardous direct fire kilns are things of the past. They have long ago been supplanted by furnace kilns, and these, in turn, by the modern standard fireproof kiln. Much attention has been devoted to the matter of sprinkler and steam jet protection. All this attention and study has resulted in a large reduction of insurance rates and has placed this class of risk in the profitable column instead of the loss column for the insurance companies. No small amount of the credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the insurance companies which specialize upon insurance risks. Their efforts have been directed with vigor towards discovering the safest methods of construction and towards giving the information obtained to all in the lumber business. They have, in short, been far-sighted enough to discover and create a profitable class of business, which existed formerly only in embryo, having practically to be created out of an adverse condition of affairs, and in the creation of which an inestimable benefit has been conferred upon those with whom they do business.

If a concrete instance were needed of the manner in which these companies are working for the benefit of their policy holders as well as

themselves, it is afforded by the investigations which have been made into the utility of sprinkling devices and steam jet equipments. "Lumber Insurance," published by the Lumber Insurers' General Agency, presents the results of such investigations in its columns from time to time. In the September issue the question is discussed in a valuable communication by Alex T. Lumby, in a letter which first appeared in the New York "Journal of Commerce." Mr. Lumby, referring to this subject of the relative efficiency of steam jets and sprinklers, writes in part as follows:

"I have made a considerable study of the subject myself and am strongly of the opinion that the steam jet is an excellent device for the purpose, ranging alongside of sprinklers, and perhaps superior to them. Certainly from a theoretical standpoint the steam jet is superior to the sprinkler, as there is at least a sentiment, if not a demonstrated certainty, that the sprinklers are apt to be obstructed in their operation by the boards loaded on the kiln cars, and sometimes unable to reach the seat of the fire. In this connection it may be of interest to read the report of a fire in a sprinkler equipped kiln which appeared recently in one of the insurance journals; the article was as follows:

"A fire occurred in the sprinklered plant of the E. C. Atkins Company at Illinois and South streets, Indianapolis, at 2 p.m., August 2nd,

in the dry kiln used for drying out lumber for cross-cut saw handles. There were sixteen heads in this room, of which two heads operated, but the fire was so far underneath the lumber that the water could not reach the seat of the fire. The fire was drowned out after three hours' hard work and after several firemen had been overcome by the smoke. The sprinklered alarms operated satisfactorily.'

"I have before me reports of fires in woodworkers, representing between one and two thousand fires, and it may be of interest to have a brief sketch of the conditions that prevailed in the instances where fires occurred in dry kilns with some form of steam jet projection:

"Case No. 1575: Fire originated in dry kiln; protected by steam jets, not automatic. Total loss.

"Case No. 1600: Fire originated in dry kiln; protected by steam jet, not automatic. Total loss.

"Case No. 1705: Fire originated in roof of dry kiln; protected by steam jet, not automatic. Total loss.

"Case No. 1813: Fire originated in dry kiln. Building equipped with steam jets, not automatic. Total loss.

"Case No. 1865: Fire originated in dry kiln; protected by steam jets, not automatic. Total loss. In this case our agent reported in addition to the above that the probable reason for failure of the jets to act was the fact that the fire had gotten too much headway in the interior of the kiln before the assured became aware of the fact that the kilns were on fire.

"Case No. 1911: Fire originated in dry kiln; protected by steam jets, not automatic. Total loss.

"Case No. 1913: Fire originated in dry kiln; supposed from a spark; protected by steam jets, not automatic. Total loss.

"These results would at least be indicative of the indifferent value of non-automatic steam jets and inferentially in favor of the automatic type. The uncertainty of the value of sprinkler protection in the dry kiln is recognized and the doubtful efficacy of non-automatic steam jets is indicated, although not necessarily proved by the failure to operate in the instances named. The advantage is so far with the automatic steam jets, and I believe it was a wise move on the part of various southern rating organizations to allow the generous reduction in rate accorded under existing tariffs for the presence of automatic jets.

"Ten years or more ago, when the hazard of kilns was made the subject of investigation and report and suggestion to the rating organizations, looking to such improvements as would reduce the fire hazard, this department of woodworking risks was regarded as hopelessly bad and to be declined and treated as prohibited as far as possible. The rate was ten per cent. for a kiln, practically irrespective of construction and protection, and even at that high figure they were written, if at all, at a serious loss. The value in utility of intelligently studying the subject has been well demonstrated, and perhaps that can be set forth most graphically by the statement that where kilns are constructed of standard fire resistive materials and equipped with protective features of established efficiency, including automatic jets, rates of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the building and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the contents are now made. The saving to the assured by the difference between these figures and the flat 10 per cent, previously prevalent must represent a very considerable amount."

Government Statistics of Crown Timber Land Operations

Much valuable information regarding the Crown Timber resources of the Dominion is contained in the report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, which has just been issued. The returns, unfortunately, are grouped with those of the grazing and irrigation departments, so that in some cases the actual results so far as timber is concerned, are not shown.

The total revenue from timber, grazing and irrigation received at the Crown timber agencies, together with the ruling price of lumber and the number of mills in each agency, is summarized as follows:

Agency.	Total Revenue.	Average Price at Mills.	Licensed Mills.	Portable Mills.
Calgary	\$24,615	\$14.91	16	18
Edmonton	22,080	13.70	9	17
Prince Albert	43,229	17.54	6	6
Winnipeg	93,411	14.55	36	21
New Westminster	55,736	14.20	16	..

The following quantities of building material were manufactured and sold under Government license during the year in the above mentioned agencies:

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber, feet B.M.	162,940,499	183,375,022
Shingles .....	.....	10,000
Shingle bolts, cords	18,110	19,226
Laths	20,120,150	31,979,210

In the previous year the figures were:

	Manufactured	Sold.
Sawn lumber, feet. B.M.	267,532,730	180,909,384
Shingle bolts, cords	9,519	7,597
Laths	29,551,839	17,059,889

The areas of timbered lands under license and permit in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and within the Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia, on March 31, 1909, were as follows:

	License.	Permit.
Manitoba .....square miles	1,207.83	710.43
Alberta	2,655.45	357.94
Saskatchewan	2,338.06	422.02
British Columbia	2,089.00	23.57
Total .....square feet	8,290.34	1,513.96

The receipts on account of timber on Dominion lands amounted to \$245,217, made up as follows: rent, \$60,171; royalties, \$103,207; permits, \$65,297; seizures, \$16,541.

The Inspector of Crown timber offices, in his report, says: "It would be a practical impossibility to put a stop wholly to the illegal cutting of

timber on the public domain, owing to scattered settlement and the wide area covered by timber. Special attention has been paid to the operations at portable sawmills and to the cutting of timber as a speculation.

"Steps are being taken to give closer supervision than has taken place in the past over the operations of the holders of timber berths by license and permit. They will be required in future to conform more strictly to all the requirements of the regulations in the matter of the keeping of bush records of their cutting, of marking the timber cut, by a stamp approved by the department, and furnishing at the end of each season of cutting a ground sketch, showing the place or places where timber was cut on the berth. Regular inspections will be made of the sales records of the millmen and stock will be taken of the lumber in their possession..

"Very little lumber is now brought in from the United States. Apart from that imported by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for construction purposes the amount during the past year would not exceed 7,000,000 feet, board measure, of which quantity there would be less than 1,000,000 feet of hardwoods, the balance fir, principally from the State of Washington.

"The cut of logs this past year on Dominion lands has been lighter than for some years previously. The falling off occurred largely in the railway belt in British Columbia, where the millmen obtained their supply chiefly from the lands of the Provincial Government, the reason for this being that owing to the much heavier ground rent charged by the province for lands held under license it is cheaper to carry Dominion timber for which only a nominal ground rental is charged.

"I would again respectfully draw the attention of the department to the large number of roof poles and fence rails authorized to be cut by settlers under free permits issued to them. As pointed out in my last annual report, this class of timber is not to any extent now used by the settler, sawn lumber (scantling) is almost wholly used in roofing, and posts and wire fencing. In my opinion it would be in the public interest to withdraw the privilege from the settler of cutting this class of timber, which takes a young healthy tree in the manufacture of each piece."

From lands held under permit the manufacture and sale of timber products was as follows: Lumber manufactured, 18,868,961 feet; lumber sold, 15,753,216 feet; shingles manufactured, 296,000; shingles sold, 208,000. The timber material covered by permits during the year and during the previous year was as follows: Lumber and logs, 50,152,088 feet; 1908, 57,170,935 feet; roof poles, 1,520,847; 1908, 1,654,940; fence posts, 2,579,443; 1908, 2,831,028; fence rails, 6,329,020; 1908, 6,522,425; cordwood in cords, 106,036; 1908, 190,202; mine props, 3,000; shingles, 51,000; shingle bolt, cords, 923; railway ties, 601,652,

Progressive Lumbering in New Ontario

Keewatin Lumber Company, formed in 1906, Conducting an Extensive Business—Modern Plant and Business-like Principles lead to immediate Success

One of the most important sawmills in New Ontario is that of the Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited, situated on the north shore of the Lake of the Woods, between the thriving towns of Kenora and Keewatin. This company was formed in the year 1906 and bought out the Keewatin Lumber & Manufacturing Company, whose mill, situated on the west side of Keewatin, was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1905.

Messrs. E. W. Backus and W. F. Brooks, of Minneapolis, Minn., who are among the best known lumbermen in the United States, and whose knowledge of the lumber business will compare favorably with the best, as they have spent the whole of their business careers in the lumber business, were prime movers in the formation of the new company and now retain the positions of president and vice-president respectively.

The site chosen for the new mill was an extremely favorable one on a peninsula at the north of the Lake of the Woods, situated about a

one six-foot horizontal re-saw, one Big Diamond double edger, and one single edger, trimmer, slasher, etc., in addition to a complete lath manufacturing outfit. The power is secured from a 750 h.p. Buck Eye engine. The sorting shed is a very large one, being about 320 feet in length, and the sorting has very careful attention, the large amount of accommodation giving special opportunity for this. It is largely on account of the care given to the sorting of the lumber that this company has built up its well known reputation.

The planing mill is driven by a 250 h.p. engine, and has a complete equipment of seven machines for manufacturing every description of lumber. It is capable of putting through 150,000 feet every ten hours.



Keewatin Lumber Company—View of Sawing Mill and a portion of Sorting Shed.



Keewatin Lumber Company—General View of Logs and Plant.



Keewatin Lumber Company—The Office



Keewatin Lumber Company—Trucks Loaded ready for Piling.

mile and a half from Keewatin and two miles from Kenora. It is connected with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway by a short siding which belongs to the company. On account of its isolated position the danger of fire is greatly eliminated, and, being nearly surrounded by water, it is especially suitable for boom accommodation.

The company draws its supply of logs from large limits tributary to the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, the booms being brought to the mill by their fine boat, the S.S. "Mather." These limits contain an immense quantity of white pine timber of excellent quality, also a large supply of Norway and spruce, and it is calculated that the present source of supply is sufficient to keep two large sawmills running for fifteen years.

The building of the sawmill was commenced in June of 1906, and was completed by September of the same year. Since then it has been added to considerably. The present capacity of the mill is 250,000 feet per day of twenty hours, and its equipment consists of two band saws,

There is also a large tie mill belonging to the company with a capacity of 5,000 ties per ten hours; this mill also contains a horizontal re-saw and a lath manufacturing outfit.

The whole of the yards are built up with elevated tramways, and great care is given to the piling in order that lumber may be sent out in first-class condition. Both the position and the arrangement of the piling accommodation are exceptionally well arranged, so that by a single glance through the various alleys the officials are able to tell how their stock in the various classes, sizes and lengths of lumber is varying.

The loading platform is capable of holding thirty cars, and a well trained force of loaders is always on hand, so that the final grading is done at the car doors, thus eliminating the chance of inferior grades being shipped in error.

Mr. D. McLeod, who has had the management of the company since its start, was previously connected with the old Keewatin Lumber &

Manufacturing Company, and has built up the business by careful and conservative methods. He takes a special pride in seeing that a good grade of lumber is shipped and, more especially, that prompt shipments are made. The company has gained an enviable reputation in this latter respect, so much so that Winnipeg merchants, finding themselves short of any particular class of lumber, are in the habit of relying upon a tele-



Keewatin Lumber Company—The Planing Mill.

gram to the company, feeling certain that in this case the lumber will be shipped within the next 24 hours if it can possibly be obtained.

In every respect the plant of the Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited, is one of which New Ontario should be very proud. The success of the company will surely increase from year to year as its products and business methods become better known.

Advanced Duty Shuts B. C. Shingles out of U.S.

Mr. J. G. Woods, a prominent shingle manufacturer of Vancouver, in a recent interview expressed strong objection to another interview which appeared in a Vancouver paper regarding the effect of the increase of 20 cents per thousand in the duty on shingles entering the United States. Mr. Woods was also upheld in his views by Mr. Albert Cotton and Mr. H. Davidson, the latter general manager of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, and the former a well known manufacturer also.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Wood said:

"The advance of 20 cents per thousand shingles in the import duty of the United States makes a very great difference to the business of

ington, but it costs us materially more to produce a high grade article than it does the Washington mills.

"In the interview referred to it is stated that shingles are now selling in Vancouver at about \$1.90 per thousand. If that is correct, out of that \$1.90 must come all selling charges, commissions, cash discounts and occasional losses, which easily amount to 15 cents per thousand. This brings the net amount received by the mill to \$1.75, and it costs me \$1.75 to manufacture, and I doubt very much if any of the large mills are to-day netting \$1.75 per thousand.

"So far as shipments to the United States are concerned, I am positive that no manufacturer in Vancouver nets \$2 per thousand on 16-inch shingles. As a matter of fact the net amount received is so far below \$2 that I for one am rather ashamed to say how much. I am not in favor of the over-drying of shingles, as we want our shingles to go to the consumer in as good condition as possible."

B. C. Commission Concludes Hearing of Evidence.

The British Columbia Timber & Forestry Commission have concluded their sittings, having devoted 27 days to the work. Mr. J. A. Harvie, K.C., who represented the British Columbia Logging & Lumbermen's Association, complimented the commission at the conclusion of its sittings upon the impartial hearing which had been accorded to all, and he was given permission by the members of the commission to submit in writing an address which he desired to deliver before the commission, with the object of emphasizing some features of the evidence.

An interesting part of the evidence at the last session was that given by Secretary Anstie, of the British Columbia Logging & Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Anstie stated that 1,851,000,000 feet was the capacity of all western Canadian mills shipping into the Northwest market, and that the consumption of the Northwest market last year was only 800,000,000 feet. On this basis he figured that the present 10-hour capacity of the mills of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan was sufficient to supply more than double the demand. In 1907 the mills of British Columbia had shipped to the Northwest market 645,000,000 feet. Last year their shipments were 20 per cent. less. The capacity of the British Columbia shingle mills was 712,000,000 shingles daily.

Mr. A. Hamilton, who appeared before the commission on behalf of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, voiced the views of the wage-earners and the consumers. He opposed the granting of any extended tenure though he did not object to licenses being made renewable from year to year. He advocated abolishing the royalty and raising the rental sufficiently to make up any deficit in revenue.

All that remains now for the commissioners to do is to consider the evidence and draw up their report. This will take a considerable time, as the evidence was very extensive. Their findings will be awaited with great interest, because it is expected that upon them the Government will base its future timber policy, the object of which should be to conserve the people's interests; to protect those who have capital invested in the lumbering industry; and to guard the interest of those who are dependent upon the latter for their employment.

Cowichan Valley Timber to be Operated.

One of the largest timber transactions ever carried out in Canada has been concluded, whereby the American Finance & Securities Company, of New York, secure 54,000 acres of splendid timber lands on Vancouver island. These limits were a part of the E. & N. Railway grant and are estimated to contain five billion feet of fir. The price paid was approximately \$1,500,000. The timber is mainly fir, with about ten per cent of cedar, hemlock and spruce. The trees are reported to average 40 inches in diameter and to be practically free from branches or limbs to 175 feet from the ground. The areas practically encircle Cowichan lake. Excellent fire protection is said to be secured by the timber being in the fog belt and the underbrush being a heavy growth of salal.

The purchasers have agreed to develop the property actively. The railroad company has contracted to build a railway from Cowichan lake to tidewater on Cowichan bay, a distance of 22 miles. It is expected that this will be completed next year, when the purchasers agree to commence operations on a large scale. One million dollars will be spent on development, and a mill will be erected at tidewater with a capacity of 100,000,000 feet per annum. An additional \$500,000 will subsequently be spent on a pulp mill, in which the hemlock and spruce will be manufactured into pulp. The company will operate its own tugs on the lake for hauling log booms to the landing, where the logs will be loaded on cars and shipped to the mill. It is stated that the mill and the pulp plant will give employment to at least a thousand woodsmen, without considering the large number who will be employed in the mills.



Keewatin Lumber Company—One of the 25 Lumber Allies.

the British Columbia shingle manufacturers, so much so that it practically shuts off the American business. For the past two years I have not made 20 cents per thousand or anything like that amount on the shingles I have shipped to the eastern States. These remarks refer to the 16-inch shingles that go into the New England States.

"Our shingles will command a higher price than those made in the States just so long as our grades are superior to those produced in Wash-

Mr. James W. Davidson, president of the Crown Lumber Company, of Calgary, reports that there is a heavy absorption of lumber at present in the prairie provinces, and that the outlook for the sawmilling industry of British Columbia is correspondingly bright.

Montreal Trade Somewhat Quiet

**General Tone however Improving — Stiffening
Tendency in Hardwoods—Shingles Moving Slowly**

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
October 12th, 1909.

The lumber market in Montreal is not strongly active just now, and, while the general tone is improving, many dealers find little difference from the situation of the past few months. Collections are reported very slow in some quarters. Conservative dealers concede that with the present winter over, the prospects for improvement are bright. On the other hand, a great many dealers feel that this fall will be a very good one in lumber circles. Enquiries, they state, are coming in freely and prices are slowly evening up. There is a feeling, too, that the market must advance in keeping with the increase in shantymen's wages and camp supplies.

Prices on some classes of stock are ruling slightly lower; culls and common lumber of all kinds show little tendency to advance, but shop and good lumber range from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than the prices of a few months ago. White and red pine lath, with the exception of the holdings of some local dealers, are very scarce and are commanding higher prices. There is only a fair demand for shingles in Montreal and vicinity. Dealers, as a general rule, do not stock heavily, since their use in Montreal is practically prohibited, and orders filled are chiefly for near-by points. Second clears are held at \$2.25, and there are more enquiries for this grade than for the better class. Manufacturers still have on hand large quantities of shingles. Spruce is one of the best selling lines to-day, and there is very little on the market. Pine in the better grades is in fairly good demand. Prices are firmer and the outlook is for a still further advance. Southern pine is also very active just now, and dealers anticipate higher figures.

The local hardwood market is showing a decided tendency to stiffen. This is the outcome of the approach of the season for inside construction, where this class of wood is chiefly in demand. Oak and chestnut are reported fairly scarce and have advanced from \$3 to \$5 per 1,000. Firsts and seconds, quarter white oak, are quoted at from \$85 to \$87. Chestnut, 1st and 2nd, 1-inch, at \$50 to \$52. Log run mill culls, maple, is in good demand and averages from \$18 to \$20. There are numerous enquiries from the American side for maple white on two faced, and this quality is hard to obtain: it is quoted at from \$31 to \$32.

The following are revised, current wholesale prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	\$27.00 to \$30.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	24.00 to 26.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable, spruce boards	16.50 to 17.50
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.00 to 17.50
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1½-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
" " 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
" " 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
" " 2x10, 12 and 16 feet	19.00 to 21.50
2-inch (scant) x 9, fifth quality, N.Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	85.00 to 87.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1-inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, deal culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1¾-inch x ¾-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.25
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.50
Hemlock boards, mill run	14.50 to 16.50
Hemlock culls	13.00 to 14.00

Pulpwood Export Restriction on Crown Lands.

According to a statement made recently by Premier Gouin, the restriction of the export of pulpwood from the Province of Quebec will be confined to that cut from Crown lands. This will permit of the export of large quantities cut on private lands, which, Sir Lomer Gouin stated, the Quebec Government have no power to prevent from being exported. This power belongs to the Dominion Government. In regard to the pulpwood cut upon Crown lands, he stated further that the Government's intention was to prohibit any export of unmanufactured pulpwood, but not to impose an export duty. It will be made a condition of the permits that all wood cut shall be manufactured in Canada. People applying for permits will have to sign an agreement not to export unmanufactured pulpwood, and if they violate the agreement their licenses will be cancelled. It is generally believed in Quebec Government circles

that this will be followed by a Dominion law applying a similar restriction to all pulpwood, whether on private lands or on Crown lands.

At a recent meeting in St. John's, P.Q., Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, announced that increased charges would be made for timber cutting licenses, commencing on Sept. 1 next year. The increase will date, according to the Premier's plans, from the time of the expiration of present contracts between the Government and the lumber merchants. The Premier announced that it was hoped that the increased charges would increase the revenue by from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The following comparative statement of timber measured and culled has been issued by the Quebec Supervisor of Cullers' Office, under date of October 6:

	1907	1908	1909
Waney white pine .....cubic feet	1,036,520	965,720	692,440
White pine	130,160	131,880	57,520
Red pine	8,400	8,200	8,680
Oak	294,800	469,920	504,360
Elm	212,360	86,440	107,960
Ash	11,200	4,400	520
Birch and maple	63,760	59,880	57,240

P. D. Gordon Finds Good Business in the West.

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of the firm of Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal, who returned recently from a business trip as far west as Edmonton, reports that business conditions throughout the West are unusually promising. This was Mr. Gordon's first visit to Edmonton, and he was greatly impressed with the city's prospects. During his journey Mr. Gordon covered nearly 2,000 miles of wheat producing country "and," he says, "like everyone else who goes to the Northwest at the present time, I found everything on the boom, owing to the enormous crop of wheat which has been harvested and is now being threshed and marketed."

"Every merchant in any line of trade, whether lumber or otherwise, is in the best of good humor, owing to the prospects ahead, and I am quite certain that, with another year similar to 1908 and the present one, the future of the Northwest will be well assured. Not having gone through to the Pacific coast on this trip, I did not come in contact with any of the lumber mills, but from reports which we have from our Pacific coast manager, the mills out there are looking forward to better times and also better prices."

"Owing to the conditions in the West, and also the existing conditions in the East, the lumber trade in this section of the country is on very much better footing than it was early in the present year, and the prospects are, in my opinion, that the year 1910 will be fully equal to the year 1907, which was the banner year in the lumber trade of Eastern Canada."

Mr. Gordon is now on a trip through the southern States, visiting the yellow pine territory, and will wind up at Savannah, Ga., where, the latter part of this month, his firm will load two cargoes of yellow pine timber of about one million feet each.

Personal and Trade Notes from Montreal.

Mr. C. A. Spencer has just returned from a trip through Ontario, where he has been placing some of his eastern stock and introducing a specially manufactured line of kiln dried spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., which is face-polished and bundled.

Mr. A. P. Beaupre, managing director of the Eagle Lumber Company, is at present superintending the construction of the boiler house in connection with the erection of the company's new mill at Rapide-de-L'Original, Que., and expects to be away two weeks.

At the present time the water front presents a bustling scene of activity and lumber dealers report a great difficulty in obtaining cars as they require them. They are held for grain and perishable goods, with lumber products expected to wait for a slacker season.

Mr. Thos. MacKarell, of Ottawa, returned recently from Liverpool, and through Mr. Russel, manager of the Montreal office for Thos. MacKarell & Company, we learn that in his estimation the lumber prospects in England are gradually brightening up and there is every reason to expect better reports in the future.

The question of why Montreal dealers should be forced to go away up to the Georgian Bay districts for their supply of maple and birch floorings, was propounded to the "Canada Lumberman" recently. And really it does seem a conundrum when one considers that the surrounding district is richly supplied with these timbers, and especially so in the case of birch.

The Eagle Lumber Company, Montreal, have under construction a new sawmill at Rapide-de-L'Original, Que. The mill will have a capacity of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of spruce during a season's run. Shingle machines will be installed with a daily output of 300,000

per day, and provision will also be made to turn out cedar and hemlock railway ties. Madison & Williams, Limited, of Lindsay, Ont., are supplying a portion of the sawing machinery, and E. Leonard & Son, of London, have a contract for installing the boilers and engines. The mill will be one of the most modernly equipped in the district.

Lumbermen are getting a better service along the harbor front than ever before, due to the new harbor terminals. Under the old regime, cars were wont to be placed anywhere from three to four sections away from where they were required. General satisfaction is expressed also with the new sheds. Lumber stored on the docks is afforded protection now, and can be landed at outside points in better condition.

British Columbia lumber companies have had their agents in Montreal recently, and succeeded in inducing a large number of French-Canadians to move to the West at the expense of their companies. These men are taking their families with them and will engage in the lumbering business. The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, of Fraser Mills, B.C., recently engaged a large number of workmen, who left on a special train for the West.

Canada's Export Trade for 1909.

Statistics of Canada's trade in wood products with the United Kingdom and with the United States for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, and for previous years, are given in the following tables, which have been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The exports to the United Kingdom were as follows:

Articles	1907 (9 mos.)	1908	1909
Wood, unmanufactured—			
Logs	\$ 38,948	\$ 30,366	\$ 19,164
Lumber, basswood, butternut, hickory	5,832	13,691	6,761
Deals, pine	1,521,931	1,588,249	1,617,354
Deals, spruce and other	6,414,045	6,057,286	4,782,490
Deal ends	279,327	298,089	287,713
Planks and boards	1,215,421	1,562,047	1,469,768
Joists and scantling	428,614	463,285	354,668
Staves and headings	32,008	53,962	19,614
All other lumber	132,232	170,877	195,027
Shooks, box			
Shooks, other	223,132	108,617	17,070
Timber, square, Ash	1,926	24,525	9,484
Birch	86,335	123,875	110,757
Elm	266,753	212,183	134,435
Oak	245,770	400,761	211,884
Pine, red	95,116	6,097	45,579
Pine, white	857,320	993,095	683,995
All other	9,628	32,647	54,134
All other wood unmanufactured	11,102	1,094	4,226
Totals, wood, unmanufactured	\$11,865,440	\$12,140,746	\$10,024,123
Wood, manufactured—			
Household furniture	\$ 54,900	\$ 47,953	\$ 55,661
Doors, sashes and blinds	64,474	105,829	56,985
Matches and match splints	37,224	82,518	53,514
Spool wood and spools	45,450	22,326	40,778
Wood pulp:—			
Chemically prepared		21,624	342,446
Mechanically prepared		463,575	742,274
All other wood, manufactured	132,281	242,699	190,092
Totals, wood, manufactured	\$ 892,938	\$ 986,524	\$ 1,481,750
Total wood and manufactures of	\$12,758,378	\$13,127,270	\$11,505,873

The exports to the United States were as follows:

Articles	1907 (9 mos.)	1908	1909
Wood, unmanufactured—			
Bark for tanning	\$ 31,481	\$ 34,215	\$ 122,118
Firewood	48,921	83,054	77,458
Hoop, hop, telegraph and other poles	82,708	116,424	43,896
Logs, Elm	464	3,973	8,136
Hemlock	445	31,489	31,797
Pine	2,505	2,894	20,981
Spruce	146,345	101,231	109,784
All other	271,631	528,550	738,387
Lumber, Deals, spruce and other	328,235	410,462	351,825
Laths, palings and pickets	1,526,774	1,651,120	1,744,485
Planks and boards	11,245,999	15,341,263	14,814,106
Joists and scantling	251,201	412,902	394,265
Staves and headings	118,595	151,585	60,690
All other lumber, N.E.S.	451,768	317,039	366,076
Piling	116,316	298,966	74,002
Posts, cedar, tamarack and other	12,585	29,707	32,248
Shingles	1,325,958	2,518,517	2,520,339
Sleepers and railroad ties	295,851	591,382	289,473
Shooks	18,756	20,634	13,646
Wood, blocks and other, for pulp	1,999,264	4,656,721	4,356,391
All other wood, unmanufactured	81,651	116,839	207,612
Totals, wood, unmanufactured	\$18,357,453	\$27,418,967	\$26,377,715
Wood, manufactured—			
Barrels, empty	\$ 32,914	\$ 50,392	\$ 42,972
Household furniture	14,405	32,721	29,404
Wood pulp—			
Chemically prepared		1,364,030	1,223,702

Mechanically prepared		2,181,500	1,841,177
All other wood, manufactured	56,713	110,920	80,076
Totals, wood, manufactured	\$ 2,501,480	\$ 3,739,563	\$ 3,217,331
Total wood and manufactures of	\$20,858,933	\$31,158,530	\$29,595,046

The imports from the United States were as follows:

Articles	1907 (9 mos.)	1908	1909
Barrels	Dut. \$ 21,234	\$ 109,773	\$ 101,766
	Free .. 33,215	45,670	74,866
Cane, reed or rattan	Dut. 44,118	40,720	34,769
	Free .. 11,066	14,119	16,714
Corkwood or cork bark	Dut. 17,161	76,588	40,788
	Free .. 40,475	74,307	54,463
Felloes of hickory or oak	Free .. 25,849	49,647	29,175
Fence posts and railway ties	Free .. 291,966	599,544	641,839
Furniture	Dut. 504,366	722,457	593,159
Hickory and oak spokes and scale			
board for cheese boxes	Free .. 150,604	249,752	99,369
Mouldings	Dut. 68,303	78,877	61,140
Logs & round unman'fac'd tim.	Free .. 405,790	514,620	536,482
Lumber, timber, planks, boards—			
Cherry, chestnut, gumwood,			
hickory and whitewood	Free .. 386,303	677,260	356,270
Mahogany	Free .. 176,766	196,634	128,735
Oak	Free .. 1,380,478	2,173,307	1,380,415
Pitch pine	Free .. 1,288,791	2,170,143	1,049,668
Sawed boards, planks, deals	Dut. 70,128	104,512	104,829
Sawed or split boards, planks,			
deals and other lumber	Free .. 938,187	2,010,510	1,103,821
Timber or lumber manufac-			
tured N.O.P.	Dut. 14,082	1,502	2,154
Timber or lumber, hewn or			
sawed, squared or sided or			
creosoted	Free .. 38,720	190,374	59,340
Walnut	Free .. 38,821	34,367	23,470
Veneers of oak, rosewood, ma-			
hogany, Spanish cedar, walnut	Dut. 165,308	216,289	159,362
Woodenware	Dut. 8,485	9,356	8,681
Pails and tubs	Dut. 12,556	17,522	8,076
Wood pulp	Dut. 33,435	56,416	31,173
All other	Dut. 945,797	1,371,580	1,013,214
	Free .. 537,792	929,954	592,622
Totals, wood and mfrs. of	Dut. 1,904,973	2,805,592	2,159,111
	Free .. 5,744,823	9,930,208	6,147,249
Total, combined	\$7,649,796	\$12,735,800	\$8,306,360

Destruction of Manly Chew's Yard at Midland.

A disastrous fire broke out recently in the lumber yards of Manley Chew, at Dollartown, just outside of the town of Midland, Ont., and burned over twelve acres of yards, causing a loss of \$298,000, which was fully covered by insurance. About 13,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed. The fire started, it is supposed, from a spark from the burner, as it originated in the nearest pile in the yard to the burner and in direct line from it. The wind was blowing from the mill towards the lumber yard. This was a fortunate circumstance, because it prevented the mill from being destroyed.

The losers were as follows: The Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, \$125,000, fully covered by insurance; Munns & Cochrane, Sudbury, about \$90,000, fully covered by insurance; E. B. Foss & Company, Bay City, Mich., \$28,000, fully covered by insurance; Manley Chew (lumber), about \$15,000, fully covered by insurance; Manley Chew (trams, etc.), about \$15,000, partially covered by insurance; The Log Pickers' Association, \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. The Log Picker's Association is an association formed of practically all the lumbermen of Georgian Bay for the purpose of gathering logs which had been lost from the rafts. The logs are taken to Midland and there sawn on joint account.

The Turner Lumber Company's insurance was spread over a number of companies, as follows. Adirondack Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$5,000; London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, \$8,000; Queen Assurance Company of America, \$7,000; North British & Mercantile, \$7,000; Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, \$14,500; Manitoba Assurance Company, Montreal, \$2,500; St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, \$5,000; Lumber Insurance Company of New York, \$10,000; Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., \$8,000; Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Company, York, Eng., \$8,000; Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Montreal, \$15,000; Phoenix Assurance Company, of London, Eng., \$13,000; Sovereign Fire Assurance Company, of Canada, \$1,000; Canadian Fire Insurance Company, \$4,500; Richmond & Drummond Fire Insurance Company, Richmond, Que., \$2,500; Phoenix Assurance Company, of Brooklyn, \$4,000; total, \$125,000.

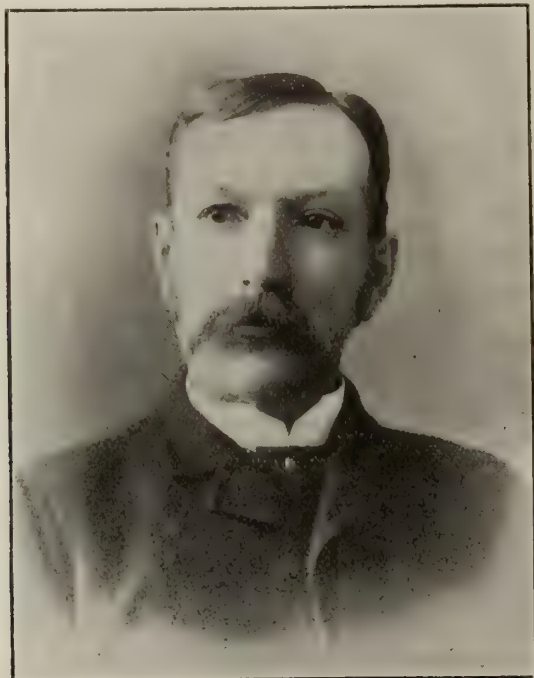
A more satisfactory state of affairs with regard to cars is reported this fall than last year by New Westminster lumbermen. In the autumn of 1908 it was almost impossible to obtain cars for lumber transportation, as the prairie farmers had them all tied up for their wheat crop, but the railroads have been able to keep up with the extraordinary demand for cars from both industries this year.

Death Summons N. A. Rhodes of Amherst, N. S.

The death occurred recently at Amherst, N.S., after an illness of little more than one week, of Mr. N. A. Rhodes, vice-president of the Rhodes-Curry Company, Limited, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed business men of eastern Canada. Mr. Rhodes was returning from a trip to Sydney, when he was taken ill on the train. Several specialists were summoned and an operation for appendicitis was found necessary. After the operation was performed it was expected that Mr. Rhodes would soon recover. Other symptoms developed, however, and in spite of the most skilful attention Mr. Rhodes passed away.

Mr. N. A. Rhodes was a self-made man in every sense of the word having lost his parents at an early age and been thrown on his own resources when ten years old. He was born in Amherst, N.S., in 1845. After learning the carpenter trade, he went to the United States, where he remained for ten years, during five years of which he held a responsible position as superintendent, with a large building and contracting firm.

In 1877 Mr. Rhodes returned to Amherst and engaged in the manufacture of building materials. Later, he took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. N. Curry, who became president of Rhodes, Curry & Com-



The Late N. A. Rhodes, Vice-President Rhodes Curry Co., Limited, Amherst, N. S.

pany, Limited. The business of this company is varied in character and includes the operation of saw mills, planing mills, lath mills, shingle mills, brick works, car works, machine works and foundry.

Mr. Rhodes also held large interests in other enterprises. He was half-owner in a large lumber concern at Sheet Harbor, N.S., where he and his partner, Mr. Curry, operated on a large scale. He held a large interest in a Newfoundland property, which was subsequently sold to a Boston firm for a large figure, and he is also interested in other lumber properties.

Mr. Rhodes was a director of the Misaquash Marsh Company. He was also a director of the Maritime Heating Company, and was largely interested in the New Brunswick Petroleum Company. As one of the Governors of Acadia University at Wolfville, N.S., Mr. Rhodes took an active interest in the progress of that institution. Mr. Rhodes did not seek public office, but his popularity as a citizen was evidenced by his being elected in 1904 as mayor of Amherst, N.S.

Sudden Death of Hon. Wm. T. Pipes.

The sudden death of Hon. W. T. Pipes, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, will cause great regret among all who were acquainted with him. His death was the result of apoplexy and came with dramatic suddenness, while he was visiting friends in Boston. Hon. Mr. Pipes was a close friend of the late N. A. Rhodes, and had just referred sorrowfully to the death of his friend when he was himself stricken.

About six weeks ago Mr. Pipes left for Regina to attend the meeting of the Dominion Forestry Association, of which he was one of the vice-presidents. He was recently appointed a member of the commission for the conservation of the natural resources of the Dominion. During the last few years Mr. Pipes has given much time and thought to the timber resources of Nova Scotia, and early in June had visited Toronto and engaged the services of Dr. Fernow and other experts, who are now at work making a survey in the province of its forest lands. After the convention, Mr. Pipes left for Vancouver, Seattle and other Canadian

and American cities on the Pacific coast. He spent some days in San Francisco, then crossed the continent to Washington, D.C., where he collected data in reference to the reforestation scheme.

William T. Pipes was born at Amherst on April 15th, 1850. He received his preliminary education at the Amherst Academy, after which he was graduated from Acadia College and called to the Bar in 1878. After a long and successful political career he was appointed after the last election to the position of Attorney-General of the Province of Nova Scotia, with a seat in the Lower House.

Mr. Pipes was largely interested in many of Amherst's industries, being a director in the Amherst Boot & Shoe Company, Douglass & Company, and a large shareholder in the Rhodes-Curry Company and other industries. He was also largely interested in lumber properties in different parts of the province.

The death occurred recently of Mr. Clifford A. Thompson, a leading lumberman of Oxford, N.S., at the age of 55.

Canadian Pulpwood in U. S. Markets.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

Dear Sir,—My article in the "Canada Lumberman" of Sept. 1st seems to have awakened a great deal of interest. I have received a great many letters from Ontario, presumably from parties who own wood lots. One man writes: "I have six car loads of poplar pulp for sale; do you use such material in your mill?" Another writes: "Can you give me the names and addresses of paper manufacturers on your side, who are in the market for imported wood? Am in the pulpwood business and would like to correspond with them if prices are right." Another writes: "Would like to contract twenty cars of clear spruce, in car lengths, 30 feet and 35 feet long, 5-inch and 6-inch at top end. Also, could get out a large amount of poplar wood."

I would like to reply to these people, through the columns of your paper, as follows: "place an advertisement in one of the American paper trade journals. If unable to do so individually, do so collectively. In other words, club together." To Americans who are in the market as buyers, I have this to advise: "place an advertisement in the 'Canada Lumberman' and let your requirements be known."

In comparing Canadian and American prices, the Canadian export duty and the long or short haul by rail must be taken into consideration when quoting prices at point of delivery. Now, a word in regard to the state of the market. In the early fall of 1908, forest fires swept over a large part of the woodlands in the Adirondacks. Paper and pulp mill men, and others, are cutting this timber at the present time to save it. Obviously, this is placing a large amount of domestic wood on the market. Not only for the present year, but for one or two years to come. I can easily give the name and address of every mill owner, or company, in this part of the State, who are in the market as buyers, and will readily do so.

Any Canadian engaged in the pulpwood business who wishes the names and addresses of parties on this side who are in the market for imported wood, can get the information by enclosing a Canadian five-cent piece, to cover cost of postage, stationery and trouble of writing. A certain number of mills here get their wood wholly, or in part, from their own timber limits; and, again, other companies are compelled to buy every cord they use.

George B. Oberton,
North Bangor, N.Y.

No more concise and logical presentation of the pulp situation has been put into words than that of Mr. P. J. Loughrin, one of the original advocates of an export duty on Canadian raw products, particularly lumber. Mr. Loughrin in an interview discussed the situation in detail, and concluded as follows: "You must keep in mind that there is no party politics in all this. It is a national question. President Roosevelt called a conference for the preservation of natural resources. Canada was represented at it, and there was a great hurrah, but the moment that Canada attempted to conserve its natural resources of pulpwood by insisting upon local manufacture, at that moment the Government at Washington undertook to punish us by putting a countervailing duty on our pulpwood products."

"Don't you see how it all works out? It is all a matter of bargain and trade. We have the raw material; we therefore control the situation. They may put up a bluff of punishing us with an import duty upon our pulp products, but, mark you, we have the whip hand, and our friends across the line will eventually adjust their tariff to the needs of the situation."

Senator D. J. King, of Chipman, N.B., John E. Moore, Dr. J. H. King and party are on a trip in British Columbia. Senator King will proceed to the coast and on his return trip will visit Edmonton. This is Senator King's twelfth trip to the coast. Mr. Moore will remain in the West for three weeks.

Lumber News from New Brunswick

Limit Holders Object to Five Inch Cutting Rule —Busy Season Expected in Woods Operations

A Campbellton, N.B., dispatch states that present indications point to a busy season in lumber operations, and probably the largest cut yet made will be the result. The Shives Lumber Company are planning to get out about 35,000,000; the Wm. Richards Company, about 28,000,000; Chaleur Bay Mills, about 12,000,000, and the Dalhousie Lumber Company, about 15,000,000. This, with the smaller operations of Beringer & Chapin, W. H. Miller and B. A. Mowatt, will mean considerably over 100,000,000 to come through the Restigouche boom next season, the largest in its history. The cut this season was about 90,000,000, which was greatly in advance of all previous years. In order to handle the large output of next year, the Boom Company intend to spend about \$10,000 upon increased facilities and boom capacity. A new feature in the lumbering operations this winter will be the hauling of logs over the Intercolonial Railway. Contracts have been made with the railway to haul logs for Wm. Richards & Company, Dalhousie Lumber Company and Beringer & Chapin, in all about four or five million feet. This will mean that the railway will be kept open all winter, which will be a great advantage to the lumbermen in the carrying of supplies to their camps.

The Limit Holders' Association of New Brunswick, and the St. John River Log Driving Corporation recently held a joint session in the Board of Trade rooms at St. John, N.B., and decided to present a memorial to the Provincial Government protesting against the regulation recently passed in regard to the cutting of lumber on Crown lands, to the effect that all logs shall be cut up to 5-inch in width at the top end.

Lumbermen are opposing this on the ground that timber of this class is worthless. They claim that it cannot be used as pulpwood and cannot be manufactured into merchantable lumber. They say further that it would not be worth the stumpage collected upon it. If the Government insist upon this regulation they state that they will ask to have the timber scaled, and will pay the stumpage but leave the tree standing.

At the meeting, Mr. Harry Hilyard, vice-president of the Limit Holders' Association, presided, and among others present were: W. B. Snowball, Hon. Allan Ritchie, of Newcastle; James Robinson, of Millerton; Frank Napier and William Anderson, of the Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton.

New Brunswick to Prohibit Pulpwood Export.

In the course of a speech at the opening of the Sackville Exhibition on October 6th, Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick, foreshadowed some important legislation at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature. He intimated that an export duty will be placed on pulpwood cut on Crown lands, and expressed the hope that the Dominion Government "would so far co-operate with the provincial that our forest wealth now being ruthlessly destroyed by United States paper makers might be preserved for the benefit of our own people."

Premier Hazen said in part: "We have gone on with the idea that the forests of the province are inexhaustible, that the annual growth is equal, at least, to the yearly cut." He was sorry to have to state that this was not the case, and that it had been ascertained for a certainty that every year in New Brunswick they were cutting down more timber than was being replaced by natural growth. "If this is continued," he said, "it is only a question of a few years before our forests will be gone. We must take steps to preserve our forests. The principal source of the destruction of forests is the export of pulpwood. The time has arrived when the province should adopt a policy that will have the effect of causing the raw material of our forests to be manufactured by our own people and in our own province. It is now time to put a stop to the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands at least. I believe the Government of New Brunswick would be acting in sympathy with public sentiment if it placed a restrictive export duty on all pulpwood and raw material cut on Crown lands."

The New Brunswick Government before concluding its session discussed the pulpwood question and decided to appoint a committee to go thoroughly into the matter. The committee will be composed of Surveyor-General Grimmer, Chief Commissioner of Public Works Morrissey, and Provincial Secretary Flemming. Within the next two months this committee will visit the various sections of the province in which the pulpwood industry flourishes and will make investigations on the spot and report.

A Bathurst, N.B., dispatch reports that the sale of the Adams Burns property to the Nepisiguit Lumber Company has at last been completed. The Nepisiguit Lumber Company is an American concern, of which R. W. Ellis, president of the Union Trust Company, of Springfield, Mass., is president; Fred S. Morse, of the Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, managing director, and Messrs. Sisson and the A.

Sherman Lumber Company, of New York, are largely interested, as well as some New York and Philadelphia men, who also own timber limits in Quebec.

The Adams Burns Company's property is said to be one of the largest and most valuable lumber properties in the province. It consists of several thousand acres of freehold property, about 500 square miles of licensed lands, stores and offices in Bathurst, mill, wharves, tugs, lighters and booms at mouth of the Big Nepisiguit river, together with the stock of the Bathurst Boom Company, and an electric light plant. The purchase price has not been made public, but it is rumored that it is several hundred thousand dollars.

The new company was organized two years ago, and had already bought the Stacy mill and limits at Bathurst. It is announced that a new mill at once be erected, and that thirty million feet of logs will be cut this winter to be manufactured for the American market. The A. Sherman Lumber Company, which is interested in this deal, has large pulp and paper interests in New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Legal Decisions of Interest to Lumbermen.

The case of the Wapsehogan Lumber Company, N.B., v. C. W. Wentworth has been settled in the Equity Court recently and withdrawn from the records. The defendant agreed to discharge the mortgage and accept a small amount in settlement of damages.

Principal and Agent—The case of Marsh v. Lloyd recently came up in a Division Court of Ontario. Chief Justice Meredith in his judgment held that where an agent purchased timber as agent and afterward set up that he had purchased it as principal, the agency having been proved to have at first existed it was incumbent upon the agent to show that the agency had been determined. This is a reversal of a judgment formerly given by Judge Anglin in a Non-jury Court at Toronto.

Negligence Causing Fire—Plaintiff, by agreement with defendants, had the right to store cordwood on defendants' property adjoining their tracks. A large quantity was destroyed by fire caused by sparks emitted from the defective engine, lighting in some dry grass and being communicated therefrom to the cordwood. Defendants held liable for \$300 damages. —Scott v. Pere Marquette R.W. Company.

Payment for River Improvements—In an action by three companies for work done for and services rendered and materials supplied to defendant in connection with the floating certain ties down streams and towing them on the lake, the evidence showed that defendant had used the river improvements of the plaintiffs for the two previous years without objecting to the company's right to compensation for the use of them, and he had made arrangements for the use of them for the year 1908. Held, that the defendant was liable.—Pigeon River v. Mooring.

Contract for Delivery of Goods—A case of considerable interest to lumber manufacturers and dealers has recently been tried before a Nova Scotia Court of Appeal in the suit of Jones et. al. v. Cushing. Robert Jones & Company, of Liverpool, brought action against Andre Cushing & Company, of St. John, N.B., for damages resulting from the refusal of the defendants to deliver a quantity of box shooks, which had been contracted for. On May 30, 1902, the plaintiffs entered into a written contract with the defendant to take 20,000 box shooks as a sample lot, with the intention of taking larger quantities later, if they were found to obtain a ready market. With a view to this the following clause was inserted in the contract: "Buyers to have the option to extend the contract for twelve monthly shipments of 20/30,000 boxes after receipt of this sample shipment."

The shipment sold readily and was paid for, and on November 8th the plaintiffs wrote for further monthly shipments to be commenced on December 1. The defendants, however, wrote in reply saying that they considered the option to increase the order had been forfeited owing to an unreasonable amount of time allowed to pass before notifying them of acceptance. Accordingly they declined to fill the order. When the case came to trial first, Judge Landry, without a jury, decided in favor of the defendants, holding that the plaintiffs had delayed an unreasonable time before availing themselves of the option. He gave judgment for the defendants for \$238.32, the amount of a counterclaim.

The appeal has now resulted in this verdict being set aside. Chief Justice Barker in delivering the judgment of the court, stated that this was not a case of a mere offer to deliver goods which might be withdrawn at any time before acceptance. The defendant entered into this contract on the 30th May, 1902, and there was valuable consideration for it. It might be that the defendant might in consequence of the delay have acquired a right in some way to limit his liability on the contract in point of time. But as nothing of that kind had been done it was unnecessary to consider the question. The verdict was therefore set aside, and as no damages had been given at the first trial a new trial was granted.

How many shingles can be cut from 1,000 feet of logs? A prominent operator recently reported cutting 1,000. A reader of the "Canada Lumberman" says he can get 3,000. Which is nearest right?

In Support of Perpetual Licenses

Dr. Judson F. Clark Presents his Views Before B. C. Timber and Forestry Commission

The duration of timber licenses and the amendment of the system of timber royalties were discussed by Dr. Judson F. Clark, former Provincial Forester, in an address which he delivered recently before the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Commission, during one of its sessions at Vancouver. On the subject of establishing a provincial forest service, Dr. Clark spoke in part as follows:

"As regards a provincial forest policy, permit me to suggest the desirability of having at Victoria a thoroughly efficient forest service.

"Protection of the forests from fire is not only the corner-stone of all forest policy, but is the whole foundation of practical forestry. Forest fire patrol—for the prevention rather than the extinguishing of fires—is the forester's insurance. The present patrolling system should be greatly extended. All fire rangers wearing badges should have the power to arrest without warrant, and head rangers in all out-of-the-way places should have the powers of a justice of the peace for the enforcement of penalties under the Fire Act. The cost of the fire service might very properly be divided between the license holders and the province.

"I suggest that the Provincial Government makes a modest appropriation for the purpose of determining the practicability and cost of burning the brush under local conditions. Certainly no intelligent legislation can be formulated along this line until we have definite knowledge gained by experiment both as regards its practicability and cost.

"The limited tenure feature of timber licenses is, in view of the large amount of timber so held, a direct and most powerful incentive to wasteful logging and also utterly prohibitive of any forestry practices on the part of loggers. Twenty-one years is much too short a time for a logger who is looking to the future to plan for future crops of trees, and hence prohibits forestry measures so far as he is concerned. So far as the logger who cares nothing for the future of the forest is concerned, he could have no objections to a limited tenure provided there was a harmonious relation between the timber to be cut, the markets available and the time allowed in which to cut it. When the tenure was fixed at 21 years there were but a few hundred sections under license, and future developments in this line were not and could not have been foreseen.

"A failure to bring the time limit on licensed timber into harmony with the amount of timber so licensed would inevitably result in the embarrassment of all logging and lumber manufacturing enterprises by forcing a chronic state of overproduction; but more serious and more permanent would be the loss sustained by the province as a whole by the irreparable damage it would bring to the forests themselves and to the provincial forest revenues.

"Let the license holder be given the option for a period of say ten years of renewing his license as per the present law, or of converting it into a license renewable from year to year without time-limit, as now obtains on Dominion lands, with the provision that the logging, whenever undertaken, be conducted in conformity with plans approved by the provincial forest department. Special and reasonable provision must, of course, be made for the clearing of timber from lands suitable for and actually needed for agricultural settlement.

"Foresters are everywhere agreed that next to the fire the greatest enemy of forest conservation is high annual taxation. High taxation places a premium on hasty and uneconomical logging with a view to the abandonment of the land after it has been stripped of whatever has any market value at the time.

"The British Columbia case is complicated by the fact that the high license fee is essentially a method of paying for the timber on the instalment plan, and can not now be changed without unfairly discriminating in favor of the licensee, desirable as such a course might be from the standpoint of forest conservation. It is a matter in regard to which we, as a province, have started on the wrong tack, and we will have to pay the price.

"Provision should, however, be made for the reduction of the annual license fee to a nominal rate on all cut-over lands, whether under lease or license, which are logged according to plans approved by the forest department, in order that operators may find it good business to log carefully and otherwise care for their cut over lands with a view to returning later to cut a second and succeeding crop of logs.

"How impossible it would be for lumbermen to hold cut-over lands for second crops of logs with any hope of profit under the present taxation will be appreciated when it is recalled that an annual tax of \$140 per year for 30 years amounts (at 8 per cent. compound interest) to \$16,660 in 30 years, \$40,180 in 40 years, \$86,600 in 50 years, \$191,940 in 60 years, and it takes fully 50 years to grow a lumber tree even in British Columbia!

"The royalty is capable of being adapted as an ideal method of forest taxation. The royalty as at present collected has two defects, viz.: (1) It bears relatively more heavily during seasons of low prices than when prices are higher, and (2) assesses as high a rate on the comparatively or finish. A royalty assessed as a per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the

mill product is not subject to either objection. For example, if the worthless top log as on the log which gives a large proportion of flooring royalty rate by 3 per cent., the royalty payable on all low grade material averaging \$10 per M. at the mill will be but 30c. per M., while the royalty on flooring and finish will average between \$1 and \$1.50 per M. This would tend to encourage the utilization of low grade logs. Thus, too, a falling of prices will bring with it automatically a slight lessening of the cost of production, while an improvement in prices will bring automatically an increased revenue.

"As the values of forest products increase in price from time to time it is right that the provincial treasury should reap the increased revenues. A percental royalty on the value of the product gives this earned increase automatically in large measures, though the province should ever reserve the right to increase the percental rate should increased stumpage values call for such a course."

In reply to questions by the commissioners Dr. Clark stated that in his view the tenure of the 21 years licenses should be made indefinite on non-agricultural lands. Upon others a license holder might be given ten years within which to decide whether he would continue his license under new regulations or not. He estimated second growth on ordinary stocked land at 500 board feet per acre yearly. The present forests were not increasing. They had been here for 10,000 years, and as much was rotting as was growing. He repeated that while ownership should be in the hands of individuals, control over the lands should be entirely with the government. Limits should be subject to inspection by government scalers, who should mark trees as merchantable and compel the holder to take them out.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1289. White oak—An inquiry has been received from a firm of woodworkers in Sheffield for supplies of Canadian white oak.

1301. Agency abroad—A Venetian firm would be pleased to receive quotations, c.i.f. either Genoa or Trieste, from Canadian shippers of lumber wishing to develop trade in Italian markets.

1304. Agency broad—A London firm claiming a good connection among buyers of maple flooring, would like to hear from responsible Canadian manufacturers prepared to appoint an agent.

1316. Pine sidings—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine sidings from Canadian exporters of same.

1321. Box boards—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1326. Pulp wood—A Manchester firm asks for prices of pulpwood from Canadian exporters.

1331. Lumber and timber—A Shanghai, China, firm of importers desires to get in touch with shippers of lumber by the car load. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1340. Lumber—A South African firm of cabinet makers, upholsters, etc., wishes to get in touch with shippers of lumber by the car load. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1363. Wood pulp—A London company seeks supplies of wood pulp for the Spanish market and would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters of the material.

1374. Lumber—A hardware dealer in Nevis wishes to hear from Canadian lumber merchants and exporters of hardware.

1376. Hardware and lumber—A firm of hardware dealers in Nevis wishes to hear from Canadian lumber merchants and manufacturers of shooks and staves, shingles and general hardware.

1377. Timber, flooring, doors, window sashes—A South African firm of general merchants is desirous of being placed in touch with exporters of timber, flooring, doors, window sashes, etc. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1381. Lumber and wood products—A firm of wholesale dealers in wooden goods in London, Eng., with excellent connections, is anxious to establish Canadian connections for supplies.

1384. Pine doors, hardwood dowels, wheels and wheel timber, ash, hickory, elm and oak logs—One of the largest wholesale timber merchants in Liverpool, Eng., is in a position to place orders for the above products from time to time, and would welcome correspondence from Canadian firms.

1386. Lumber for furniture, varnishes, etc.—A firm of importers in Venice, Italy, are in a position to contract for supplies of the above commodities from time to time with Canadian firms.

1388. Timber area—A London firm is instructed to purchase two or three square miles of land largely timbered with wood suitable for pulping, which must be in close proximity to seaboard. Full particulars are desired from parties having suitable land for sale.

Mr. Alfred Temple Dobell, son of the senior member of Alfred Dobell & Company, timber merchants, Liverpool, Eng., has been admitted into partnership with the firm.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Fire Hazard and Its Prevention.

At the recent Pacific Coast Logging Congress at Seattle, an interesting paper was read by D. P. Simons, jr., of the Washington Forest Fire Association, Seattle. His remarks were as follows:

The experience of the Washington Forest Fire Association in handling and preventing forest fires shows that fully 90 per cent. of these fires originate in the slashings left by the loggers. These slashings are the greatest menace to the green standing timber of the Pacific coast and as the lumber industry grows there will be a corresponding increase of fire hazard.

The slashings of themselves are a menace from the fact that there is such a large quantity of debris consisting of inflammable tops and defective logs left on the ground, and they would have to be watched were logging done with ox-team and horses, for a lighted match, cigar or cigarette stub thrown carelessly aside, a camp fire or ashes from a pipe left to smolder, might start a conflagration that would soon become uncontrollable. But logging on the Pacific coast to-day is not done with the bull team. Modern methods have been introduced, and instead we see the logging locomotive and the donkey engine doing more work, much easier and with greater speed. But the logging locomotive and donkey engine bring with them an increased fire hazard, for they throw out sparks and set fires and we know of many instances where a logger has spent enough in one season in time and labor fighting these fires to more than offset the profits for that season, and in some cases entirely destroying his outfit and timber, his only asset.

This fire hazard may be divided into two classes: Logging railways and the donkey engines in the woods. It must be borne in mind that local conditions will have to be taken into consideration when it is sought to apply a remedy—what will be effective in one place may not be feasible in another.

Remedies.

The hazard of the logging railway, although the simplest to remedy heretofore, has been the last to receive attention. The remedies proposed are: The use of fuel oil, modern spark arresters kept in good condition, tank cars for water, a clean right of way and watchmen. I can not recommend too strongly the use of fuel oil on logging railways, for this solves the problem, and we find that many of the logging roads have adopted this and that many more are having the necessary changes made in their equipment.

Where it is impractical to use oil for fuel owing to the location, modern spark arresters kept in good condition are essential; of these many have been invented and are in use which give satisfaction for both wood and coal burning locomotives.

In a great many places where water is scarce the water for the donkey engines is hauled into the woods in tank cars; these could be easily rigged up with hose and pump and using the steam from the locomotive a very effective fight could be made on a fire either along the right-of-way or for some distance each side.

Where the logging railway is of a permanent nature there is no question but that a clean right-of-way is most essential, and while the cost of clearing up such a right-of-way would seem prohibitive, experience has shown that often many times the amount has been spent in fighting fires along the road besides the other not infrequent property losses.

The loggers in western Washington are beginning to see more and more the necessity for preventive measures and are employing track walkers and watchmen whose duty it is to patrol the track after each train and put out any fires that may be set by the locomotive, in this way preventing large and dangerous fires.

The remedies proposed for the donkey engines are fuel oil, if a practical burner can be found, modern spark arrester kept in good condition, water pumps, a clean space around the donkey setting, and watchmen.

If my information is correct, up to the present no suitable burner has been found by which oil can be used as fuel in the donkey engines, although the nature of the work and the location may make it impractical.

A great many spark arresters have been put on the market which have been found to be practical for use on donkey engines and there can be no good excuse offered for not using them, for they are practical at all times and places. It is claimed by a few that a donkey will not steam properly with a spark arrester, that the draft is interfered with. This may be true with the old style screen. However, we have a letter from one of the most successful loggers in the State of Washington in which he states that he is operating several donkey engines equipped with the old style screen and as an extra precaution this has been reinforced with a larger hood of wire netting and when an engineer claims he can not keep up steam another man is put in his place.

Where water is abundant it has been found practical to install a pump at the road donkeys, and this with a short hose makes a very good

fire equipment. It is very important that the debris around the donkey setting be cleaned up. This is a very easy way to insure against the setting of fires by the donkey engines and should be done in all cases.

Importance of the Watchman.

One very important feature of fire prevention in the woods is the watchmen. It is the custom in most camps to have a man go to the donkey engines after the evening meal to extinguish any smoldering fires that may have been set during the day, or just before the men have left the woods; while this is an excellent plan, I believe it should be carried a step further and a night watchman put on, for we have had some very bad fires that have smoldered along far into the night and did not start to burn until early morning. By the time anyone was up the fire had gained such headway that the whole crew had to be summoned and often outside help secured in order to handle it. If a night watchman had been employed these fires would have received attention when they first started to burn. Some loggers profiting by the experience of others now employ night watchmen who make their rounds and visit each donkey at regular intervals.

An Approved Donkey Engine.

I have just received a letter from a man who is interested in fire prevention in which he tells of visiting a logging camp recently where they are using a donkey engine that does not throw sparks. He says: "It is a compound 10 x 12 engine with a 60-inch boiler having 287 2-inch flues. Although they have a screen on it, it steams perfectly with no sparks coming out. They seem to be yarding about 35,000 and claim to be burning only about two ricks of 16-inch mill wood a day. The exhaust is outside the stack and the roof is clear of cinders, showing that few, if any, sparks come out. The large boiler and many flues give much more heating surface, thus generating steam with a slow fire." This machine would cost \$3,200, and they claim it is only \$250 more than they would have to pay for the old type of machine. It does not take long for a logger to lose \$250 if he gets fire out in his works in a dry time. This ought to appeal to the logger.

It would seem that something should be done to reduce the great accumulation of slash. Some loggers have been very successful in keeping fire out of their works, but have now reached the point where they are afraid of their own work because, owing to the development of the country and the increased amount of logging, fire is liable to spread to their works from other points where burning is being done by loggers or settlers. No rule can be laid down for all to follow. In the extreme western part of the State it is so damp almost the entire year that it would seem impossible to set a fire, yet we know of fires doing a great deal of damage even here. Some have suggested the piling and burning of the brush, in this way keeping up with the cutting, while others say the best way is to cut down all snags and work the tops and debris into windrows, using a donkey engine for the purpose, before taking the outfit out of the works, and in this way leaving it in shape to handle when it is fired. In any event some united action will have to be taken for the loggers toward this end, and it seems to me this would be better than to wait until the matter is sought to be regulated by the passage of laws that would work a hardship through their rigid enforcement backed by popular sentiment, for it must be remembered that forest fires sometimes destroy human lives and other property besides the timber.

I do not advocate the continual burning over of logged-off land, but the necessity for removing the greater part of the small stuff and debris is apparent, for this is what makes a hot fire and is so easily carried by the wind, setting new fires as it goes, and with this removed fire protection is practical, and with adequate fire protection reforestation of much cut-over land is assured.

Don'ts for Campers.

1. Don't, when in the woods, throw down a lighted match, cigar stub or other flaming object; make sure that the flame has been thoroughly extinguished before throwing it away.
 2. Don't build your campfire larger than is necessary.
 3. Don't under any circumstances leave your fire unguarded, even for a comparatively short time; see that it is dead out before you go away.
 4. Don't build your fire in leaves, rotten wood or other inflammable material.
 5. Don't build your fire against a large or hollow log, where it is hard to be sure when it has been entirely put out.
- To these "don'ts" it may be added that in windy weather or in a dangerous place, it is well to confine the fire in a hole dug clean down to the mineral soil. A fire may smoulder in the humus, or "duff," for days, only waiting for a strong breeze to fan it into a flame that may burn over miles of timber.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—4-4 CLEAR BOAT CEDAR FOR boat building; in large or small quantities. H. E. GIDLEY & Co., Penetanguishene, Ont. 20

Wanted

FIVE CARS ELM COFFIN STOCK. APPLY Box 825 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

WILL PAY GOOD CASH PRICE FOR 1" Coffin Elm, 1 1/2" 2" and 3" Mill Run Elm. Box 830, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 25

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 21

Wanted

DRY HEMLOCK, PINE AND SPRUCE. Will also contract for stocks cut or to be cut. Box 846, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Spruce Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CULL Spruce and narrow 4/4 Spruce. Please quote us F. O. B. Canisteo, N. Y., U. S. A. We can use about three carloads per week. Canisteo Wooden Ware Co. 21

Lath

WANTED—TWO TO TEN CARS EACH, spruce or pine lath. Must be well manufactured and strictly nice grade. Address Box 845, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

WE NEED THE FOLLOWING AT ONCE. Will pay cash for Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Send us a list of any specials. Correspondence with mills solicited. 25,000 Cedar posts for sale, 4 1/2 and up. DOUGHERTY & JONES, 28 Toronto Street, Toronto. 20

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this, please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3x6 and 8-18, and 3x10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO 21

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

SPRUCE, 9 cars 2x4, dry, well cut, good stuff. Basket Bottoms, 5 cars 5x8x13 1/2 Burks Falls rate, special price to quick buyers. Address GAGE-HARRISON LUMBER & SHOOK CO., Burlington, Ont. 20

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOGA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont. 21

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears "
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. 5/8" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. 5/8" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. 5/8" B. Ash C. & B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal

For Sale Hemlock Timber

at Parry Sound, Ont

About 150,000 feet B. M. 10 x 12 and 140,000 feet B. M. 12 x 12 all 22 feet and up for immediate shipment either by water or rail.

For prices and other information apply to,
MASON GORDON & CO.,
80 St. Francis Xavier St.,
Montreal, Que. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Mill Frame For Sale

MILL FRAME FOR SALE, IN GOOD CON- dition, 110 x 40 ft. heavy timbers 8 x 8, 10 x 10 and 12 x 16, suitable for saw mill, planing mill or large factory. Apply to 512 Dickson St. Peterborough Ont. 22

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.

Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO
LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 21

Machinery for Sale

One MacGregor Gourley Co., 15" Q. Y. Matcher.
One MacGregor Gourley End Matcher.
One Cowan & Co. 13" Four Side Moulder.
One Cowan & Co. Heavy Door Clamp.
One 24" Revolving Bed Surfacar.
One combination rip and cross-cut Saw with iron frame.

These machines are all practically new and are being disposed of as the owners are going out of that line of business. Any of these machines can be seen running in our factory. Address in first instance to Box 848, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

For Sale

ONE PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL for sale; one boiler and furnace (50 h. p.); one engine (40 h. p.) with cylinder 14 x 24 with a heavy square frame fly wheel eight feet in diameter with sixteen inch face for drive belt; fourteen inch drive belt just new, all other belts good; two circular saws, one sixty inch, one forty-eight inch, good frame; one slab saw; one edger; one three-block carriage friction feed; 56 feet smoke stack, 22 inches in diameter with screen on top; tools and pumping outfit.

This mill is easy to move and everything is in first class shape and ready to go to work. This mill will be sold cheap. Reason for selling: no more timber to cut here.

A. McBETH,
Kippen, Ontario. 21

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Position Wanted

LUMBER BUYER OR SALESMAN OF 17 years is open for position with good firm. Could arrange on short notice. Have selling connection in Western and Eastern Ontario, also New York State. Knows Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay grades, either in the rough or dressed. Apply to Box 847, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, 20

Position Wanted

COMPETENT LUMBER INSPECTOR OF wide experience wants opening as yard foreman or inspector. Might arrange to buy on commission for responsible firm. Seeks change so as to reduce travelling and be more at home. Box 832, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR AS shipper with British Columbia lumber or logging firm. I have had three and a half years experience in Canadian Chartered Bank and I am now office manager and shipper of large furniture manufacturing company. Will supply recommendation letters if requested. Apply to Box 839 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

Situation Wanted

BY LUMBER ACCOUNTANT OF THIRTEEN years experience in wholesale and manufacturing offices. Past eight years in charge of office; now employed in that capacity by large pine mill and chartered railroad. Would like to make nominal investment as an item of permanency. Box 824, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED BAND SAWYER FOR Ontario lumber mills, a good position for the right man. Write stating particulars to Box 833, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 20

COMPETENT SALESMAN WHO KNOWS Western Ontario trade to sell millstock—lumber, shingles, etc. State salary. Good references required. Apply Box 569, Lindsay Ont. 20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SAWMILL, CAPACITY 20,000, AND 1,300 acres of timber in Parry Sound district. Situated on lake with navigable water to R.R. Scow, camp, etc., in connection. Apply Box 840, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

FOR SALE—SMALL HARDWOOD MILL Well equipped. On Georgian Bay. Lumber sold for several years. A Bargain. For further particulars apply Box 844, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

Valuable Timber Limits and Saw Mill For Sale

1. The timber lands formerly belonging to William McVicar in the County of Bruce consisting of upwards of eight thousand acres in the Township of St. Edmunds and Lindsay.
2. Timber Limit in the district of Algoma composed of Berth 11 containing 28 square miles.
3. Valuable Saw Mill in the Town of Port Elgin with harbor and railway connections. For particulars and conditions of sale.
Apply to LEES, HOBSON & STEPHENS, vendors solicitors, Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Hamilton, Ont. 20

Harbour Commissioners of Montreal

Tenders for Timber and Portland Cement

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned and endorsed "TENDER" will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1909, for the above materials.

Specifications may be obtained on application to Mr. F. W. Cowie, Chief Engineer, at this office. The Harbour Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the tenders received.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer
57 Common Street,
Montreal, October 9th, 1909. 20 24

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. 29

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST; fifty miles from Toronto; 1 1/2 miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Limit For Sale

30,000,000 FEET SPRUCE AND JACK Pine, good quality, 130 miles west of Edmonton on Macleod River and G. T. P. Splendid proposition—move quick, snap—wire or write 359 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 20

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C. P. R. near smart mill, land level. Particulars by addressing Box 838, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19-20-23-24

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber

THE PROPERTY OF
The Canadian Land and Immigration
Company of Haliburton, (Limited)

There are large quantities of Railroad and other Timber, including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell this timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites to the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location.

Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

Timber Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
C. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto, Ont.

Timber Limit for Sale by Tender

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Point Grondine Indian Reserve" will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for all the cherry birch, maple, spruce, hemlock and other classes of timber; estimated to contain over fifty million feet of hardwood and over fifty million feet of soft wood together with all the improvements on the limits; covered by Ontario Timber Licenses, numbers 5 and 8 and Dominion License number 6a. Area about 88 square miles. This tract is situated on the Georgian Bay at Beaverton River and is particularly suited for a charcoal, stovewood alcohol, hardwood flooring or veneer proposition.

An accepted cheque for \$500 must accompany each tender to be made payable to the undersigned and to be returned on non-acceptance of tender.

Terms, cash 50% in ten days; balance six and twelve months, good notes, interest at six per cent; or all cash buyer's option.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKINS &
HARCOURT, Toronto

Solicitors for the Vendors.

Government Forests of Java.

In the island of Java there are 1,665,000 acres of Government forest — principally teak-wood. They are primeval forests, more or less damaged by dishonest fellings. Three hundred and sixty thousand acres of them consist already of plantations. Nearly all these forests are worked on working plans. In the greater part — 1,545,000 acres — the management is not so thorough, as forests are felled there by contractors. In the remaining part — 120,000 acres — management is effective, the timber being cut by the Forest Service. The area under effective management increases yearly, and consequently the felling by contractors will decrease in future. In 1907 the teak forests yielded 175,000 tons of timber, of which 129,000 tons were cut by contractors, 39,000 tons by the Forest Service, and about 7,000 tons by others. The yield of firewood and fuel was 27,000,000 cubic feet (stacked).

Government felling was started in 1897. In 1905 these fellings yielded 26,000 tons of teak timber, the next year 36,000 tons, and in 1907 the yield was 39,000 tons. Fellings by contractors yielded in those years 120,000, 116,000 and 129,000 tons respectively. Nearly all forests being worked on working plans, it cannot be expected that the annual output will increase by increased felling of forests.

Contractors arrange for the exploitation of forests with a yearly supply of about 1,400 tons of timber for five to eight years. They pay a certain sum per month or year, or at a rate per ton of timber yielded. The exploitation of these forests is mostly determined by open contract, a great number of such forests being in the hands of a few companies, who sell the timber after its arrival in depots, or export it. The timber supplied by the Forest Service is mostly sold in public auction, the supply of some Government depots being sold by public tender.

At the beginning of this year the Government started an experiment with a donkey engine that was ordered from Seattle. Prior to this

time all the timber had been hauled to the roads by buffaloes or by men. The transport from the forest to the nearest railway or great river is done along logging railroads or on buffalo cars. Floatable streams are scarce in Java. Most of this timber is hewn into barks that are made in the forest with the axe. However, in the last few years the production of logs has been growing into practice.

The export of teak timber in 1907 was 47,000 tons, distributed as follows: 24,500 tons to Europe, 3,600 tons to Asia, 18,000 tons (mostly sleepers) to Africa, 650 tons to Australia, and 150 tons to America. 128,000 tons were used in Java. The export has increased of late years. In 1903 it was 20,000 tons; in 1904, 22,000 tons; in 1905, 43,000 tons; in 1906, 46,000 tons, and in 1907, 47,000 tons.

Besides the teak forests, Java has wild wood forests of considerable extent. All wood that is not teak is called wild wood here. However, the good timbers have disappeared from most forests. They occur still in the mountains, but transportation is difficult there. Besides, many of the mountain forests have been reserved for climatological and hydrological reasons.

In the other islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, etc.) there is no forest management deserving the name. However, the Government is considering the exploitation by contract in the Island of Sumatra of a great forest area. Of course, it would be necessary for capital to interest itself in this enterprise. Steam logging appliances and saw mills and export on a large scale would be necessary conditions for success. There are still enormous areas covered with forest on these islands. Thus, if the experiment should be tried and prove a success, exploitation could be greatly extended there.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer

163 Sparks St.,

Phone 163 Ottawa, Ont.

References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Apple Butter for lumber camps

I am manufacturing and have for sale a high grade of apple butter which I guarantee to give satisfaction. It has already gained a wide reputation among all users.

Telephone in connection.

Thos. Chambers,
Dunedin Ontario

Pine Lumber Co.

Telegraph Office : **Pine, Ont.** C. P. R. Station :
WINDY LAKE BAHNSEN

MANUFACTURERS OF
Red and White Pine

LUMBER and LATHS

Car Flooring, in Required Lengths

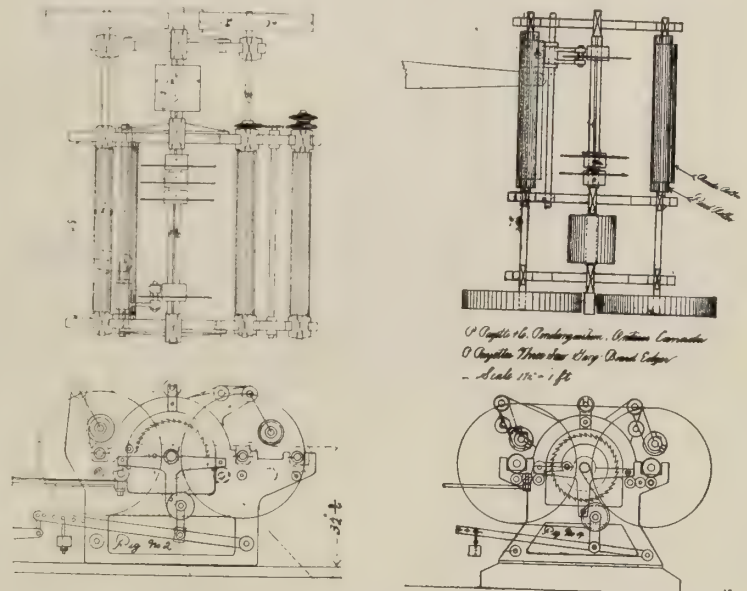
Our Red Pine, put up Box and Better, is nice stock. Take a Sample Car, and we are assured of further patronage.

The Mill Culls, though a little narrow, are otherwise "Choice," being culled for little red streak and little wane. They are splendid for Box Manufacture, and the Dead Culls too, with little waste, can be used for same purpose.

Try us, we will endeavor to satisfy you. We have our whole season's Cut to dispose of.

Gang Edgers and Gang Circulars

Made of Different Styles and Capacities.



Descriptive booklet mailed free to any address on request

P. Payette & Company
Penetanguishene, Ont.

For Sale

A quantity of No. 2 Pine Culls; also some dry
4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Birch Log Run, Dead
Culls out

Huntsville Lumber Co.
Huntsville, Ontario.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Ontario manufacturers are finding a better market across the border than they are at home. The white pine market there is brisk, sales being recorded frequently at prices which could not be obtained a month ago. Five quarter, 1, 2 and 3 cuts are moving quite freely, though prices are about steady. Six quarter, number 3 cuts and better, are selling at \$38, whereas a month or so ago \$35 was the best bid. Five quarter and six quarter, good sides, are bringing \$52, which is \$4 a thousand better than the price two months ago. Hemlock also is in better demand at Buffalo and Tonawanda and other United States points than in Ontario, and prices are higher than they are in Ontario. Lath are strong. Shingles, however, are demoralized.

Five quarter mill run, common and dressing, are reported to be in good demand, selling at \$25 at the mill, which is equal to \$31 on the other side. There is also a good demand for 1x6 and 1x12. Exporters at Buffalo and Tonawanda are picking up all they can find of these classes. Spruce is very erratic throughout Ontario, prices varying according to local conditions. A base price of \$15 is about fair for mill, according to local conditions. A base price of \$15 is about fair for mill culls out.

Wholesalers on the other side are very pessimistic and are stocking up to full capacity in expectation of a good winter and spring trade. One dealer is reported to have stated that he would need 17,000,000 to take care of his winter and spring business, whereas he formerly used on an average from 13 to 14 millions. It is feared that the scarcity of boats may hamper some of the dealers at Buffalo, Tonawanda and other Lake Erie ports. The general revival in trade has caused extensive increases in the quantity of freight being shipped by water, and a number of lumber merchants may find that they will have to get in some of their stocks by rail after navigation has closed.

The approaching close of navigation has resulted in large quantities of lumber being shipped from Ottawa to United States ports during the last fortnight. Prices generally are a trifle irregular but have a tendency to advance. Stocks of good white pine strips and shorts are small and prices quoted are extremely high. One-inch white pine strips are selling at \$38 to \$42 per thousand, and good white pine shorts are selling at \$38 for 1-inch. Ottawa shippers are convinced that no stiffening of prices is probable in the English market at present, as business seems still to be dull over there. Manufacturers, however, are not very heavily stocked with lumber for the British market.

Eastern Canada

Short lumber is an active commodity on the St. John markets. There is a feeling of restlessness about the market for spruce lath and cedar shingles, with a tendency towards advance in the price of spruce lath. An advance is a regular occurrence in the autumn, and will probably be repeated this year. The stocks of lath at St. John are normal, or rather, if anything, they are upon the light side, totalling possibly two and one-half millions. The price of spruce lath at St. John varies from \$2.95 to \$3.05, f.o.b. St. John, and it is quite firm at that. The state of affairs in connection with cedar shingles is quite different, as there appears to be a lack of confidence because of the failure of cedar shingles to improve along with other lines. Prices, however, are fairly steady. The stocks at St. John are rather heavy for October, those of "Extras" amounting to one and one-half millions, with prices at \$2.90 for dutiable "Extras" and \$2.40 for dutiable "Clears" per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The demand for spruce at Boston has been rather dull during the

past fortnight. Prices are not falling off, but are somewhat weaker. Frames 9-inch and under are selling at \$23. Random has been in very poor demand, small sizes being quiet and the prices being a trifle lower in many cases. Spruce boards have been only in moderate demand. The demand for shingles at Boston has been quiet but prices are firm. The best cedar extras are quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.75. Manufacturers, however, will not sell at the inside price and some are holding out for \$4. The demand for lath has been fairly good and prices firm at \$3.75 to \$3.80 for 1½-inch, and \$4.10 to \$4.15 for 1⅝-inch.

Western Canada

The demand for lumber is now much better than for some time past but the coast mills are forced into competition with the mills on the eastern slope of the Rockies and in northern Alberta, which are cutting spruce and putting it on the market at prices the coast mills are unable to get down to. The greater worth of the coast fir from the point of view of the builder who wants lasting qualities in his timber, helps to counterbalance the extra price and accounts for the fact that more lumber is now on the books. Red cedar shingles are fluctuating at Chicago. The coast for the first eight months of the present year was greater by 800,000 feet than the production for the corresponding period of 1908.

There is at present a considerable quantity of logs in the water on the coast and the cut in the woods has been so large that prices have been kept down.

Great Britain

The month of September was a quiet one in the lumber business at Liverpool. Prices ruled fairly firm and importers made a little profit. The volume of trade, however, is still very poor and buyers are not increasing their stocks. The stocks of waney board and square pine are not as heavy as in former years. They are, however, quite sufficient to meet the small demand existing. The arrivals of pine deals and boards are again considerably in excess of the consumption but prices are unchanged. Stocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals are moderate and the consumption is fair, so that prices have an upward tendency. The demand for oak is still quiet and prices are unchanged. The consumption of rock elm is only of a retail character at unchanged prices. There are plenty of birch logs and prices are only just maintained. The stock of birch planks is more than sufficient for the small demand at present existing, and prices are a little easier.

The trade at Manchester is quiet. Orders are plentiful but they are for small quantities. The sales of spruce have been fairly good during the past month. Bristol reports indicate that business is still rather dull, both at the yards and at the mills. During the balance of the year it is not expected that the demand will show any improvement. Glasgow is still the most encouraging market in the old country. Business continues to show signs of expansion and the demand is more active than at any time during the year. Prices are maintained and the general tendency is towards advance.

United States

Generally speaking, there is a belief that the extent of business in all classes of lumber is smaller than was expected by the trade. Prices, however, are fairly firm all around, firmer, in fact, than the present demands would seem to warrant. This is accounted for largely by the fact that an improvement in demand is expected very shortly, as lumber consuming industries are known to have allowed their needs to accumulate. White pine at Chicago has been in better demand from the manufacturing grades, although the low grades have been dull. Prompt delivery of good lumber is insisted upon by manufacturers, and full list

LATH

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

The

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Bird's Eye View of Our Plant on Sarnia Bay.

Prompt Shipments and Uniform Grades

are two of the features which we started out to accomplish, and how well we have succeeded can be easily determined by placing a trial order with us.

Special bills to order in White Pine, Norway and Fir

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

prices are secured on the better grades. At Minneapolis there is a tendency towards improvement, which is expected to materialize during the next month or two. Timber and plank are advancing and lath are selling at good prices. A scarcity of lath is expected before the close of the season.

Buffalo dealers report that they can sell with ease anything from No. 2 barn up, and that stocks of these grades are scarce. Low grades are somewhat improved and late reports indicate a betterment in the market for boxes. At New York the prices of white pine are steady and an advance is expected in the near future. Hemlock in Chicago is rather quiet, but quotations are steady. At Buffalo it is believed that hemlock will continue to be in good demand until the weather prevents carpenters from working out of doors. Boston buyers consider the prices for hemlock about 50 cents or \$1 too high. The best bids that can be obtained for boards are around \$19.50, but \$19 is more often offered, and manufacturers will seldom sell at this price.

Arrivals of western pine at Chicago are too scarce to fill the orders now on the books. Red cedar shingles are fluctuating at Chicago. Clears are selling at \$3.17 to \$3.27, and stars at \$2.69 to \$2.79. White cedars are steady at \$2.90 for stars and \$2.45 for standards. At Buffalo, shingles are still very slack. The cooperage situation still shows very little improvement.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Firm Prices Prevailing.

Ottawa, Oct. 12—Increasing quantities of lumber have been shipped to the United States and Montreal during the last fortnight, but shippers attribute the change to the approaching close of navigation. Even at rates much higher than when the water transportation opened in the spring, shipment by canal is cheaper than by rail. The prices are firm and in some lines buoyant and irregular. Manufacturers of good white pine strips and shorts are pretty well sold up, and many of them ask astonishingly high figures. The demand is scarcely supplied. The bulk of the output of the mills is going around \$38 to \$42 per thousand for one inch white pine strips and \$38 for good white pine shorts of the same thickness. The building boom in Ottawa and vicinity shows no sign of abatement and permits are issuing from the city hall at double the rate of last year. Suburbs are developing so rapidly that the call for lumber for sidewalk construction is felt and the local consumption of hemlock is increasing. The price is firm at from \$13 to \$15 per thousand.

The large dealers in ties figure on a big demand for them next spring. This is the natural outcome of a summer of retrenchment when all the repairs to tracks that could be done without were deferred. Two electric railways skirting the country from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence front are planned to start operations in the spring, and if they are carried out the tie market will be very buoyant. One of the prominent tie merchants told the "Canada Lumberman," however, that the proposed railways never affected the market so much as the conditions on operating lines, because the unbuilt railways are always so much of an uncertainty. The biggest local consumer of ties now is the Canadian Northern, whose railway will enter Ottawa this autumn. The poles erected on this railway are of the 30-foot class, which are by far the most plentiful, selling at from \$2 to \$3 a piece. If the electric railways are constructed to the St. Lawrence the poles will also be of the short variety. All poles over 40 feet in length are scarce and difficult to procure even at the high quotations, from \$5 to \$15 each, that they are running at. There is an indication, however, that soon a big market for the long poles will vanish, as the city of Ottawa is contemplating action to compel all light, power, telegraph and telephone companies to put wires underground. The long poles are indispensable in cities when they are allowed, and any move of this kind is looked upon as of the greatest importance to dealers. The whole Ottawa valley has been pretty well cut over for long poles, though there is a considerable quantity of tamarac and cedar fit for ties left in the Gatineau and Ottawa river districts.

Lumbermen show their confidence in the market for next season by the large gangs of men being sent away to the woods. The wages are firm at \$28 per month for good choppers. Shippers to the English market claim that prices cannot stiffen because it is dull over there, but the manufacturers are not overstocked with the sort of lumber that the British market calls for.

The 183 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles of timber limits owned by the estate of Andrew McCormack, offered for sale by public auction in the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 30th, did not bring the reserve bid and were withdrawn. The highest offer was \$225,000. The area is at the head waters of the Ottawa and comprises a lot of red and white pine and spruce suitable for pulpwood. The attendance of Ottawa lumbermen was small and the bidders were all from the district of Renfrew and Pembroke. It is understood now that the timber will be sold by private deal. Mr. F. A. Gendron, M.P.P., of Hull, one of the large shareholders

in the estate, told the "Canada Lumberman" that the company was not obliged to sell. It is stated that the reserve bid is over \$200,000.

In order to demonstrate the water power available in Ottawa, the mayor has just investigated the conditions at the big manufacturing plants, the chief of which are the lumber mills of J.R. Booth and the W. C. Edwards Company. The Edwards mill, representing now an expenditure of a million dollars, surpasses in some respects anything of its kind on the continent. The lumber king has a plant that generates 3,000 horse power, and of this 2,500 horse power is for sale. There are now being installed there twenty-four 160 horse power boilers, which will be used in low water and will be fed by the refuse of the mill. J. R. Booth has three new power wheels being erected in a new power house, that will have a capacity of 3,000 horse power each. It is his intention to use as much of this as will be required instead of the old water power installations. The pulp and paper mills will not need this power as they are fed from steam produced from lumber mill sawdust. Mr. Booth will not need all this power for the present, but intimates that he may have plants enough to consume it. Mr. Booth states that the storage dams at the head waters of the Ottawa river, in conjunction with the dam erected recently at the Chaudiere, will ensure 100,000 horse power the year round.

New Brunswick News—Heavy Rains Delay Logging

St. John, N.B., Oct. 8.—The fortnight has been marked by many features of interest in the lumber trade and industry. The continual and heavy rains have seriously hampered the preliminary stages of logging operations, many portions of the country being flooded and it being an impossibility to move supplies or camping outfits. Many lumbermen in different parts of the province have suffered severe losses by the breaking of booms containing logs, the booms being too weak to resist the heavy press of water. In the St. John river the water was higher than ever before known in the fall of the year, and reached a point as high as the usual spring freshet.

A regulation of much importance to the lumbermen of New Brunswick has been adopted by the Crown Lands Department. The regulation deals with the cutting of logs on Government limits and provides that all logs must be cut to a diameter of five inches at the top end, and that the small end must be paid for at the same rate of stumpage as was the case heretofore when the regulations provided that the log need be cut up to a ten-inch top end. The New Brunswick Limit Holders' Association is very averse to the new regulation, and is taking the matter up with the Provincial Government with a view to having some change made in the conditions of the regulation.

In trade circles the most activity seems to be centred about the market for short lumber. Spruce lath and cedar shingles seem to be in a state of restlessness. In the price of spruce lath the tendency seems to be of a decidedly upward nature, and it would look as if the history of a number of the autumns of the past ten years would repeat itself so far as lath are concerned.

Local stocks of lath are normal, probably a trifle on the light side for this season of the year. The total quantity would be in the vicinity of two and one-half millions. The local value of dutiable spruce lath ranges from \$2.95 to \$3.05 f.o.b. St. John., with the probabilities pointing in the direction of higher quotations in the near future.

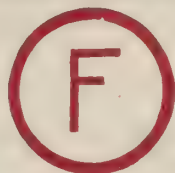
In cedar shingles the present conditions of trade are by no means similar to those governing the lath market. There is an element of uncertainty in regard to shingles, somewhat in the nature of a lack of confidence, caused by the fact that this line has failed to recover the ground lost during the quiet in business circles caused by the hot season. Still, no further ground has been lost, nor is it probable that any important concession in price is apt to be granted a buyer, at present writing. Local stocks of shingles are fairly heavy for October. The local holdings of "Extras" would total to two and one-half millions, of "Clears," to one and one-half millions. Buyers are being quoted on "Extras" (dutiable), \$2.90, and on dutiable "Clears," \$2.40 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The current freight rates by schooner are 25c. per thousand on spruce lath to Boston and 65c. per thousand on lath to New York City.

Lumber Prices Soaring in the Kootenays.

Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, recently made a tour of the Kootenays and reports that owing to the big demand from the prairie provinces lumber prices in the Kootenays are ruling higher than at any previous time during the past two years. A late start at sawing operations was made. In January stocks on hand in the upper country exceeded two hundred million feet. Although the mills have been kept busy, stocks at present only amount to about 125,000,000 feet, a quantity that will be readily absorbed if the present demand continues. Mr. Anstie added that most of the mills would close down within a month or two. He expects conditions to be squally favorable next year, owing to the influx of settlers to the prairie country.

THE SIGN



OF QUALITY

IT'S EASY

for us to make good on

Prompt Shipments

Good Stocks

Right Prices

REASONS

New Mill

Modern Machinery

Greatest Capacity in B. C.

The manufacture of GOOD LUMBER is a subject to which we devote our entire time.

It will PAY YOU to carry stocks that will increase your trade.

Enquiries attended to promptly.



View of Transfer Tables leading from Saw Mill to Planing Mill.

Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited

Mills and General Offices: FRASER MILLS, B. C.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES :

REGINA, C. Bruce, Representative, MEDICAL HALL BUILDING

WINNIPEG, F. A. Shore, Representative, ROOM 17, CANADIAN NORTHERN BUILDING

TORONTO, H. A. Rose, Representative, 3 TORONTO STREET

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

Increased Use of Logging Machinery in Ontario.

A noticeable feature in the development of Canadian lumbering methods is the extent to which operators are now going in for the use of logging machinery of various kinds. This has been particularly the case during recent months in Ontario. An instance is afforded by the Hope Lumber Company, of Blind River, Ont., which is owned by E. B. Foss & Company, Bay City, Mich., who have placed an order with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company for one of their improved patent sleigh hoists for their Ontario operations. This hoist differs from others in operation in that section of the country, from the fact that it will hoist loaded sleighs over any ridge, and that it will lower the sleighs, loaded or empty, no matter how steep the ridge, under steam. Perfect control of the sled is secured at any time, so that the trouble which formerly practically prohibited the use of hoists under severe conditions in lowering has thus been eliminated. An additional interesting feature in connection with this hoist is that it can take the sleds directly to the banking ground and return them as desired. An illustration of this sleigh hoist is to be seen in the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company's advertisement which appears in this issue.

The cableway skidding equipments manufactured by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company are also meeting with much approval. The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company, who are large operators in the district of Algoma, have ordered two of these equipments for use on their limits. These equipments, with the timber found, will have daily capacities of 25,000 to 40,000 feet, and will bring the logs directly from the stump to the driveable waters. The timber on the Saginaw Lumber & Salt Company's limits is very fine and large, perhaps the best to be found in Ontario to-day, and they intend shortly to have all their operations conducted by steam.

A Cleverly Designed Advertising Float.

The "Old Home Week" celebration transformed Montreal for the time being into the gayest city on the continent. On the special Civic Holiday a large industrial parade was formed, which was the centre of attraction during the morning. About fifty local firms participated in the procession formed. Prizes were afterwards distributed for the best displays, and among the successful contestants was the firm of D. K. McLaren, Limited, the well known belting manufacturers. Their display was a replica of the pyramid of belting which carried off the highest award in its class at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Several cards attached to the float called attention to different features of the goods manufactured by this firm, one in particular announcing that only English oak tanned leather, prepared by a special slow tanning process, was

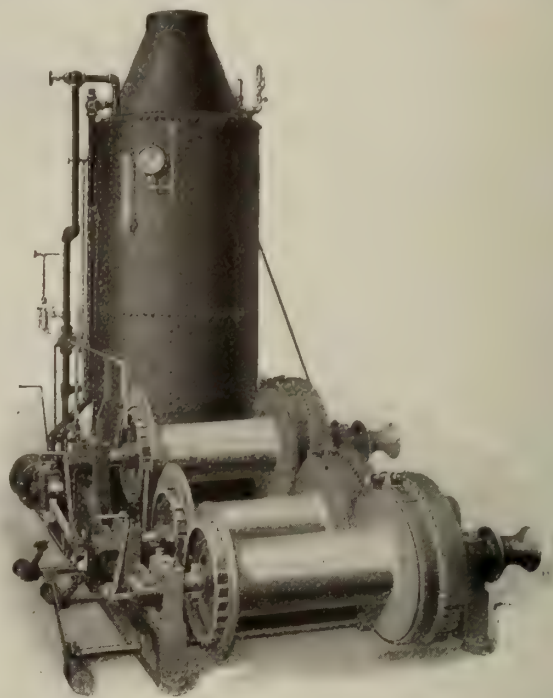


A Unique Float—D. K. McLaren Limited's contribution to Montreal's Industrial Parade.

used in the manufacture of their goods. As may be noted from the accompanying photograph, the method of transporting the float and the new style advertising included are quite original, and almost form an infringement upon the Bovril picture, "Alas, my poor brother." The oxen used were first prize winners at the recent Bedford Fair, and, as may be observed, are splendid specimens. They are four years old and tip the scales at 3,500 pounds. They proved good "Steers" for the McLaren firm and elicited considerable praise from all sides.

Lumbering and Hoisting Engines of Merit.

The Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., have issued an attractive catalogue of their contractors, hoisting engines, which will prove of much interest to all engaged in industries using such engines. In addition to hoisting engines, the company also manufacture log-loading and skidding machinery, logging tools, etc., which are well known throughout Canada and the United States for their excellent working qualities and their splendid manufacture and material. The catalogue referred to is an extremely handsome volume of something over fifty pages and is profusely illustrated with excellent half tones and line cuts, which give one an intimate knowledge of the company's products. In addition to the description of the company's machinery the catalogue contains a great deal of useful information for users of hoisting machinery. The accom-



Hoisting Engine manufactured by the Clyde Iron Works.

panying illustration is of one of their hoisting engines and will give a fair idea of its construction. All who are interested in machinery of this nature will do themselves a service by writing to the company for a copy of the catalogue, at the same time mentioning the "Canada Lumberman."

New Arrangement for B. C. Pulp Leases.

The Government of British Columbia have decided to give two years more grace on the special terms already existing, for the lessees of pulp limits which are to expire in November next. There are only four pulp leases now in existence, and the holders were notified some time ago that unless they took substantial steps to comply with the conditions of the grants the leases would be cancelled. According to the new arrangement, each lessee must enter into an agreement with the chief commissioner of lands to expend not less than \$500,000 in development, to include the construction of a pulp mill or pulp and paper mill, with a total capacity of not less than 100 tons of pulp; one-half ton of paper being estimated as equivalent to one ton of pulp. These mills are to be in operation by November 20, 1911. The agreement must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit of \$50,000, to be forfeited in the event of the lessee not complying with the terms. The lessee is not to manufacture or sell any timber until the pulp mill or pulp and paper mill have been completed or put in operation, except that which may be required in the erection of the buildings for the plant. The lessee will not be allowed to cut or manufacture lumber from the wood pulp limits without taking out special licenses covering the timber to be cut and paying the regular fees and royalties therefore.

The Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, is calling for tenders for "Cape Croker Timber," until noon on Tuesday, Oct. 19. The timber will be taken out by the Indians on Cape Croker, Lake Huron, and delivered on the shore of the lake. It includes 500,000 feet B.M., comprising basswood, elm, beech, hemlock, and cedar. Part of the timber was injured slightly by fire during the summer on the bluffs, and part of it is green, on the flats.

THE E. R. BURNS SAW CO., LIMITED
Toronto

Make the Finest Inserted Tooth Saws
for Winter Cutting
and
Can Save You Money

REFERENCES—Customers who have been using
Burns Saws for a quarter of a century.

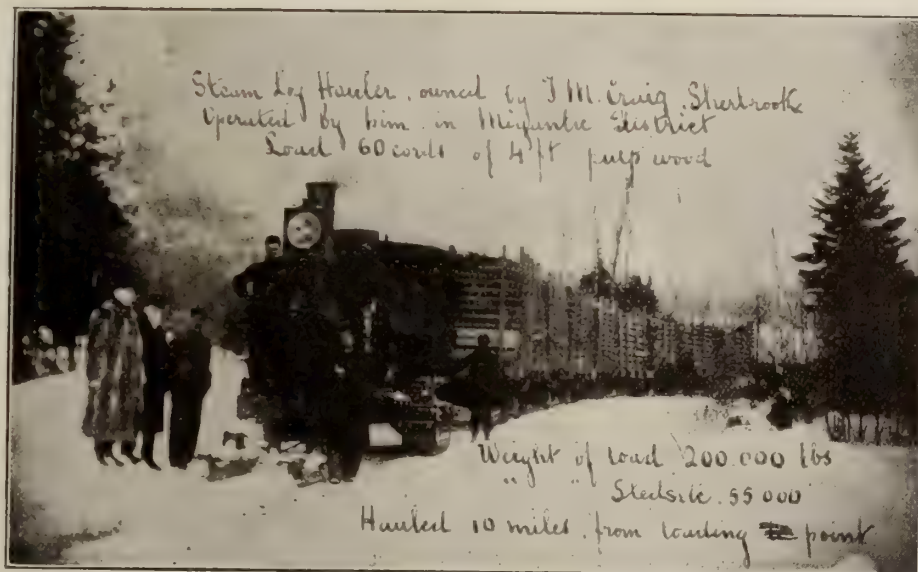
If you intend to buy a new saw—either inserted
tooth or solid—write us. It will pay you.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Do not allow yourself
to put off buying one
of these haulers for
another season.

Get one this year and
haul this season's cut.

Next year lumbering
will be a trifle. Only
cost, first cost.



Our Catalog tells you
a little more than the
Cut does.

Our Demonstrator,
though, with one of
these Engines in our
Sherbrooke yards, ex-
plains everything from
the smoke stack down
to the runners.

Can you afford to al-
low this golden oppor-
tunity to slip by with-
out seeing for yourself?

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

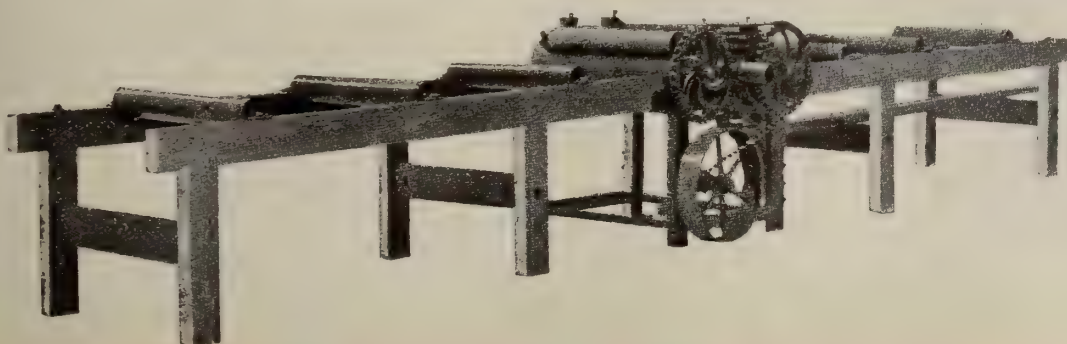
Sherbrooke - St. Catharines - Cobalt - Vancouver - Montreal

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

We make them: WHAT? The Eclipse Double Edger, etc.

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.

Did it ever occur to you that our prices on Clapboard Machinery are just one-half the price of others. Capacity of each machine over 4,000 boards per day



STOP: I am the most Perfect Acting and Reliable Double Edger upon
the market—Low in Price and Always Ready.

Get your eyes on our

Eclipse Board Saw Carriages and Accessories.
Eclipse Combined Lath and Bolter Machines.
Eclipse Combined Trimmer and Buncher.
Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machine.
Eclipse Clapboard Planers and Trimmers.
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Make your work more productive by
using one of our Eclipse Lath Machines.

Prices and Catalogues cheerfully
given on application.

SLEEPER & AKHURST
Coaticook, Que.

FOR British Columbia Timbers

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles
Fir, Cedar and Spruce**

(RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS)

Communicate with the

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.

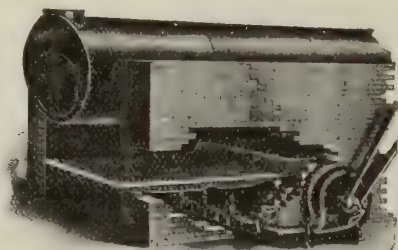
P. O. Drawer 930

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Hollow Blast Grate that is Cheaper than a Draft Grate

Such is the durability of the **Gordon Hollow Blast Grate** that, although its first cost is necessarily greater, in the end it is infinitely cheaper than any draft grate ever made.

There are many outfits in use to-day that have been in service from **fifteen to twenty years**.



But the principal advantages of installing this celebrated grate are that it **adds from 25 to 50% to the efficiency of a boiler**, and that it **gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust or slabs as a draft grate gives with dry wood**.

It also renders you **absolutely independent of the weather**, and **saves labor in firing**.

Sold **on approval**, subject to **thirty days' test**, counting from date of installation. In case of rejection, **we pay the freight both ways**.

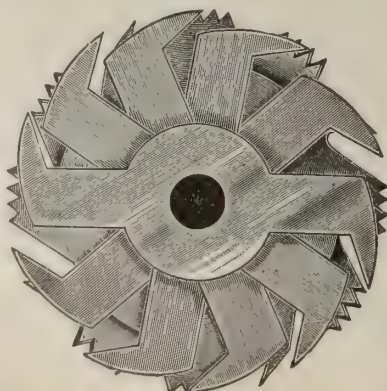
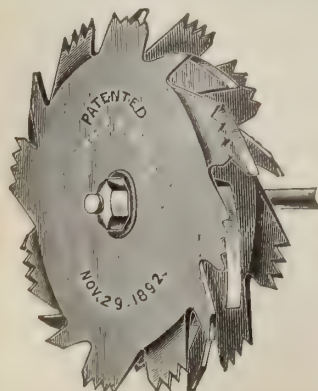
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

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HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

EDGINGS

Ontario.

The Huntsville Syndicate have received an order from the Grand Trunk Railway for 4,000 doors for immediate delivery.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company have manufactured 29,718 tons of ground wood pulp this year, an increase of 3470 tons over the previous year.

The Ontario Government has completed its survey of timber berths in the Thunder Bay District for the present year. 36 berths were surveyed and the surveying parties have all returned.

In the recent fire at J. Donaldson's sawmill, at Almonte, Ont., the loss amounted to \$9,322 and the insurance to \$2,500, leaving a net loss of \$6,822. The details of the loss were as follows: Machinery, \$5,872; building, \$2,500; patterns and tools, \$600; manufactured goods, \$350.

The Gibson, McCormack & Irwin Lumber Company, of West Toronto, have purchased two acres of land on the G. T. R. line in the south end of Weston, Ont., for \$4,000, where it is supposed they will have a lumber yard. The property was once part of the Chew Estate. Messrs. Goulding & Hamilton put the deal through.

The senior class in forestry at the University of Toronto will be engaged for the months of October and November in practical work in the woods for which they will receive good wages. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company engaged them to estimate the value of the timber resources in the State of Maine along the line of the railway between Montreal and St. John, N.B. Upon their return the students will complete their theoretical work. In future the students will perform their practice in the woods during the fall term.

Graham & Horne have sold their limits at Mine Centre, Ont., to the Northern Construction Co., the price reported being over \$200,000, through which it is said Graham & Horne will profit to the extent of over \$100,000. There is talk of the Northern Construction Company erecting a pulp and paper mill on the limits, as this is provided for by the terms of the timber license. It is said, however, that there is not enough pulpwood on the limits to justify the expense of erecting such a mill and that if it is built the Government will have to provide the pulpwood.

Eastern Provinces.

Marcil & Lamarre, lumber merchants, etc., St. Michel Archange, Que., have registered, the members being Louis Marcil, Hector Lamarre and Syfroi Lamarre.

A. McHart, of Halifax, N.S., has bought a considerable quantity of timber land and is erecting a box factory at Bedford, N.S. The machinery is now being placed in the mill.

The Munson Steamship Company, of Boston, has inaugurated a direct monthly steamship service between St. John, N.B., and Havana, Cuba. The first sailing was scheduled for October 1.

The Government of New Brunswick, before concluding its session, took steps to secure in Havana a warehouse which will be available for use by New Brunswick shippers to the Cuban market.

The work of rebuilding the mill of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor Mills, Que., is progressing rapidly. In two months the mill will be running. It will be equipped with up-to-date machinery.

A five-mile timber berth on New river, Charlotte county, N.B., has been sold at auction at the Crown Land Office to L. B. Knight at the upset price. A four-mile berth on Salmon river was bid in by Alfred West at \$20.50 per mile.

Stephen Brothers, lumber manufacturers, of Windsor Junction, N.S., are rebuilding their factory, which was recently destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$8,000. The sawmill will be ready to run about October 20, and the Excelsior plant about a month later.

Herbert J. Brown, of Portland, Maine, who is interested in the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company, announces that the Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company will erect a small pulp mill at La Tuque, Que., carrying out a plan the company had when it acquired the property a few years ago.

The Canadian Northern Railway are reported to have acquired property for a terminal on the Fraser river at New Westminster. They have also acquired in connection with the transaction, it is said, the mill property formerly owned by Small & Bucklin in New Westminster and all the timber controlled by that firm. The railway company's cruisers are now in the field estimating the extent of the timber purchased.

Reports on good authority state that a merger embracing the Rhodes-Curry Company, the Dominion Car & Foundry Company, and the Canada Car Company is being effected, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. The capital of the Rhodes-Curry Company is \$2,850,000; that of the Dominion Car & Foundry Company, \$3,510,900, and that of the Canada Car Company \$3,000,000. The output of the three plants will be about 150 cars a day.

J. D. McLaughlin, of Mill Cove, Queen's County, N.B., one of the leading lumbermen of the province, has concluded a deal with the Stetson-Cutler firm for their valuable timber lands at the head waters of the Tobique. Mr. McLaughlin has figured very largely in the lumber business of the province within the last few years and this recent acquisition to his already extensive lumber limits in Victoria County places him amongst the leading lumber kings of the province.

Lord Northcliffe's paper and pulpwood manufacturing industries, at Grand Falls, N.B., on which more than \$6,000,000 have already been expended, were formally opened on October 8th. Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London "Daily Mail" and a number of other English publications, Lady Northcliffe and a party of distinguished Britishers, were in attendance. The plant is exceeded in size only by the paper mills at Millinocket, Maine. The establishment of the plant is responsible for the building of the town of Grand Falls.

The effect of the strike at Glace Bay, N.S., is keenly felt by the residents along the Mira. Hundreds of dozens of pit props are piled on either side of

the river, and it looks as if they were to remain there for an indefinite period. The usual winter timbering is not looked forward to with such bright prospects as in the past. It is expected, however, that whenever the strike is settled, there will be a boom in timbering, as it is believed that two or three times the usual quantity of pit props will be required to put the mines in proper condition.

P. G. Mahoney, the well known Melrose, N.B., lumberman, has purchased from Senator Wood the lumber land known as the Calhoun property. This property contains in the vicinity of 30,000 acres, also a farm, store, mill and a number of houses at Calhouns. It is one of the finest blocks of lumber land in the province. It has not been operated on for twelve or fifteen years, and according to report contains a vast quantity of excellent lumber. The property can be operated from the Sackville or Aboushagan road end, and also from Calhouns. With the purchase of this property, Mr. Mahoney becomes one of the largest proprietors of lumber land in the province, owning large tracts at his home in Botsford, at Brookline, and also at Bathurst, where he has been operating extensively for several years.

Western Canada.

W. J. Holcomb & Son, lumber manufacturers, Trail, B.C., have dissolved partnership.

Marks & Company, lumber merchants, Winnipeg, Man., have sold out their business.

McDonald Bros., lumber merchants, Tyvan, Sask., have been succeeded by Bakery & Reynolds.

A strip of country 20 miles long by 8 miles wide has been burned over and considerable amount of damage done in the timber reserves near Elk Park, Alta.

The city storekeeper of Vancouver has sold the sawmill and equipment which was used by the waterworks department for getting out the staves for the Seymour creek pipeline, receiving \$2,300 cash for the plant.

A dispatch of October 6th reports a fire raging 32 miles north of Oak Point, Man. It was started over a week previously on the Dog Creek Indian Reserve. Since then it had burned hundreds of square miles of prairie sod and timber.

The plant of the Hunting Lumber Company has again been visited by fire. The shingle mill, planing mill and other buildings were destroyed, the loss being estimated at about \$100,000. The insurance is said to be about \$45,000. The fire originated in the dry kiln.

The Westminster Mill Company, which is at present erecting a shingle mill on the north end of Lulu island, has decided to put up an extensive sawmill as soon as the former is completed. The new mill will have a capacity of 75,000 feet a day and will employ 100 men.

The sawmill of F. C. Trethewey, at Chilliwack, B.C., has been destroyed by fire. The mill buildings are a total loss, and the machinery is badly wrecked. The damage will be between \$16,000 and \$20,000, and of \$8,000 worth of lumber in the yards about half was saved. The insurance amounts to \$4,800.

C. O. Rodgers, of Creston, B.C., is building another large sawmill on his property at block 812 at Canyon City, eight miles from Creston. The machinery for the mill has all been secured. This mill is a very heavy portable one and will have a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day. It is expected that it will be in operation by Nov. 1 next.

The deepening of the harbor at Victoria, B.C., has progressed so satisfactorily that there is now an entrance of twenty feet at low water. This will be a great benefit to the city, and especially to the lumber industry. Until quite recently it was impossible for the Sayward mill to do a shipping business, as the inner harbor was too shallow. Large vessels will now be able to load directly from the mill.

R. McAllister & Sons, New Westminster, B.C., have disposed of their lumber mill and timber limits on the Scott road to J. C. Campbell, of Vancouver, and J. C. Laidlaw, of New Westminster. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$15,000. The purchasers expect to operate the mill, using not only the timber on the limits purchased but also some from limits of their own in the same vicinity. The mill is equipped with modern machinery and has a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber per day.

It is reported that the purchase of the Sayward mills, at Victoria, B.C., by the Michigan Pacific Company has been completed. The sum involved is placed in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The property consists of the mills on Rock Bay, which are among the most complete, although not the largest, in the province. They have a capacity of 80,000 feet a day, and this is to be more than doubled by the new owners. In addition to the mills the deal involves Mr. Sayward's holdings at Powell lake and throughout the district which bears his name. About 32,000 acres belonging to Mr. Sayward at Jordan river were sold by him to the same purchasers some time ago, and are now being logged, the logs finding a market at the local mills.

The manufacture of pulp has been commenced at the plant of the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company, at Swanson Bay, B.C. Orders have already been received from Japan, and the next freighter going to the Orient will carry some of British Columbia's first pulp. Previous to the starting of the machinery, the making of acid was proceeded with, and analyses demonstrated that the acid produced at the works was of very high grade. The success of this enterprise at Swanson Bay will mean much to British Columbia, which has large areas available for the production of pulp. The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company has expended about \$800,000 in the construction of its plant. The capacity of the plant is 25 tons of pulp per day.

A controlling interest in timber and coal lands on Queen Charlotte island has been purchased by J. A. Moore, of Seattle, and Herbert S. Law, of San Francisco. The property is Crown granted and contains about 20,500 acres of timber lands with coal measures underlying. The price paid was about \$1,000,000. Engineers are now on the ground considering the location of a route for the railway, which will be built from deep water into the limits. The objective shipping point will be on Skidegate Inlet. The railway will cross onto Lena island, which is separated from the mainland by shallow water. On Lena island the bunkers will be erected and wharves located. The railway necessary to connect with the property will be about 17 miles long, and will be of standard gauge. It is estimated that its cost will reach half a million. The coal will be developed at once, and following that, the intention is to dispose of the timber to other interests who will use the railway to ship the logs to deep water, where the mills will be located. It is estimated that 420,000,000 feet of high class timber and 50,000,000 feet of smaller sized logs, are on the property.

LUMBER

**Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles**

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Roofing
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Blinds and
Factory Material**

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

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2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

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Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get an order in early for quartered

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We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better.

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We have about 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mills culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

If you are in the market for

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get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

There is a lot of

Yellow Poplar

at one of our outside points—5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common 2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2, 2 cars 3/4, 18" and over 1 car 3/4 No. 1 and Better 100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

Attractive price on

Carload of Assorted Hardwood

85 to 90% Maple—balance Beech and Birch. Must be shipped quickly.

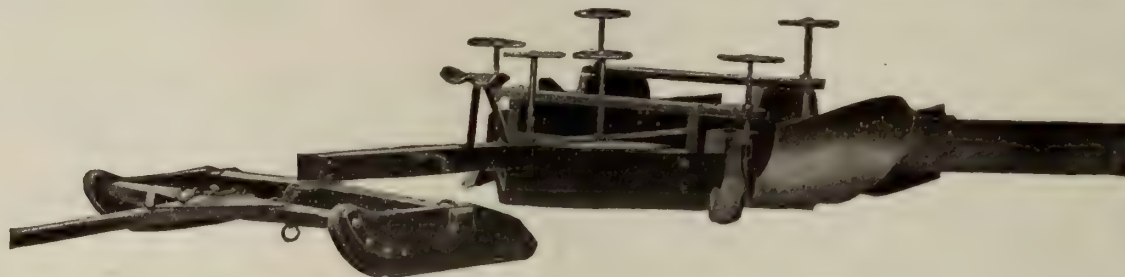
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Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOW, CAN BE USED
EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12" of loose snow each time the plough passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

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The Wilkinson Plough Company
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Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

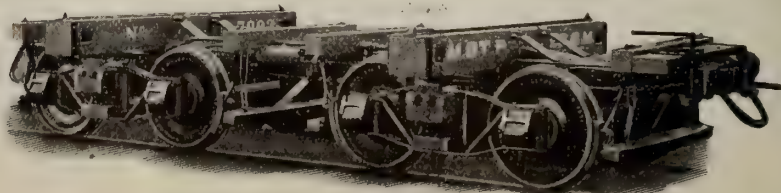
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Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation
under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
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The Standard among Progressive Loggers



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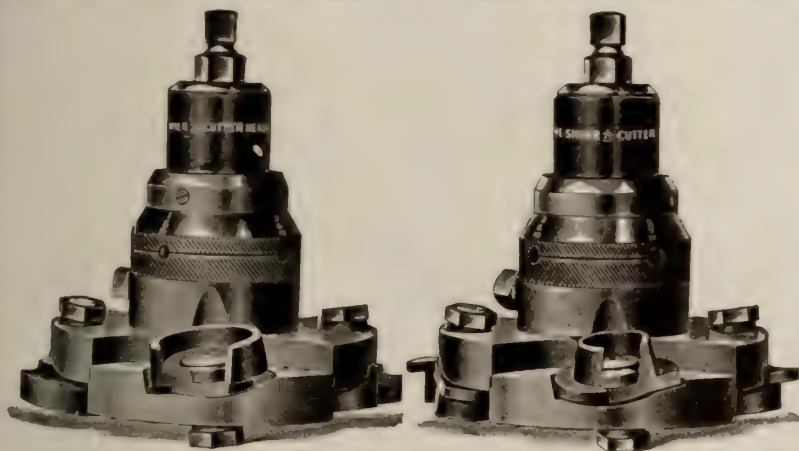


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A trial order solicited
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Are Absolutely Dependable

At all times and under all conditions of operation. They have proven their worth in thousands of mills and are considered an absolute necessity by many pleased users.

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With no delicate parts to break down or soon wear out, cannot be over-estimated. There are few who realize the great strain to which these tools are subjected and the necessity for safe and lasting quality. In the evolution of the SHIMER CUTTER HEAD, crude forms and inefficient designs which formerly were used have been displaced by simple, direct and effective devices.

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Of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, forged under a powerful steam hammer until the grain is further refined and solidified, have superseded cast metals for strength.

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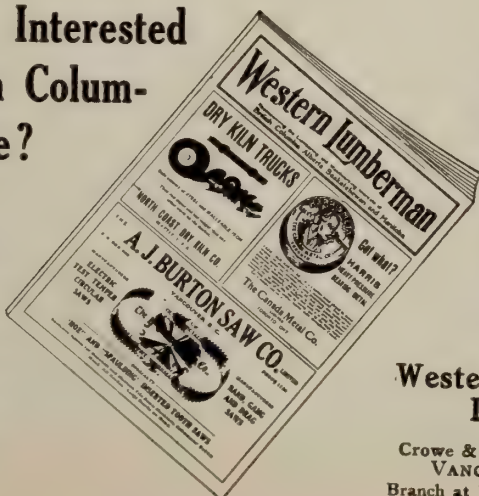
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Are You Interested in British Colum- bia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.

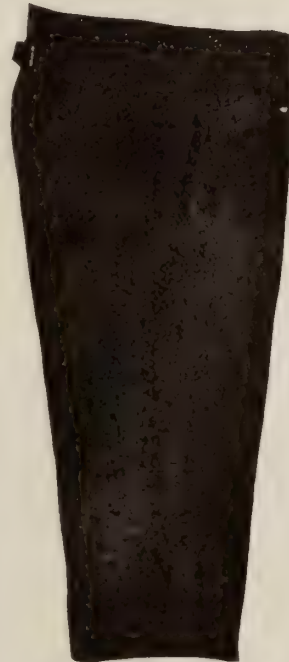


There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Lumberman

Crowe & Wilson Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
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We Stand Behind Every Garment Sold!



Mackinaw Pants
Long and Short, 35 oz.

The fact that "Carss brand" is the only strictly waterproof Mackinaw sold is well-known to the lumber trade.

We stand behind every garment to which we affix our brand, and guarantee its genuineness. You are sure of honest value for your honest money.

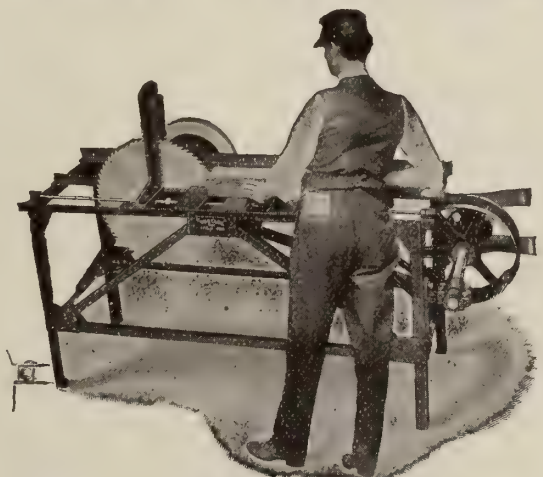
"Carss Mackinaw" is the standard by which all others are judged. Then why experiment with other brands when you can have the standard itself for the asking.

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.

Orillia, Ont.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

\$20 a Day Profit on a \$100 Investment



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P. and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs \$300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills, Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

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Falling by the Wayside

is a sad tale which is too often told in both business and in private walks of life. Some retail lumbermen are falling by the wayside by reason of sticking to old methods and systems. If you want to get new customers and keep them, get into the line of up-to-date products.

That's what ours are, **UP-TO-DATE-PRODUCTS**. The best that up-to-date methods can turn out. Our No. 2 Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles are "quality lumber and shingles."

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Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

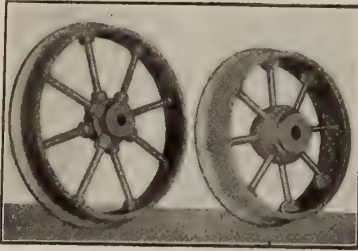
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These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying
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JAMES GILLESPIE
Pine and Hardwood Lumber
LATH and SHINGLES
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JEFFREY Conveyers

are the best for handling
Logs, Lumber, Ties,
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Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own

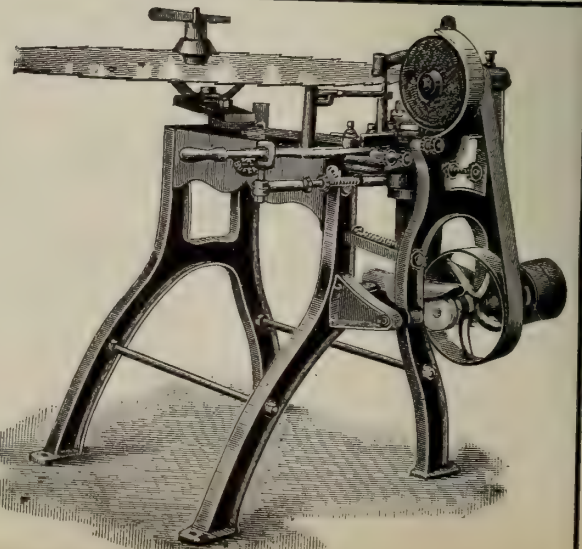
SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

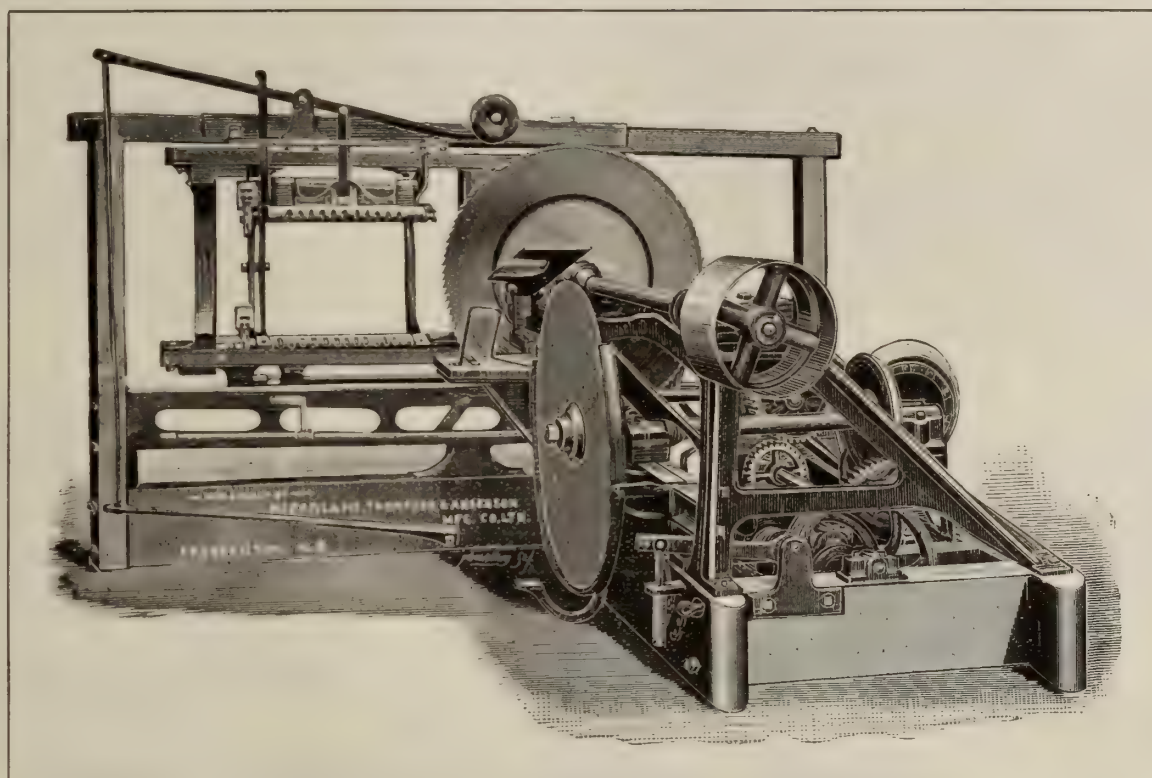
Try our Vitrified Wheel.
Guaranteed the best wheel
on the market.
Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers
ROGERS - HART
Canadian & Hart
Knife Grinders
Grinding Machinery

Canadian
Hart Wheels
Limited
446 Barton Street East
HAMILTON



The
**Original Dunbar Improved
Shingle Machine**



RESULTS

in shingle manufacturing depend largely upon having the machine constantly producing a high grade shingle.

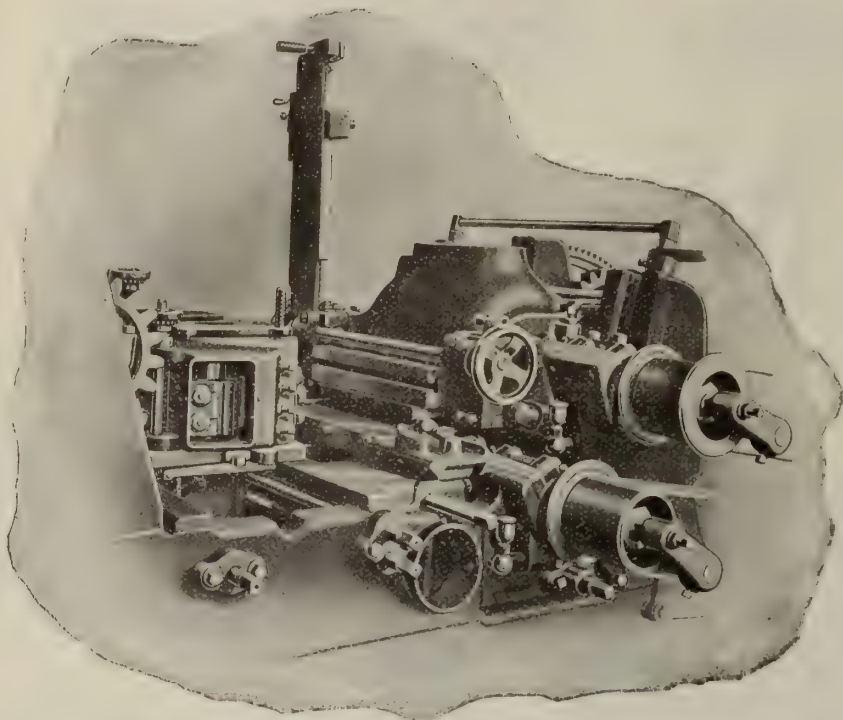
The DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE meets these requirements fully and squarely and further, being practically automatic, does not require a high priced workman to handle and run it.

The Efficiency Test of any machine is the average of the volume of work and cost of repairs for one year. The "DUNBAR" works year in and year out with accuracy and ease of operation and without appreciable expense for repairs.

A pleasure to give further information.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.
Fredericton, N. B.

Keeping the Cutter Head True



Woods Planer and Matcher with Top and Bottom Truing Devices out of use.

This is the secret of all success in the working of lumber. But it's no secret that the **Woods Truing Devices** make such success possible, for they true the knives to a perfect cutting circle **while running**. It's the feature that makes them distinctive and eliminates the effect of distortion due to centrifugal force.

The **Woods Truing Devices** are permanent attachments of the machine. They can be used at any time without disturbing any other adjustments, and therefore make possible frequent sharpening and insure the highest grade finish at all times.

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
 Chicago New Orleans The Planer Specialists Atlanta Seattle

10-490

"VI-BALATA"

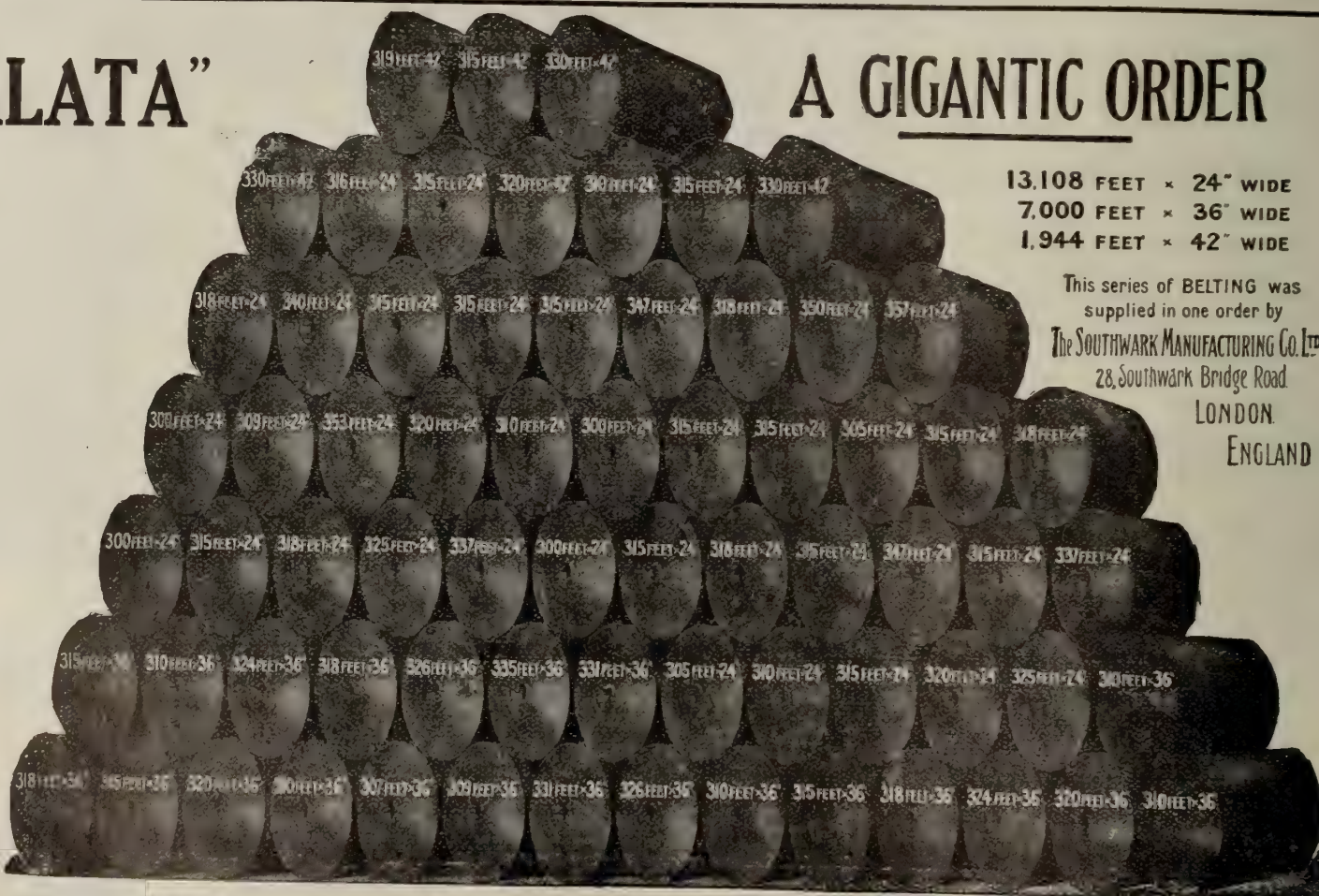
BELTING

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS

A GIGANTIC ORDER

13,108 FEET x 24" WIDE
 7,000 FEET x 36" WIDE
 1,944 FEET x 42" WIDE

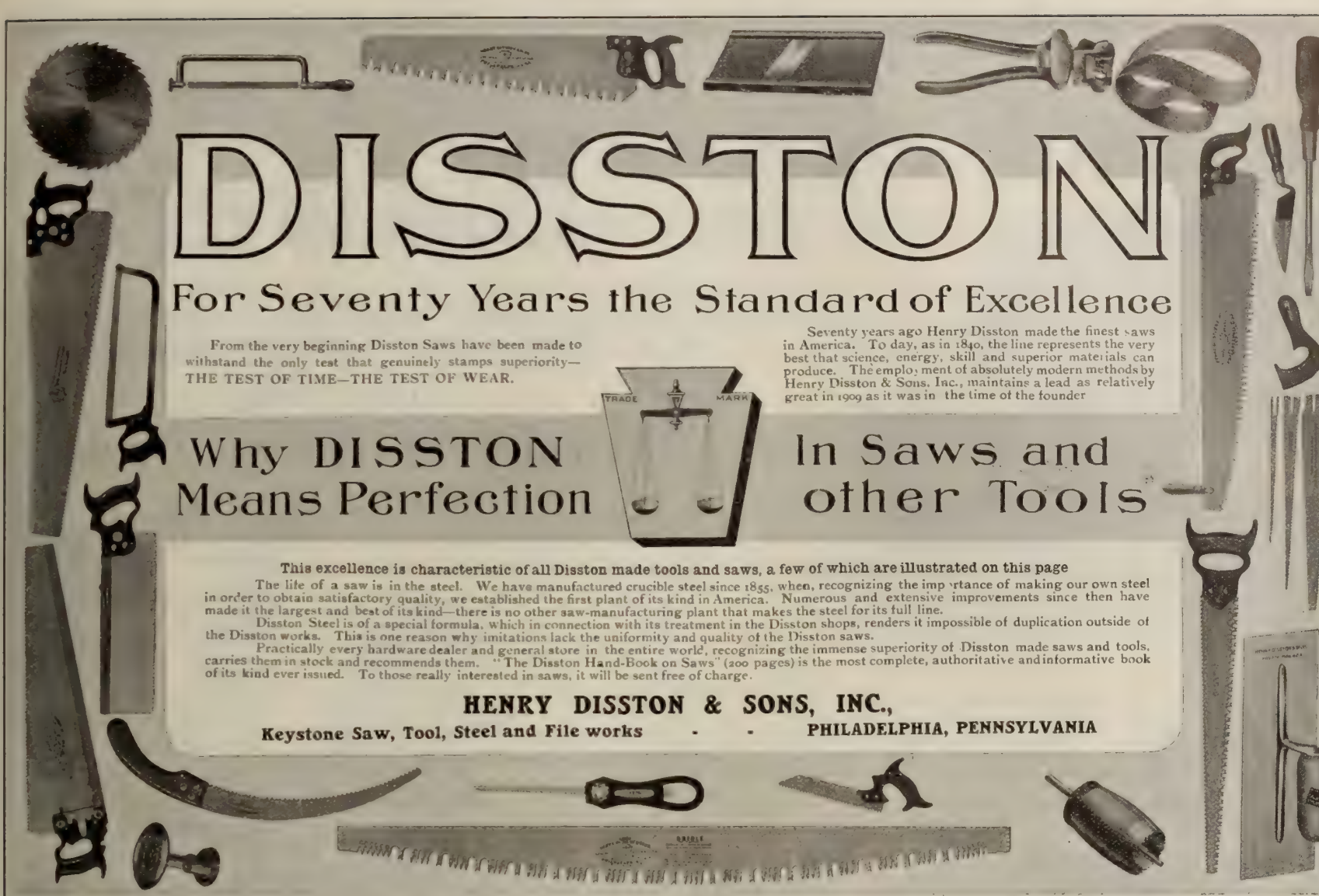
This series of BELTING was supplied in one order by
The Southwark Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
 28, Southwark Bridge Road.
 LONDON ENGLAND



The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

219-221 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. Woods Western Building, Cor. Market and Louise Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.



DISSTON

For Seventy Years the Standard of Excellence

From the very beginning Disston Saws have been made to withstand the only test that genuinely stamps superiority—
THE TEST OF TIME—THE TEST OF WEAR.

Seventy years ago Henry Disston made the finest saws in America. To day, as in 1840, the line represents the very best that science, energy, skill and superior materials can produce. The employment of absolutely modern methods by Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., maintains a lead as relatively great in 1909 as it was in the time of the founder.

Why DISSTON
Means Perfection



In Saws and
other Tools

This excellence is characteristic of all Disston made tools and saws, a few of which are illustrated on this page

The life of a saw is in the steel. We have manufactured crucible steel since 1855, when, recognizing the importance of making our own steel in order to obtain satisfactory quality, we established the first plant of its kind in America. Numerous and extensive improvements since then have made it the largest and best of its kind—there is no other saw-manufacturing plant that makes the steel for its full line.

Disston Steel is of a special formula, which in connection with its treatment in the Disston shops, renders it impossible of duplication outside of the Disston works. This is one reason why imitations lack the uniformity and quality of the Disston saws.

Practically every hardware dealer and general store in the entire world, recognizing the immense superiority of Disston made saws and tools, carries them in stock and recommends them. "The Disston Hand-Book on Saws" (200 pages) is the most complete, authoritative and informative book of its kind ever issued. To those really interested in saws, it will be sent free of charge.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.,

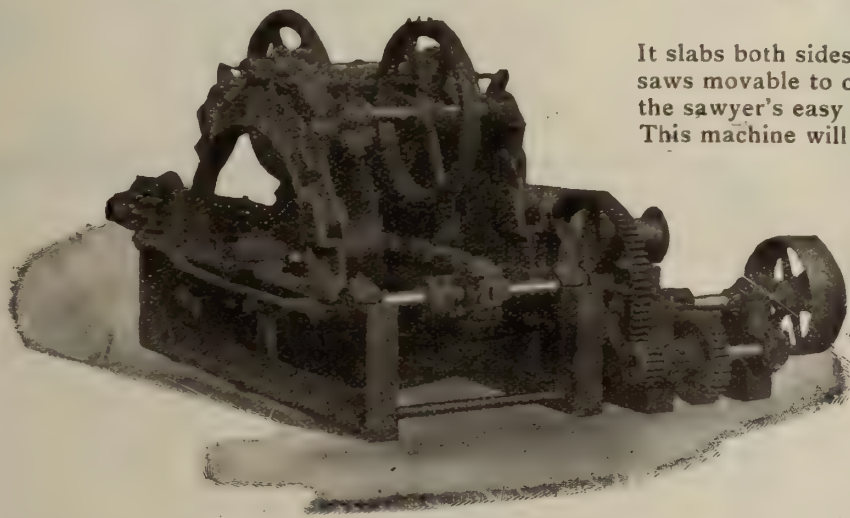
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File works

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INQUIRE INTO THE MERITS OF OUR

New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

WE CAN ALSO INTEREST YOU IN

Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

Our **Triumph Turbines** are unexcelled. They will give more power than any other Water Wheel on the market.

CATALOGUES FOR THE ASKING.

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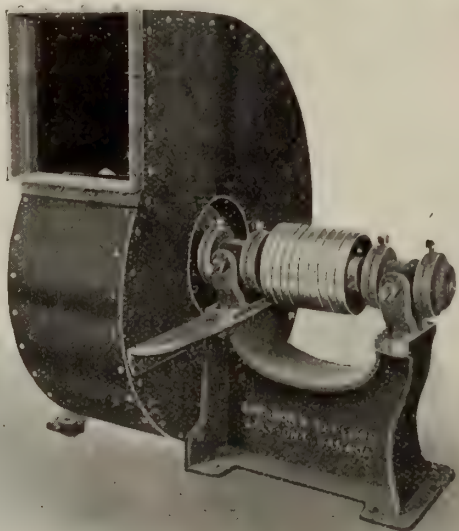
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

No Need to go out of Canada for your

Blowers

Exhauster, Exhaust Systems
Dry Kilns
Trucks or Heating Plants

We make them and make them good too.

Ask for references and descriptive matter, we have lots of them.

The Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.

Hespeler

Ont.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.

It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.

Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.

This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

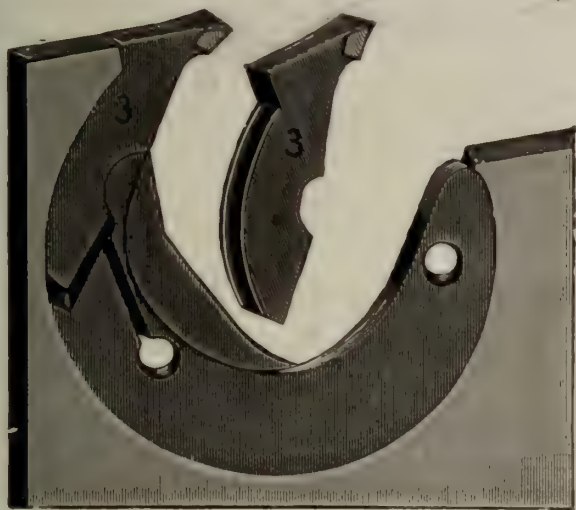
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R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

— St. Catharines, Ont. —

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

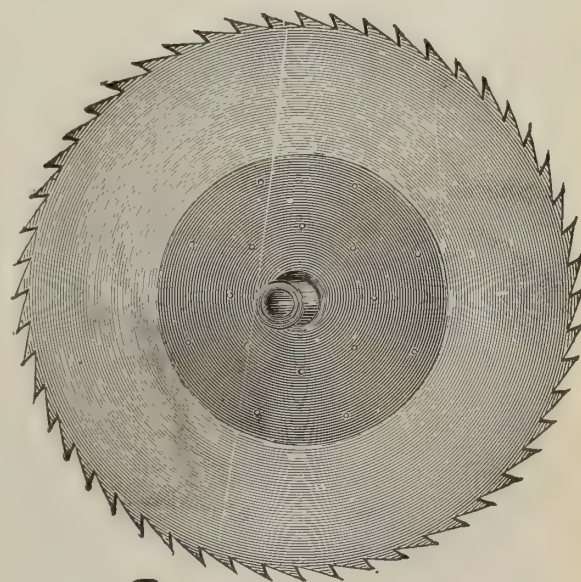
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

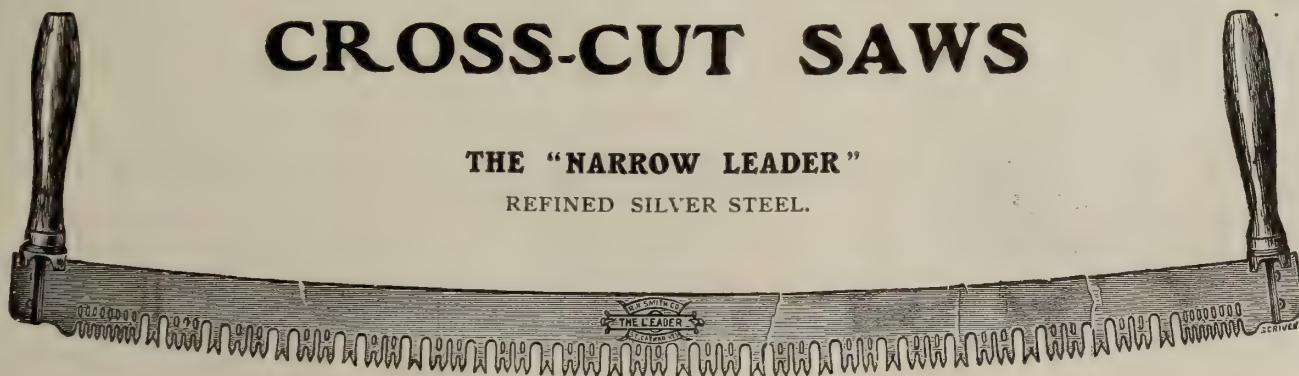
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

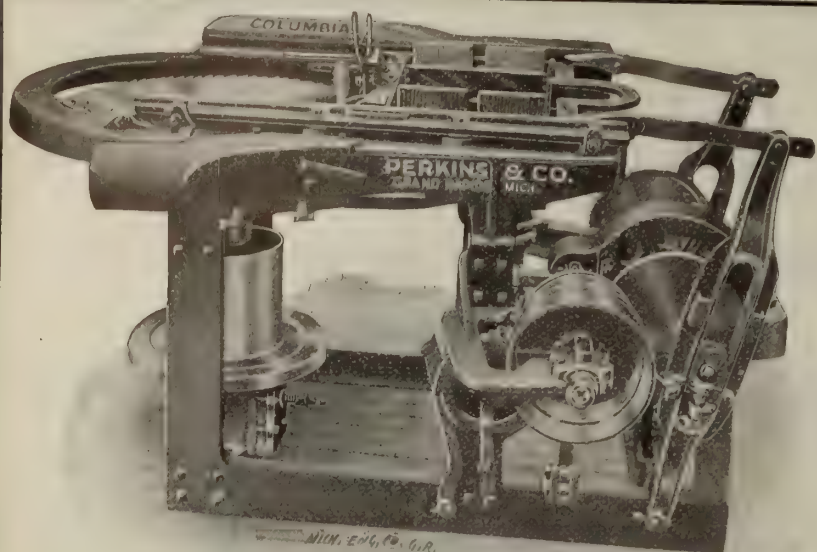
REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.



Here is the Most Reliable Shingle Machine Made

and the most profitable one too. Reliable because the

COLUMBIA

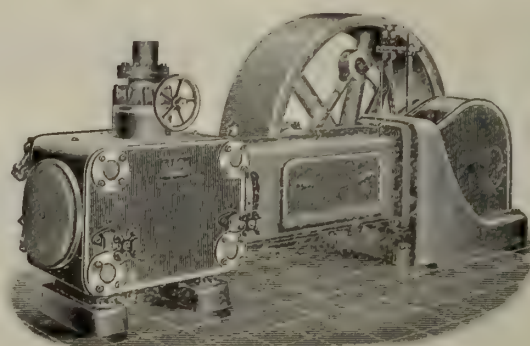
is always ready to run in any kind of wood. Profitable because it will turn out more and better shingles, in less time, from the same stock, than any other shingle machine made.

At the "come on" sign from you we'll send you all the "convincement" necessary to demonstrate the Columbia's superiority.

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Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Winnipeg, Man.,
St. Paul, Minn. and Vancouver, B. C. Agents.

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Engines

Corliss
Slide Valve
Horizontal
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Boilers

Return Tubular
Water Tube
Internally Fired
Portable

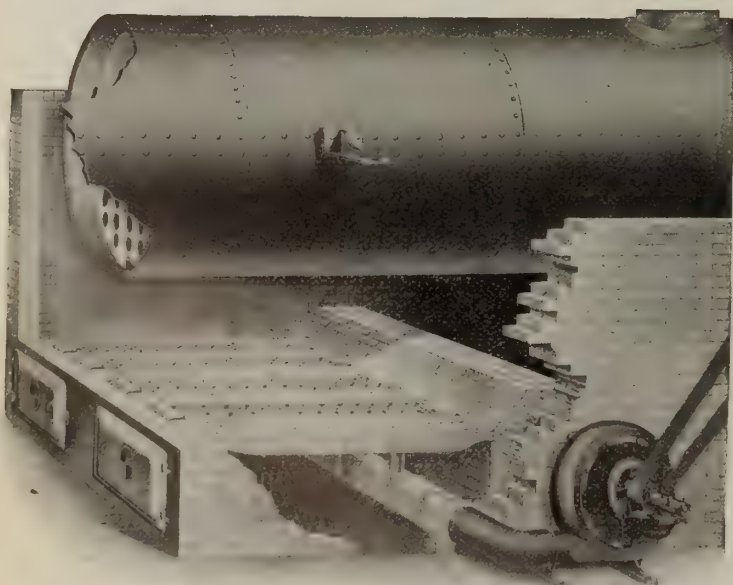
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
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The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers of **Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery**



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berriedale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

Full Particulars on Application

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Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by
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The WATEROUS Big Champion and Combination Edgers



Standard Combination Edger with Independent Driven Cluster Section.

Built in 7 Sizes

Edger Section Opening 48 in. 54 in. 60 in. 66 in. 72 in. 84 in. 96 in.

Capable of handling and cutting through 8 inch timber using saws 26 inches in diameter.



Standard Big Champion Edger showing Table and Saw Levers.

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B. C. AGENCY:
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FOR LUMBERMEN

BY LUMBERMEN

WE BELIEVE

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DO YOU THINK YOUR INSURANCE RATES TOO HIGH?

We have a plan that will reduce your rates and invite you to correspond with us, we will be glad to explain.

ASK FOR OUR ADDITIONAL LINE PROPOSITION.

Would you not feel safer with from \$1,000 to \$10,000 additional protection? Suppose you have a fire to-night, would your present insurance put you on a sound business basis again? Write us to-day, now that you have read this advertisement before you forget.

Lumber Underwriters

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Veneered Doors

Each door we manufacture is made from kiln and air dried stock, carefully machined and finished and represents the best value on the market.

We stock in a variety of woods and designs, ensuring prompt and satisfactory service. :: ::

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In our Staved Colonial Columns a "V" Locked Joint is employed, giving a larger gluing surface and preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking :: :: :: ::

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LEATHER
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THAT'S
KNOWN
OUR
"EXTRA"



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H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

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LONG DISTANCE PHONE. We supply the Largest Lumbermen in Canada.
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MACHINE KNIVES: ALL KINDS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

Port Hope, Ont.

We Cannot Compel You to Come in---But

your decision after full investigation
will be correct and satisfactory to us.

The

Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of Boston, Mass.

40% of the premium now paid back to Policy Holders.

Nine-tenths of the manufacturers of Wood-Working Machinery, in Canada, stake their reputation on

ARCTIC METAL

It is Reliable

It Satisfies



We Guarantee every pound of ARCTIC METAL
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
HAMILTON, ONT.

We Make

SPECIAL BELTS

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Including—

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Clothing, Overalls, Shirts, Mitts, Underwear, Blankets, Axes, Moccasins, Woods' Celebrated Eider Down Sleeping Bags.

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Canada in

LUMBERMEN'S, CONTRACTORS' and SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

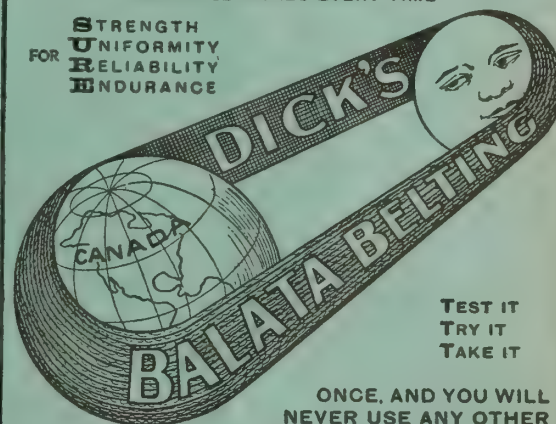
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Cor. George, King & Water Sts., Peterborough, Ont., Can

"THE GREAT BELT"

BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENT

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WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING FOR THE
WET PLACES IN THE SAWMILL

"AMPHIBIA"

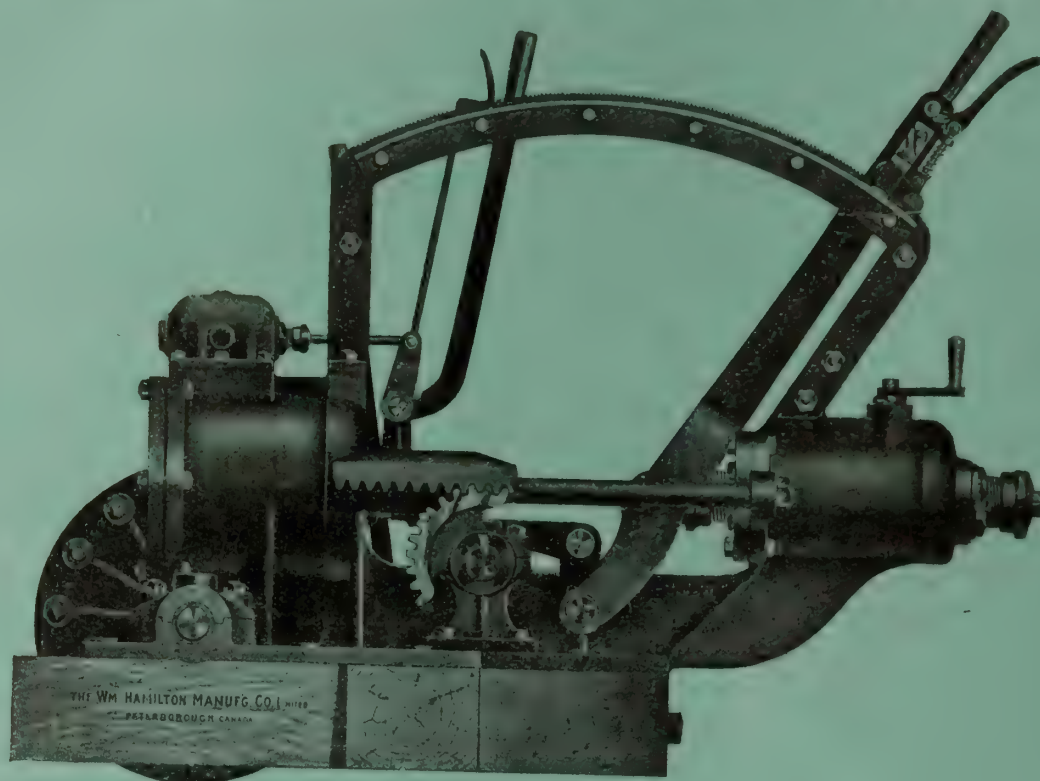
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PETERBORO SAW MILLS

How You Can Increase Your Net Profits \$2,000.00



This **FOUR INCH STEAM SET WORKS** will do it.

Figure it out this way :

In the first place, our customers themselves state they are cutting on an average 2,000 feet more lumber per day with this setter.

And an average sawing season contains 150 working days.

That is, your cut will be increased 300,000 feet per season.

Now what is it going to cost you to cut that 300,000 feet?

The machine, plus freight and installation charges, plus interest, will cost you about \$720.00.

That is \$2.40 per thousand feet of your extra cut.

And then you will have to add the cost per thousand feet of your logs—you know exactly what that is.

The result is the **TOTAL COST OF THE EXTRA 300,000 FEET** you cut, because your operating charges have remained exactly the same, no extra wages, no extra wear on your machinery.

Now you will receive an average price of at least \$20.00 per thousand for that lumber.

Deduct from that your total cost per thousand feet for this extra output, and

You will find your total profit is over \$2,000.00.

That is, the machine pays for itself in one year, and makes \$2,000.00 extra profit for you besides.

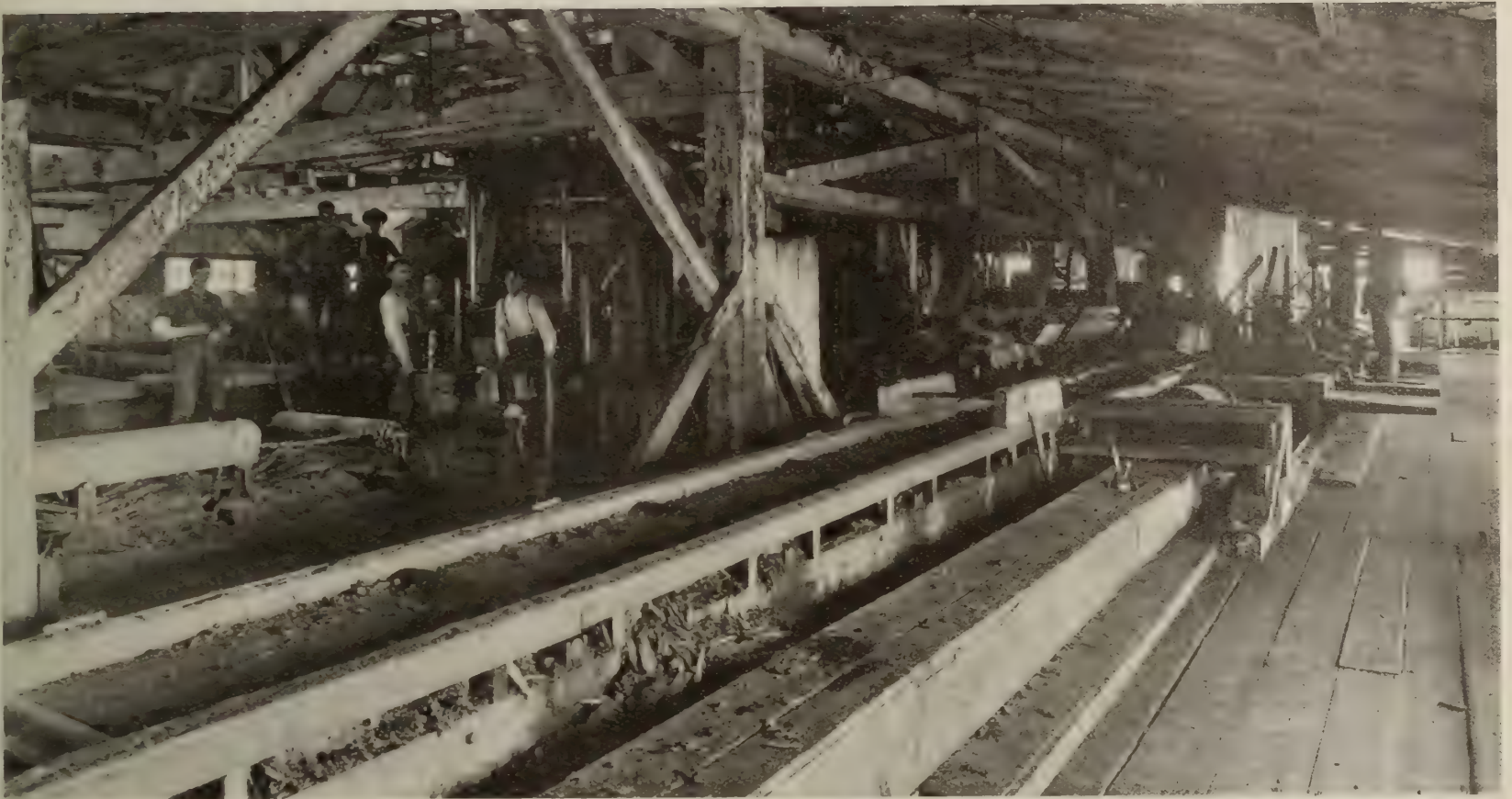
Would you like to go further into this matter? Write us.

British Columbia Agents: A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver, B. C.

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Interior of Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

“Quality” is our Watchword

The finest Pine Timber in Northern Ontario and Mills equipped in the most modern way possible enable our highly skilled workmen to perform their respective tasks to the best advantage. Every board is properly sawn, edged and trimmed. Try us when in the market for

Rough or Dressed Norway and White Pine Lumber
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Flooring, Ceiling, Moulding, Siding, Cross Arms, etc.

With a daily capacity of 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, besides box boards, pickets, etc., we are in a position to fill orders of any size without delay.

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RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS.

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The Ontario Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

**Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway
Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, Lath, etc.**

The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

Head Offices, 35 and 36 Home Life Building

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Limited

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Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber
and Laths**

Hardwood Flooring

Manufactured from choice stock, air and kiln dried, and with quality in finish and stock the dominating features. Experience and accuracy is behind our Flooring.

LUMBER

Sawn or Dressed

We quote interesting prices on Pine, Maple, Ash, Birch, Elm, Basswood, Cedar, Hemlock.

Building Timber, Ties, Lath, Posts, Shingles, Sash, Doors and Frames, Mouldings, Turned Goods, Box Shooking Cratings, Casings, etc.

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The
Parry Sound Lumber Co.
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Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood Lumber

**Lath, Shingles, Box Shooks
 Cedar Telegraph Poles, etc.**

Our policy of high grade lumber at the right prices will build up your business as it has done ours.
 Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Box Factory at Parry Sound, Ont.

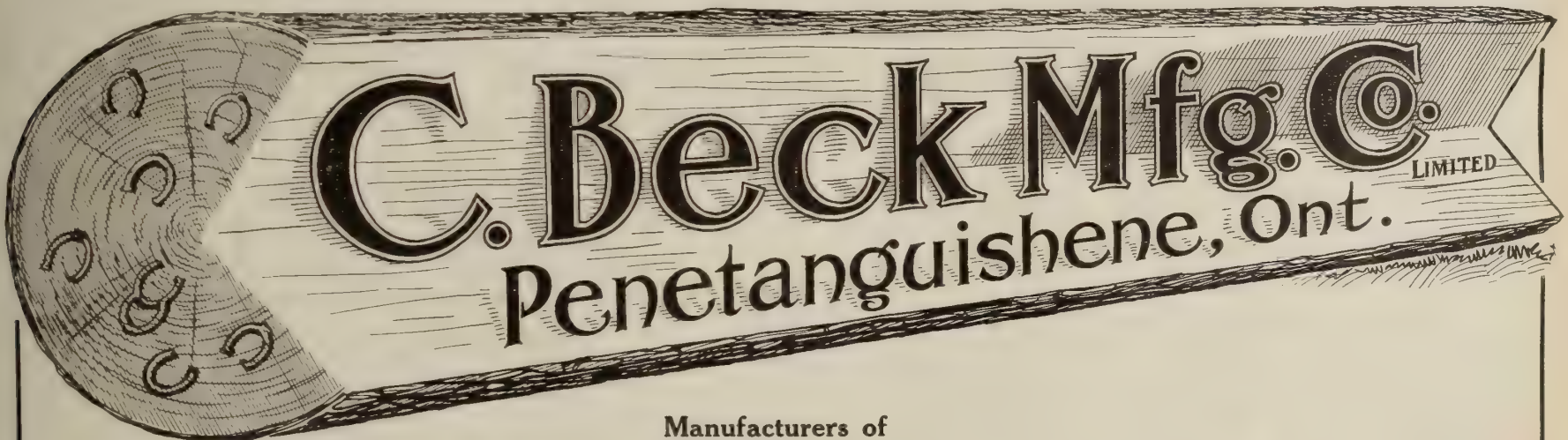
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 Phone Main 1016

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Telegraph Codes :
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White and Red Pine

Lath, Shingles, Boxes and Shooks, Pails and Tubs

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Saw Mills, Planing Mill, Woodenware Factory, Box Factory: Penetanguishene, Can.

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**Lumber, Pulp Wood,
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About 2,000 pieces Spruce and Hemlock Piles,
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50,000 cubic feet Spruce Timber 18 ft. and up,
10 in. x 10 in. and up.

Cedar Culvert Timber 8 in. x 8 in., 10 in. x 10 in.
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An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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Rail or Lake Shipment
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Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

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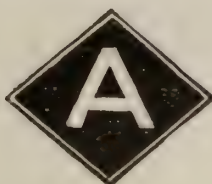
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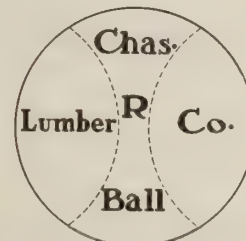
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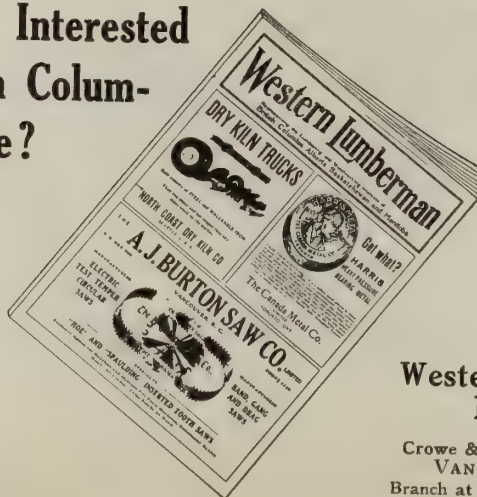
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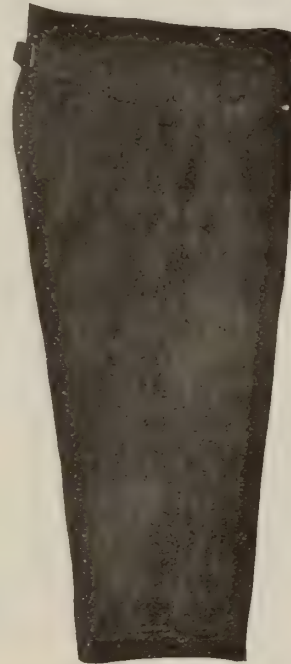
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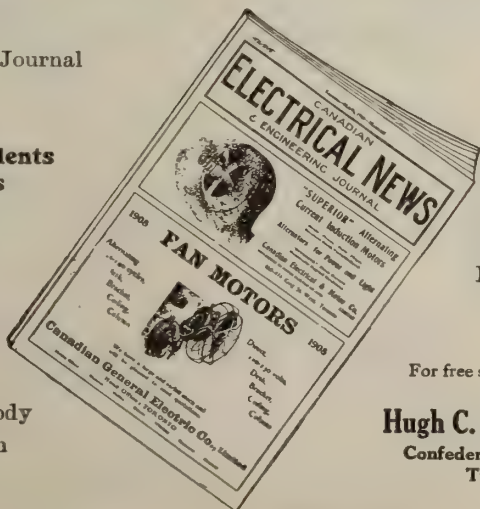
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Advertisers

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Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO

Who Wants Shingles?

We want to move out the balance of our shingles at once. Write for quotations on the following:

190,000 X; 572,000 XX; 83,000 XXX; 170,000 XXX 16 inch; 235,000 XX 18 inch; 50,000 X 18 inch.

Also the following lots of lumber: 200,000 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 10 Hemlock, 10 to 16 feet long, dimensions piled separately; 100,000 1 inch No. 2 Hemlock.

Speers & Lauder 22 Toronto Street
Toronto

"DEFIANCE"**Wood-Working Machinery**

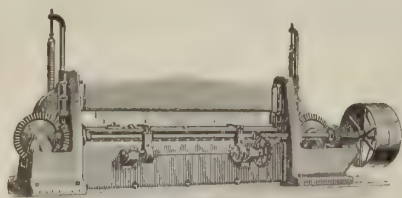
For Manufacturing

Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons,
Carriages, Rims, Shafts, Poles,
Neck-Yokes, Single Trees, Barrel
HoopsHandles of Every Kind, Insulated Pins, Spools,
Bobbins, Oval Wood Dishes, and General
Woodwork.

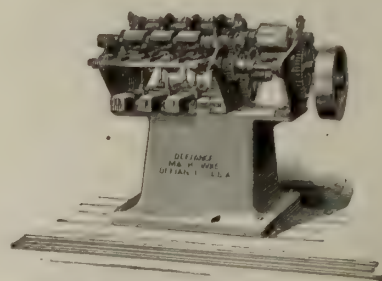
Invented and built by

THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS

DEFIANCE, Ohio, U. S. A.



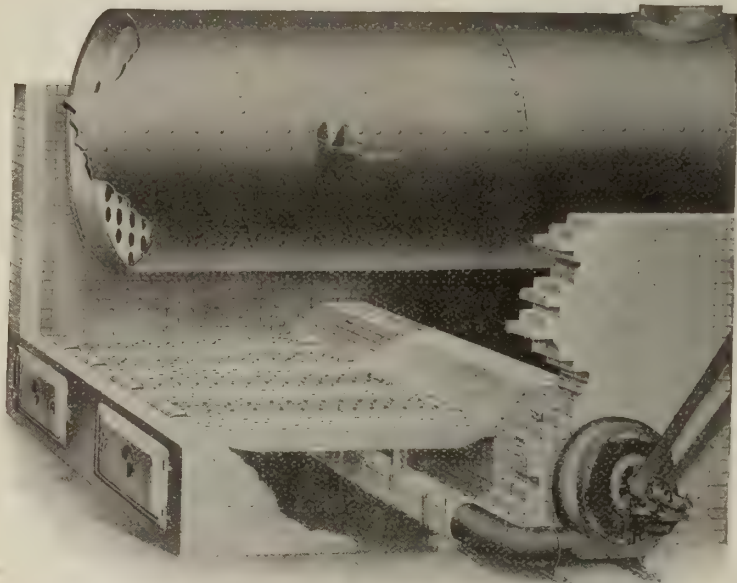
AUTOMATIC HOOP CUTTER

TRIPLE HOOP AND TRUNK
SLAT PLANER

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers
of **Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery**



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berriedale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.
Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

Full Particulars on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by
Williams & Wilson, Montreal

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

Telephone Main 1342.

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

Cheapen Your Logging



By Using the Lidgerwood Skidding Method

The machine shown in the cut above will pull itself on snow or bare ground wherever a pair of horses could take a drag sled, dray, jumper, skidding or single sled. From any location alongside such road it will reach to the stump a distance of one-quarter mile or less in every direction and will skid all trees in full length or in log lengths. It will place the logs on skids or sleds or in the stream or lake as desired. It will re-yard logs, either taking the logs direct from teams or from the skidway, or where left by itself at a previous setting. It operates throughout the year and is absolutely independent of ground conditions; that is, such as windfalls, underbush, rocks, cliffs, ravines, or the steepest slopes, operating under such conditions almost as cheaply as over smooth ground.

All swamping, rolling, sliding and expensive cant dog or other hand work is eliminated. It does not fill the logs full of gravel and it does not break or otherwise damage them.

It requires a skidding crew of eight men, uses for fuel one and one-half cords of wood per day, and has a skidding capacity of from 15,000 to 45,000 feet per day, and a re-yarding capacity of from 35,000 to 50,000 feet per day, depending on the timber conditions and management. It will skid the largest tree or a cord of pulpwood, or several small logs at each trip. It will clear 40 to 60 acres at each setting, moves itself quickly from setting to setting, operates independent of weather conditions, does not "eat" when not working, does not have to be "sprung out" and has a working life of fifteen years.

There are several hundred of these machines now operating in the United States and Mexico. There have just been installed in Canada.

We now have a representative in Canada, who will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

Originators and Builders of High Grade Steam Logging Machinery

96 Liberty Street

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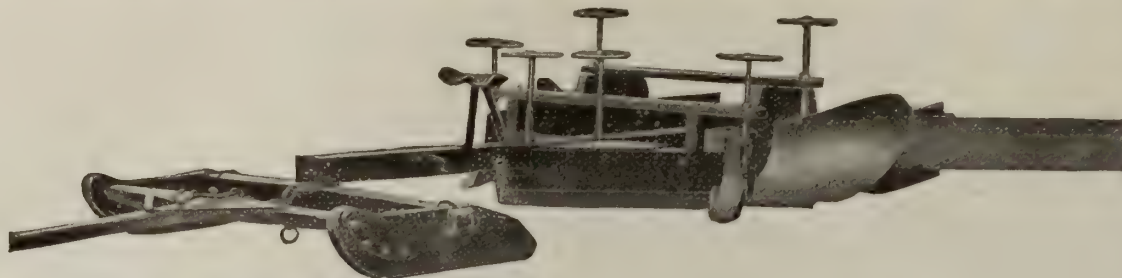
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New York

Snow Plows The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOW, CAN BE USED
EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

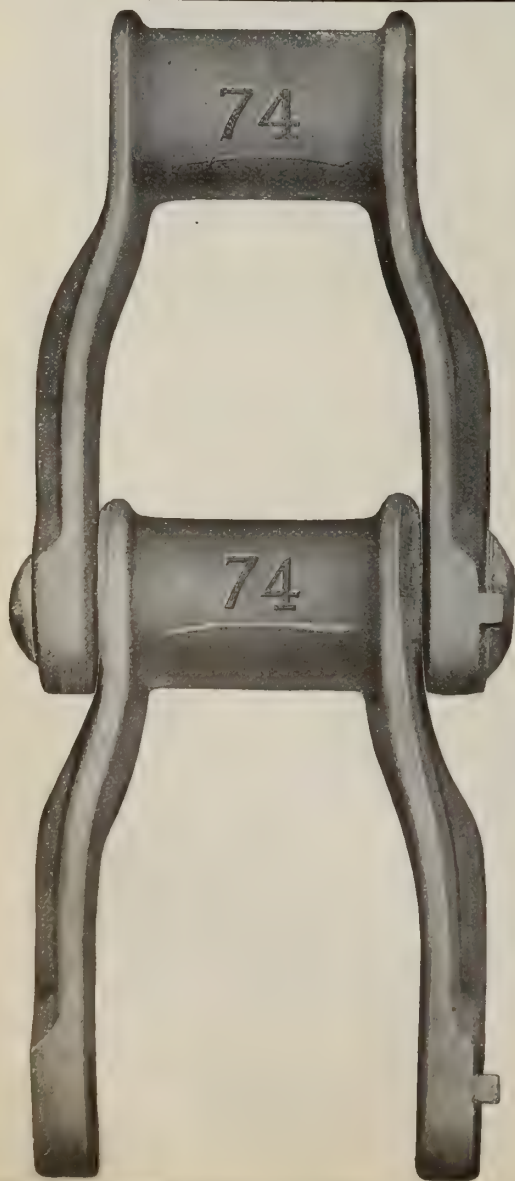
One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6" wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12' of loose snow each time the plough passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

SOLE RIGHT OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE IN CANADA CONTROLLED BY

The Wilkinson Plough Company
Toronto Limited - Canada



DODGE Elevating and Conveying Machinery

We manufacture a very complete line of Machinery for the handling of Materials of all kinds economically.

Belt Conveyors, any length, any capacity.

Bucket or Cup Elevators, any capacity.

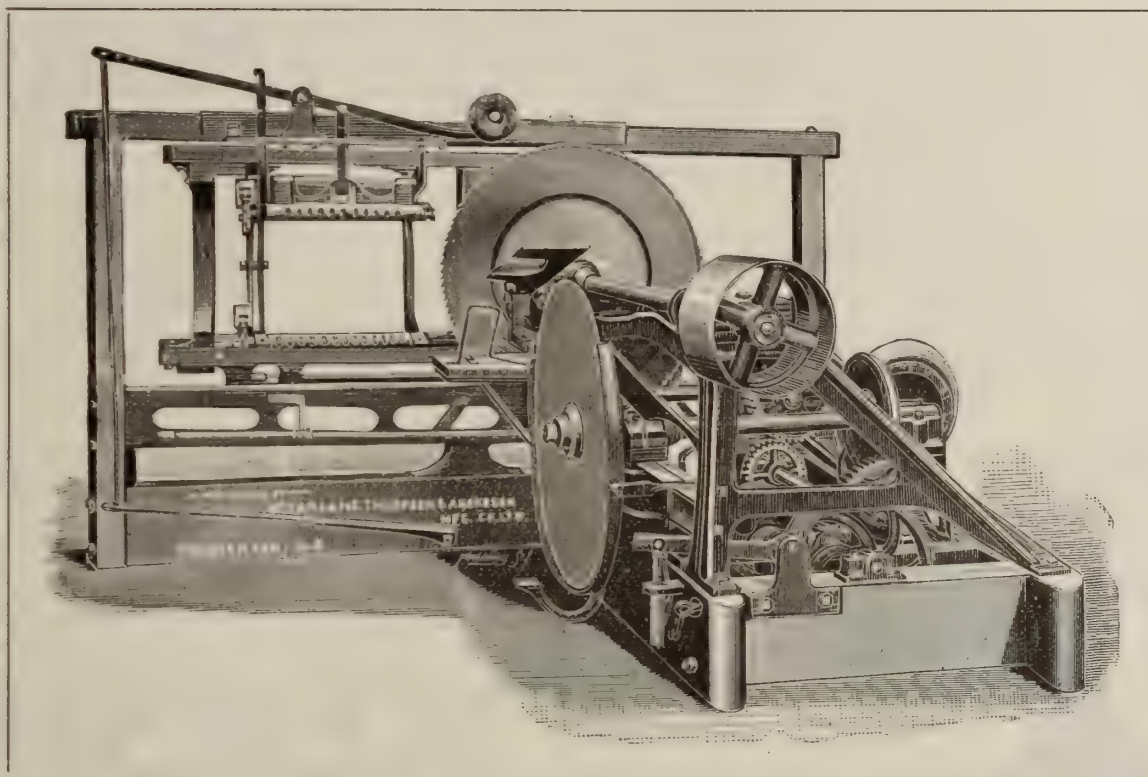
We are headquarters in Canada for

Chain, Sprockets, Take-ups, Head Pulleys, Car Pullers, Friction Hauls, Belt Tighteners, Rope Sheaves, Gearing all kinds, Friction Clutches, Manilla and Wire Transmission Rope, Car Pullers, &c., &c.

Send for our B7 Catalogue, also Chain and Sprocket Catalogue.

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
Toronto and Montreal

The
**Original Dunbar Improved
Shingle Machine**



RESULTS

in shingle manufacturing depend largely upon having the machine constantly producing a high grade shingle.

The DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MACHINE meets these requirements fully and squarely and further, being practically automatic, does not require a high priced workman to handle and run it.

The Efficiency Test of any machine is the average of the volume of work and cost of repairs for one year. The "DUNBAR" works year in and year out with accuracy and ease of operation and without appreciable expense for repairs.

A pleasure to give further information.

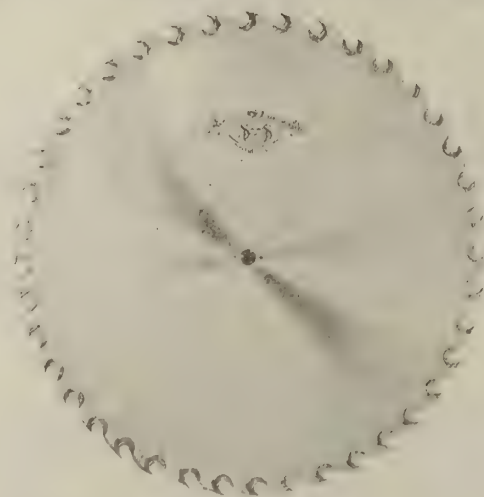
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.
Fredericton, N. B.



SIMONDS



**Inserted
Point
Saws**



**Made
in
Montreal**

Are you buying a new saw this winter? Then listen to what some other mill men say about the Simonds Saw. We quote from their letters. "As near perfection as one could be made for our mill." "Miles ahead of any other—would not take \$100 in gold for it." "Our favorite saw in the mill." "First class, works fine." "Runs equally well winter or summer." "Your saws have proved the best I ever used." "It's the only saw I can get to stand up in frozen timber."

Some of our friends may be over enthusiastic, but there you have their own words. Isn't it enough to cause you to hesitate and learn more about the Simonds before buying any other make? Really he who uses this saw profits much more by it than do we in selling it. You have more to gain than we.

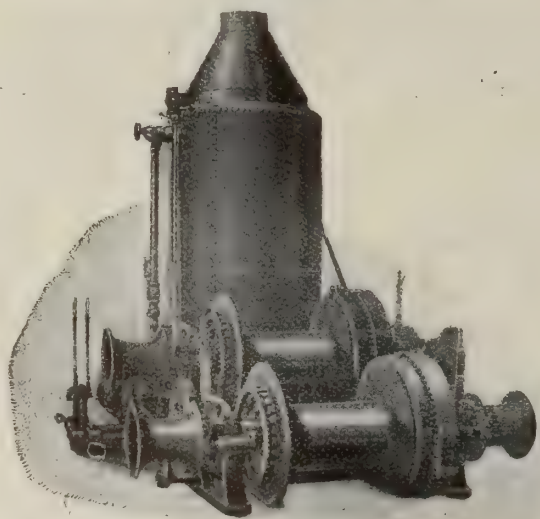
An attractive little booklet fully describing these saws can be obtained by addressing our nearest office.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. John, N. B.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Vancouver, B. C.



**Hoisting
Engines**

We would like your enquiry when in the market. Our Hoists will stand up under the hardest kinds of service and are fully guaranteed. We have all sizes in stock for prompt shipment.

Let Us Quote You

F. H. Hopkins & Co., Montreal

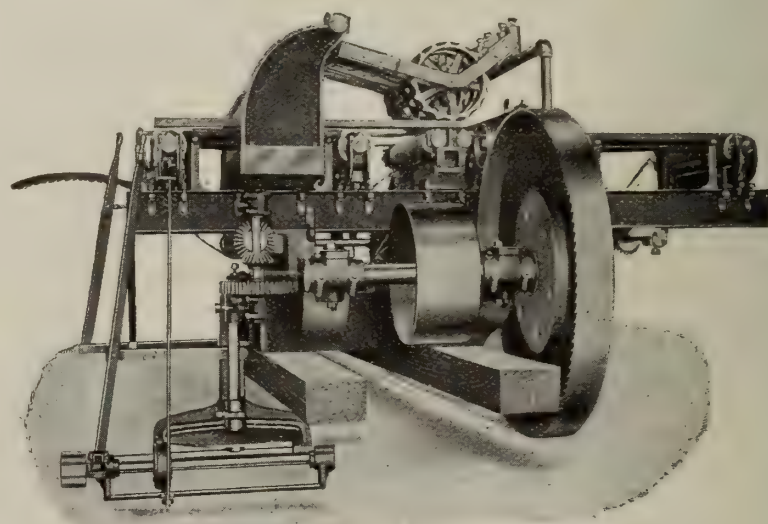
P. E. Ritchie, Quebec.

Dunn Bros., Winnipeg.

E. A. Earle & Co., Vancouver

MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager
JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

VANCOUVER - - - Telephone 2010. 26 Crowe & Wilson Chambers
J. V. McNAULTY, Representative

TORONTO - - - Telephone Main 2362. Confederation Life Building
F. W. SCHERBARTH, A. M. FISHER, Representatives

MONTREAL - - - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
D. BURNSIDE, Representative

WINNIPEG - - - Telephone 224. Commercial Travellers' Building
ROLAND F. HILL, J. R. HOOPER, Representatives

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, November 1, 1909

No. 21

Encouraging Lumber Trade Statistics

So far as the trade statistics published by the Dominion Government are an indication of trade conditions, the lumbering industry during recent months has been making good progress toward a condition of renewed activity. Extensive transactions may not mean good prices, but coming after a period of dulness, during which manufacturers have followed a policy of holding stocks rather than selling them at a sacrifice, and after which confidence in the stability of commercial, monetary and industrial conditions has been steadily renewed, extensive transactions have an encouraging significance which none but a dyed-in-the-wool pessimist will fail to accept. They mean a return of prosperity to those proportions which can only come about when a country has plenty of valuable raw materials and plenty of ambitious and practical business men, and when, in the world at large, conditions are favorable to the existence of an active demand. These conditions have been created in connection with Canada's lumbering industry during the past few months. Whether they are to be permanent is beyond the ken of man, but they have all the ear marks of permanency, and of greater growth.

In this connection the condition of the lumbering industry may be accepted as fairly indicative of the other industries of the country. Lumbering is a good barometer of general trade conditions in Canada. It is significant, therefore, that during the month of August of the present year, the exports of forest products amounted in value to \$6,090,329, whereas in August, 1908, the total was only \$4,561,223. A further interesting point is that during August the exports of forest products were only exceeded in value by those of one other natural product of the country, viz., animals, the value of the exports of which was \$7,282,103. The value of the exports of agricultural produce has now to take the

third place, being less than that of the forest products. During the five months ending with August the total value of exports was as follows: forest products, 1909, \$20,896,554; 1908, \$17,993,704. Imports of forest products for August, 1909, were valued at \$664,686, and for the five months ending with August the total value was \$3,438,902.

The figures for July and for the four months ending with July are equally indicative of prosperous times ahead. The exports of forest products made a new high record for the month of July. The best previous July was in 1907, when the value of the exports was \$5,900,518. This year the total for July was \$5,964,863. This marks another important step in the progress of the lumbering industry in Canada, as the exports are again second in value among the divisions of natural products exported. Animal produce still leads, the total for July being \$6,559,357, but agricultural products, which formerly occupied second place, have fallen to third, the total exports for July being \$5,430,034. Not since 1905 have the July exports of forest products exceeded those of agricultural products. In that year the July totals were: forest products, \$3,090,467; agricultural products, \$1,861,940. For the four months ending with July the totals in 1909 were as follows: forest products, \$14,806,225, the best on record with the exception of 1906; animal produce, \$16,036,700; agricultural products, \$20,908,210. The imports of wood and its manufactures into Canada for July, 1909, were valued at \$956,605, against \$765,240 in July, 1908. For the four months ending with July the value of imports was: 1909, \$3,859,952; 1908, \$2,908,160; 1907, \$5,415,504.

Publicity—A Business Commodity

The following item appeared in a country paper of recent issue: "The other day a merchant saw a farmer receiving goods at the station from a mail order house. The goods were in his line, and the same had been carried in his store for years. He approached the farmer and said: 'I could have sold you every article you have for less money than you paid the mail order house, and saved you the freight, besides.' 'Then why on earth don't you say so?' answered the farmer. 'I have taken the local paper for years, and have never seen a line about your selling these goods. The mail order house sent advertising matter to me asking for my trade, and they got it.'"

There are all sorts of ways of advertising one's goods. The mail order method has been developed along a scientific basis and it brings results. Publicity of an even better quality can be obtained by judicious advertising in the trade press. This is no business exaggeration but a plain business fact, the truth of which has been proved times beyond number.

The value of trade journal advertising can be easily put to a practical and convincing test by looking through the pages of the "Canada Lumberman." Nothing will be more noticeable than the fact that a list of the advertisers found therein includes the majority of the successful firms in Canada and many of those in other countries. Their names are intimately known to all lumbermen, and their products are equally familiar. The reason is not far to seek. These firms have realized that the best method of obtaining publicity is to keep their names and products continually before the trade. The key to business success is continual publicity, backed up by good quality of products and fair dealing with customers. Spasmodic publicity will have only spasmodic results. In advertising, as in everything else, success comes from keeping everlastingly at it.

It is interesting to note how differently advertising is regarded to-day compared with what it was a few years ago. It is not many years since a good advertisement was believed to be one designed like a trap, to draw an unwilling reader on until he had gone so far that his inclination was to read on to the end. The reader was given no credit for a natural curiosity and desire to find out how he could make the best use of his money. One day someone found out that an advertisement could be made as instructive and as interesting as a bit of news, or as an editorial article. From that day to this, advertising has become a plain business proposition and the lot of the advertising agent has been greatly simplified. Advertising campaigns of to-day are based upon well defined rules, and the results can be foretold with a certainty which a few years ago seemed impossible. The fundamental rule is to create a desire. In some cases the desire already exists, but in most cases a desire already

existing has already been satisfied before the advertisement is read. Primarily, therefore, an advertisement takes for granted a latent desire and concerns itself with stirring it up. This is a preliminary step and must be followed by convincing the reader that his desire can best be satisfied by purchasing the advertiser's goods. It is essential, therefore, to have goods which measure up to their advertised qualities and to make the reader realize this. Advertising, to have lasting results therefore, needs to be planned with minute care. There is danger in saying too much and there is wastefulness in saying too little, or not saying it often enough. A good advertisement will give precise information about the

products advertised and will do so in an attractive manner. Advertising is not charity to the publisher. If so, it must be without results and soon be withdrawn. It is, in effect, a definite commodity of measured and distinct value. It should be considered as such by those who buy it. They should examine it carefully when buying, seeing that they do not simply buy space, but that they buy an opportunity to present good arguments to possible purchasers. This opportunity is to be found nowhere to so distinct advantage as in the trade journal, with its specialized circulation and its unequalled facilities for carrying conviction to its readers.

A Serious International Feature of the St. John River Difficulty

The International Waterways Commission, which has been considering, among other matters, the troubles arising out of the St. John river log driving difficulties in New Brunswick, has entered into the study of a feature of the question which possibly contains the kernel of the whole difficulty. An engineer has been sent by the commission to obtain accurate information regarding Chamberlain lake and the effect upon the St. John river, of the diversion of its head waters by way of Chamberlain lake into the Penobscot river in the State of Maine. It is more than probable that the investigation will show that much of the trouble in connection with the St. John river log driving is the result of this diversion of its headwaters. Chamberlain lake is only a small portion of the drainage area which supplies the St. John river and which has been tapped by the construction of dams and canals from that lake to the Penobscot.

At first glance one might think that the Americans were justified in constructing these works, as they lie entirely within the State of Maine, but the situation has a distinct international character. Water which should naturally flow down the St. John river is taken away, and during the summer months incalculable loss is caused to those who use this river for log driving and for other purposes, including the development of power. Mr. D. O. Bourgois has recently written a letter upon the subject to the St. John "Telegraph" which puts the matter in a strong light. He claims that the diversion of the water was a violation of international law, and that the trouble between lumbermen on the

upper St. John and those down below about the delay caused by sorting logs would never have existed, if this lake area were still tributary to the St. John river. Under the old conditions logs could be driven on the Penobscot only in the spring freshet. Now, with the water taken from the headwaters of the St. John, logs can be driven on the Penobscot from the melting of the ice until the river freezes again. A significant statement is made by Mr. Bourgois which, if true, throws a light upon the situation. He states that the counsel for the American commissioners is reported to claim that the question of restoring the diverted water is beyond the scope of the commission's authority to inquire into. If an international commission cannot take this matter up, it should be made the subject of other immediate international negotiations.

It would be premature to make any definite claims in regard to this question before it has been investigated by an impartial commission. Surely, however, just such a question is within the scope of the present existing commission? The terms of the Ashburton treaty have apparently been violated and Canadians have suffered great loss through the action of foreigners which they were powerless to prevent. If the matter is not remedied soon it may be that the Americans will claim that their own rights have become established by lapse of time. The rights of Canadians, however, were similarly established by the lapse of a still greater time and were founded upon a natural geographical condition. It is the duty of the Canadian Government to see that this matter is settled in accordance with the principles of justice with the least possible delay.

Export of Paper and Pulp from Canada to the United States

In connection with the tariff difficulties which have developed from the change in the United States duty on paper and pulp, instructive information is available in the annual report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31 last. Apparently the duty on wrapping paper was quite sufficient, as only \$5 worth was sold by Canada to the United States. The quantity was 85 pounds. During the preceding twelve months the sales amounted to 297 tons, valued at \$24,256. As to printing paper, however, the results were different. The sales by Canada to the United States amounted in value to \$914,657, against \$792,608 in the previous year. A few years ago the sales totalled less than \$200,000 a year. There was a shrinkage in the wall paper sold in 1908-9 to 7,930 rolls, worth \$1,440, from 21,669 rolls the previous term, at a value of \$7,341. Felt sales dropped from \$102,000 to \$12,000. The most important item was wood pulp. Chemically prepared wood pulp sold by Canada to the United States amounted in value to \$1,223,702, compared with \$1,364,030 in the previous year. The quantity decreased from 38,475 tons to 33,520 tons, but the price advanced from \$35.40 to \$36.50 per ton. Mechanically prepared wood pulp sales amounted to 2,500,000 cwt., a decrease of 500,000 cwt. The values were \$1,840,000, compared with \$2,181,000 in the previous year. Canadian purchases of paper of all kinds from the United States amounted in value to \$2,500,000, and in the previous year the value was \$2,800,000.

These figures are an eloquent proof that it would be to the advantage of Canadians if Governmental action prevented the export of pulpwood and did the utmost possible to encourage the establishing of paper mills in Canada, which could utilize the large quantity of pulp now exported to United States mills. The pulpwood situation, however, is not the only one of interest to develop out of the tariff. The shingle situation in British

Columbia and the rough lumber situation, in Ontario present features of importance. The shingle industry in British Columbia, it is reported, has received a body blow from the new tariff, as British Columbia shingles have been completely shut out of the United States markets. Fortunately, however, a new demand has sprung up in the prairie provinces which promises to compensate amply for the loss of the United States trade.

The most important result of the passage of the tariff bill, so far, has been the return of trade activity. The demand for lumber in the United States has increased steadily and the manufacturers of Ontario in particular, have benefited by the improvement. Manufacturers in the United States now know fairly well, where they are, so far as the tariff is concerned, and where they will be for the next four or five years at least. Expenditures are being made which have been held back, by the business depression and the tariff uncertainty. Dealers are able to sell good and medium grades of lumber practically as fast as they can obtain them. Ontario products in particular are streaming into the United States as they have not done for a long time past.

Reverting to the pulpwood question, it is regrettable that there should be so much talk of a tariff war. The situation is readily resolved into natural factors. The people of the United States wish to provide in the most business-like fashion for the perpetuation of their paper making industry. Canadians, with equal common sense, have in view the protection of their pulpwood forests from destruction and the development of a large paper making business in Canada. Perhaps these two results are incompatible with one another. Perhaps, also, they can be harmonized. Whichever is the case, there is no tariff war at present, nor is there likely to be one. If Canadians find that their only feasible course is to prohibit the export of pulpwood, those who are in charge of the tariff policy of

the United States will probably be among the first to recognize the reasonableness of such a course. They may believe that a high duty against Canadian paper will assist their own factories, and possibly they may be right. If there is truth, however, in the reports of the scarcity of pulpwood in the United States, it is a simple mathematical problem to prove that a high duty on Canadian paper will be of no value to the United States factories. It may be that the situation in the United

States is not so critical as it appears. The conditions prevailing to-day are precisely those which in other industries have led to the devising of new means for overcoming new difficulties. Conservation methods may come to the rescue, before a crisis occurs, or new raw materials may be found. It is much too early to predict a crisis and it would be unneighborly to encourage a tariff war, when the tendency of the times is all in the other direction.

English Markets Now More Attractive to Canadian Shippers

The spruce import business at Liverpool, Eng., is looked upon with comparative satisfaction by the London "Timber Trades Journal," which deals with the subject as follows: "The end of the spruce import season is now fast approaching, there being very few cargoes, so far as we can gather, to come forward, and as these are sold at full prices, there can be no question of decline in values for the present. That values have maintained themselves proves very conclusively, we think, how firm the market is, for this reason, that had there been any fictitious value placed upon the goods it would have been apparent some time ago. Trade, it will be generally admitted, has been, taking it all round, of a very desultory and hand-to-mouth character, and every order of any weight has been keenly competed for by the various importers, and yet values have remained firm. We admit that several orders have been taken by some of the leading importers at very low prices, but these may have been taken in a speculative way, and have not had any real influence on the market. As we have previously stated in former issues, should such a thing happen as a marked improvement in trade, values are bound to increase, and that increase will be considerable. There has been a good deal of talk about things looking brighter, but we are pleased to be able to say that it is not all talk, and that trade generally is improving. Of course, it will be urged that even if cargoes maintain their value right up to the end of the season, there is always the possibility of liner parcels coming along and upsetting the market. This may be so, but while arguing from this basis it is as well to consider all the facts of the case, and it must be remembered that freights are increasing and are likely to go higher yet; therefore, for the time being, we can safely say that there is very little chance, if any, of a decline in values this year. While there is such a large quantity of stuff on the various quays as there is at the present time, it is almost impossible to say with any accuracy if there is any genuine shortage of a given dimension or size, but we do know that there is a great scarcity of imported spruce boards, and values are very firm, and holders would do well to note this fact. Taking a look round the stocks, what strikes one most forcibly is the small quantity of wagon lengths in 3x9 and 3x11 inch. Of course, these may be greatly augmented with what is now on the quay, but we think that when stocks are revised at the end of October the shortage of these lengths, i.e., 14 to 16 feet, will be realized more fully. Another feature of this season's cargoes is the absence of lengths over 18 feet. It used to be a fairly easy matter to obtain a fair quantity of lengths 19 feet and upwards, but from the specifications we have seen this season, they contain very few of these lengths, the usual average length of about 14 to 14½ feet being made up with a large quantity of 15 to 17 feet. This is all very well in

the 9 and 11x3-inch, but there is a constant demand for something longer, and this is hard to fulfil.

"There is not a large quantity of birch planks on the quay at the present time, but stocks are ample for the demand, which does not appear to be quite so good as it was, not that there has been anything like the usual demand for some time; but, fortunately, there has not been a very large quantity imported this season. Prices are a little easier, but the decline is not appreciable, and a little better demand would soon bring about an increase. Stocks are mainly composed of 3-inch, with a sprinkling of 2 and 4-inch, but very few 2½-inch, and no 5-inch. With regard to logs, the demand has fallen off considerably, but, notwithstanding this, values remain fairly firm. At the present rate of consumption stocks are ample for requirements for some time.

"Timber," of London, Eng., dealing with conditions at Glasgow, says: "Prices are very firm, and as advices from the States and Canada continue to report a steady improvement in trading conditions and increasing scarcity of stock, there is every probability of values further appreciating during the next month or two. There has been rather more inquiry for Canadian pine of late, and buyers would do well apparently to cover requirements at the present attractive prices, as the Quebec shippers are unanimous in their opinion that much higher prices will rule next year. No doubt this prophecy has a familiar ring about it, and has been frequently falsified in the past, but this time there appears to be sufficient evidence to accept it as probably correct, as the Americans are already picking up Canadian stock, and it is they who have in the past put up prices, it should be remembered. No doubt it will have the effect of further driving this fine wood out of use here, but Canada nowadays is less dependent upon the British market as an outlet for their surplus stock, and this tendency is being accentuated more and more every year. There has been a fair movement in spruce lately, and prices are decidedly firmer than a month ago, and it appears as if they may go higher, particularly Quebec deals, which are by no means plentiful."

The Liverpool correspondent of the same journal refers to conditions as follows: "To show that there is a genuine revival of business on the other side of the Atlantic, I can quote an interesting conversation I have had with one of the largest dealers in Quebec pine at this port. He asserts as gospel truth that in order to obtain their supplies for this market again next year they will have to pay the very considerable advances, which are being asked by Canadian manufacturers. He tells me that the American buyers are bidding to-day furiously for large supplies, and that the Canadians are in a perfectly independent position, being able to play one set of buyers off against another."

Considerable Improvement Noted in Western Lumber Business

The Crown timber agent at New Westminster reports that the condition of the lumber business in British Columbia improved considerably during the previous three months, and he considered that with careful management the business this year would be found very satisfactory indeed. The demand from the prairie provinces was then much in excess of last year, and as retail stocks on hand were very much below the average it was expected that with the increase of population the demand would continue. The receipts of the office for the year amounted to \$48,787.39. This was a considerable falling off from the previous year, when the receipts were \$63,670.77.

The Crown timber agent at Edmonton reports the total operations in his district for the year show an increase over those of the previous year, the increase in the amount cut under settlers' permits being very marked. The operations of the larger concerns, however, show a de-

crease, the supply of lumber being more than equal to the demand. The average price at which lumber was sold would appear to be \$13.70, as against \$15 for the preceding year.

The following is the cut for the year: By licensed berth owners, 6,679,117 feet; by permit berth owners, 6,457,236 feet; by portable mills under settlers' permits, 11,780,672 feet.

The Crown timber agent at Prince Albert reports that there was a decided increase over the preceding year both in volume of work and revenue collected, the total receipts being \$38,229.53, as against \$28,333.74 for the previous twelve months. The sales of lumber manufactured under license show an increase of 13,362,450 feet, while the average price per thousand feet shows \$17.54¾, being a reduction of \$3.35¾ as compared with last year. The average number of feet per log on licensed berths is shown as 58 14-15, and on permit berths as 30¾.

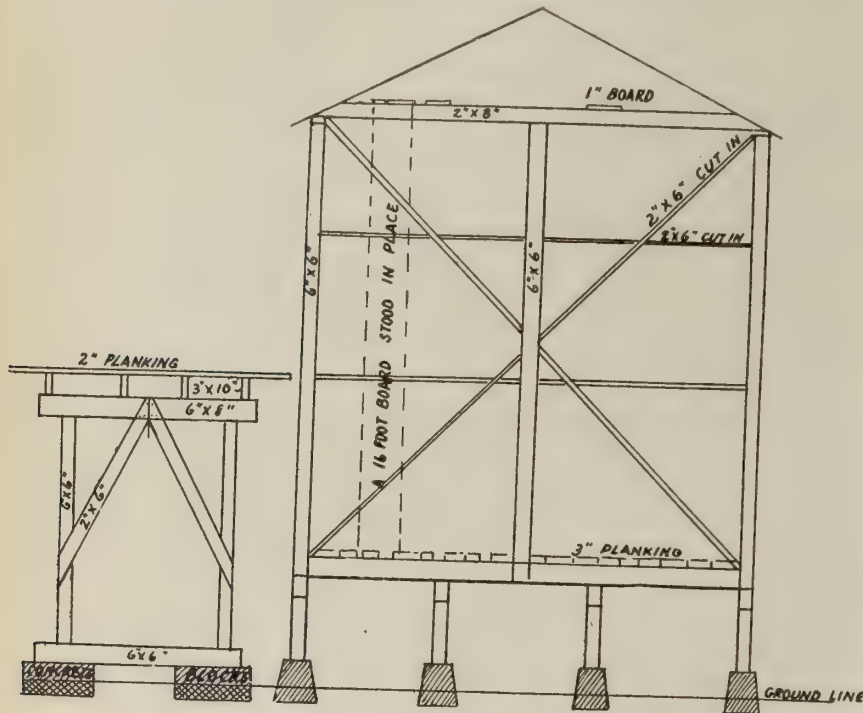
A Practical Shed for End-Drying

Permanent Structure for Storing High Grade Stock while Seasoning—
Interesting Description of a System which has been Tested by Actual Use

With the increasing value of high grade lumber and with the higher price obtained for lumber of this character seasoned in the best possible way, producers generally are interested in a system of drying the better grade stock on end under permanent sheds.

This is a detail of hardwood lumber production that has been practiced in the State of Michigan for many years. It has been found necessary, in order to season white maple free from sticker marks and absolutely white, to handle it in this way.

Mr. Henry Ballou, superintendent of Cobbs & Mitchell, inc., of Cadillac, Mich., who is an expert in the handling of lumber in this way,



End Cross Section—End Piling Lumber Shed.

contributed a letter on the subject recently, to the "Hardwood Record." Mr. Ballou supplies the accompanying drawings for the end and side elevations of the model end-drying shed. Following is the letter accompanying the sketches:

To begin with, we know by experience that it is quite essential to have very substantial foundations for these buildings, as the weight that is created in them is immense. Our first white maple shed was put on heavy posts and we found that in about five years these posts began to rot and settle, making it necessary to build new and permanent foundations. In repairing the old part of the shed, we built a cement pier under each post, but in building an additional 100 feet of shed to this building, we found we could save time by building a long, shallow slab of concrete that has made a very substantial, durable and inexpensive foundation. Therefore, in erecting a new building we would recommend as follows:

You will note by the pencil sketch enclosed that I have attempted to show you a side elevation as well as the end elevation, the shed being 16 feet high for the purpose of end-sticking lumber 8 feet to 16 feet long. If the lumber was all to be 16 feet long, it would be necessary to have the studding at least 17 feet long, in place of 16 feet, as you note by the end sketch that a board 16 feet long extends up above the ceiling joists. This sketch was made on a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch and shows the concrete foundations to be 10 inches wide at the top and 14 inches wide at the bottom, and running the full length of the building. The planking to be used for the floor should be laid with two to three-inch openings, so that a good circulation of air could be secured up through the floor. You will also note that the floor appears to be quite high from the ground, but this is essential, as you must create all the circulation of air through the building that you can.

In building these sheds, particular pains should be taken in guarding against the building falling down, as it is impossible to properly stay the building without interfering with the piling room on the inside of the building, it being a perfect shell. We have adopted the plan of building our sheds in 48-foot sections, and therefore we would recommend that, regardless of how long the building is, the bulkhead or partition should be created every 48 feet, built up of 6x6, so as to hold the building from leaning endways, as it is very difficult to keep the lumber perfectly per-

pendicular. It is bound to lean some, and after it once begins to lean there is a great pressure on the building.

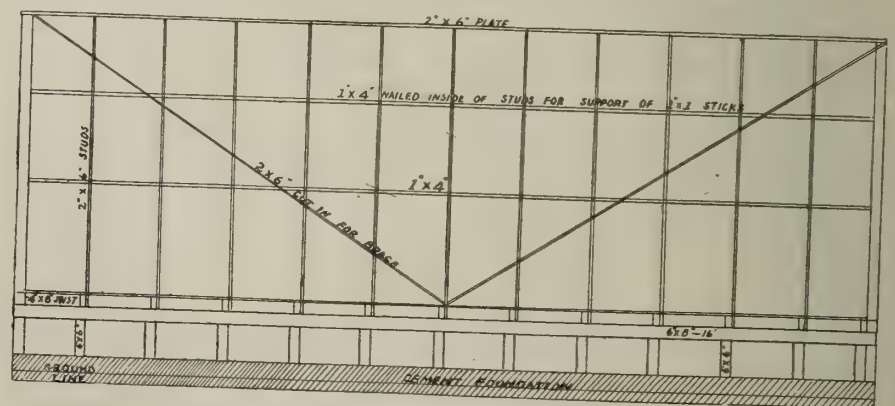
In this territory, you understand, we use tramways for everything, and therefore we are not familiar with the idea of handling lumber on waggons. These sheds are successfully operated by having a tramway running along the side of the building, on which can be operated tram cars or two-wheeled trucks, and the lumber passed into the building at the side and stood to place.

Stickers one inch square are used for keeping the layers separated, placing one sticker on the floor, another about 6 feet high and still another about 11 feet high. In putting the lumber to place, a layer of lumber is stood on end with the bottom out about 12 inches, to keep the lumber from falling backwards, and after the layer is complete the upper sticker is put to place and a nail driven into the 4-inch rib just in the rear of the sticker, which will hold the top of the board from falling backwards. Then the bottom end of the board is shoved to place and fastened in the same way. In addition to this, lath twine should be used in the centre of the pile, taking a loop around the centre of the upper sticker each time that a layer is put to place. This will keep the upper stickers from bulging out.

In regard to the roofs for these buildings. If it is required for a term of years, we would advise using roof boards, and then some kind of felt roofing, properly coated, as the lumber must be kept dry from the roof. If it is not desired to use the building for many years, and if lumber suitable for roofing it, lumber that will not curl up or split, can be obtained, a double layer of boards can be used to shed the water. We have also found by experience that the sun and rain beating in at the sides of the building injure the edges of the lumber that are exposed. We have, therefore, adopted the plan of using a four or five-inch piece of cull lumber on the edge of each layer, and in this way the lumber all comes out without any bad appearance on the edges of the boards.

Building the sheds in sections of 48 feet has several convenient features. It allows the lumber to be put in in such a manner that it will brace the building and hold it to position. It also allows the removal of lumber from a seasoned section without interfering with the green piling, and furnishes different sections for the different lumber.

Referring to the matter of creating concrete foundations for lumber piles. This is a matter that we have thought was impractical. We have given the matter considerable study, but on account of the immense weight in a pile of lumber 20 or 25 feet high, we have felt that the expense would be too great, and yet we are not through with an experiment along this line. We now propose to build slabs of concrete 4 inches thick and 18 inches square, and for a pile of lumber 16 feet long and 16 feet wide we will use eight of these slabs under each sticker, leaving about 6 inches of space between them, and on top of this line of slabs we will



Side Cross Section—End Piling Lumber Shed.

lay two 9-inch planks 16 feet long, the object being to keep our wood foundations from touching the ground, thereby causing fast rotting. On top of these planks we will use blocking for the support of the beam that the stickers are to rest upon. You see the front end of the pile is to be raised about three feet from the ground, and therefore we could not afford to build this up all the way with concrete, as blocking and timber would be much cheaper than concrete after you have eliminated the matter of the rotting of the first foundation plank that is usually laid on the ground.

You will note that in putting up a pile 16 feet square, with four stickers, this scheme would call for 32 of these concrete slabs, and in a yard like ours, where we have several thousand piles, the expense would be immense.

We have in our yards about two miles of tramways, and as the left

of these tramways is nothing compared with the heft in the lumber piles, we have adopted the scheme of using two of these slabs under the locking that supports each tramway bent, and this we are finding is quite a practical thing to do. These slabs can be built in forms and then carried and laid to place without any trouble.

Personal News and Trade Notes

R. B. Elgie, of Elgie & Jarvis, Toronto, has left for the north on a buying trip.

Mr. W. A. Charlton, Toronto, is in Vancouver and will visit a number of Western Canadian cities before returning to Toronto.

Mr. C. R. Evarts, of the Detroit Column & Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., paid a welcome visit upon the "Canada Lumbermen" on October 20th.

William Hadley, of the S. Hadley Lumber Company, Chatham, Ont., visited Detroit recently to attend the banquet to the Detroit "Tigers." Mr. Hadley is a real fan.

Col. Davidson, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Northern Lands Company, Toronto, is visiting Vancouver to arrange for the development of some timber lands in British Columbia.

F. R. Roginson and E. J. Ryan, of the J. and T. Charlton Lumber Company, Collingwood, Ont., have returned from a business visit to Cleveland, Ohio. While in Cleveland they were entertained by the Lumbermen's Club.

A. W. Eyer has returned to Toronto after spending the summer at Port Elgin, Ont. Mr. Eyer was unable to repel the temptation to do a little lumber business during his vacation. Accordingly he busied himself with the operation of a local sawmill.

John G. Sutherland, who for many years has been manager of sales for the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Company, and traffic manager of the Algoma Central Railway, has resigned and gone to Minneapolis, where he will be sales manager for the Minnesota & Ontario Power Co.

Joseph Chew, of the Joseph Chew Lumber & Shingle Company, Vancouver, B.C., spent several days recently in the eastern territory, making quite a visit at Springfield, Mass., the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company of that city being the exclusive agents in the Eastern States for this Vancouver concern.

W. Robertson, assistant general manager for the Rat Portage Lumber Company, located in Vancouver, was in Winnipeg attending a meeting of the directors of the company. It was decided to erect a sash and door factory on the mill property in Vancouver at once. It will be the largest of its kind in British Columbia, will cost \$100,000 and employ 200 men.

Daniel Wells, vice-president of the White Pine Lumber Company, of Michigan and Ontario, has returned from British Columbia after purchasing a tract of fir and cedar on Vancouver Island, containing between five and six hundred million feet. The tract lies in what is known as the richest timber belt in British Columbia.

F. A. Sullivan, of the Algonquin Lumber Company, Limited, Klock, Ont., visited the "Canada Lumberman" last week. The Algonquin Company have ten square miles of limits at Klock, and have only been operating for a short time. They will cut about 1,000,000 feet this year and probably 4,000,000 next year. Their mill is a new one, with two circular saws, steam feed on one side and cable feed on the other.

Mr. Fred S. Morse, of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Limited, Springfield, Mass., has made a couple of visits recently to Bathurst, N.B., where he attended to the taking over of the Adams-Burns Company, Limited, property. The titles have all been passed and the Nepisiguit Company is now in possession. They assumed control of the lumbering operations from Sept. 1. Work has been commenced upon tearing down the mill and plans are being prepared for an entirely new plant. Mr. Morse is again in Bathurst at present and will remain there for two or three weeks.

William P. Dutton, of Winnipeg, Man., proprietor of the Great West Lumber Company, with mill at Greenbush, Sask., was in Chicago recently, where he feels much at home, as formerly he was a resident of Sycamore, Ill. Mr. Dutton cuts spruce, which is, he says, the favorite material for common building purposes in the Canadian Northwest. There is little good lumber in the product, but it is sound knotted, light, white, easily worked, and the carpenters and farmers like it. He says that the demand is in excess of the supply, and that because of the lower freight rates the mills in his district are getting better mill prices than the mountain mills for their higher grade product.

Mr. R. S. Wilson, of the Wilson Lumber Company, Toronto, has returned from a visit to his southern hardwood properties at Davisburg, Kentucky. The L. N. White Lumber Company, at that point, in which Mr. Wilson is interested, has just put into operation an incline railway operating by steam and cable, over a distance of about a mile, connecting the company's property with the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

They bought a hardwood tract from the railway some time ago but have been unable to ship until the present because of the distance from the railway. They have been cutting on the territory for some time, however, and now have a large stock ready for shipment. In view of the high price of oak and its scarcity to-day they are fortunate in being possessed of a good sized stock.

W. S. Howe, formerly advertising manager and in charge of the small tool sales department of the Canadian-Fairbanks Company, Limited, of Montreal, has become associated with the S. A. Woods Machine Company, the planer specialists, Boston. Mr. Howe was with the S. A. Woods Machine Company for about ten years previous to his entrance into the Canadian field, and has returned to join the planer specialists in their work, the development and marketing of planers and moulders for working wood. Mr. Howe made many friends during his stay in Canada, all of whom will be pleased to hear of his continued prosperity. During the past few years the S. A. Woods Machine Company have reduced their line from a great variety of woodworking machines to planers, and as a result of this specialization their machines are said to have attained a very high degree of efficiency.

Eight Months' Imports into United Kingdom

The Board of Trade returns of imports of wood goods into the United Kingdom for the month of September show a big increase both as regards hewn and sawn timbers. Though the imports for the nine months of hewn timbers are somewhat less than those of two previous years, the total for sawn goods is in advance of the figures for last year, and this notwithstanding the Swedish labour troubles. The import from Sweden is down a matter of 240,000 loads as compared with the similar period for last year. Norway shows an advance of 12,000 loads, in itself a healthy indication of the flooring market. Another big increase is to be noted in Russian exports, both on figures for the month and for the nine months. This applies to both hewn and sawn goods, and indicates a very healthy condition of affairs in that country. Canadian and American exports of sawn timbers both show an increase, a state of affairs which, as regards America, is somewhat surprising. There has been during the month a very heavy import of mining timber, though the figures for the nine months are considerably below those of last year, and slightly in advance of those of 1907. With regard to values, the month's import of hewn timbers has led to a very considerable alteration in the figures. Including mining timbers, the values show an advance of £56,000 on the figures for September in last year. The total for the nine months, however, is down very considerably as compared with 1908. With regard to sawn goods, values are considerably in excess on the month for those of last year, and the same applies also to the totals for the nine months. —Timber.

Queensland Lumber Cut on the Increase

The Government statistician, in a report dealing with the sawmilling industry of Queensland for the last year, states that there were 175 mills in operation, and during the year 2,960 hands were employed. The value of machinery, plant and land was set down at £360,181; the mills cut 64,696,000 feet of soft woods, valued at £404,976; 1,125,800 feet of cedar, valued at £18,752; and 349,367 feet of hardwood, valued at £241,622. The total quantity cut last year showed an increase of a little over nine million feet compared with the previous year. While the output for 1908 was greater than that for the previous year, it is lower than that of any previous year in the history of the federation. In 1901 the amount cut was stated to have been 140,443,099 feet. This has never been equaled since that year. In 1906 it was 82,801,846 feet.

The heavy duties placed on the importation of Oregon were intended to encourage the development of the timber trade of Queensland. It is clear that it has failed to accomplish this purpose. While there are large areas of timber land yet in the state, the difficulty and cost of getting the timber to large mills has hindered, and must continue to hinder, the development of the trade unless the prices are very greatly increased. A number of small mills have been erected closer to the limits, but such mills are expensive in operation and are not calculated to do much better than a local trade.

The daily wages of pulp mill and paper hands working for the E. B. Eddy Company, at Hull, Que., during the first six months of 1909, were as follows:

Pulp mill—Foremen, \$4.00; sub-foremen, \$2.00; barkers, \$1.65; screen men, \$1.46 $\frac{2}{3}$; grinders, \$1.60; barkers' helpers, \$1.55 $\frac{5}{8}$; greasers, \$1.65.

Paper mill—Boss machine tenders, \$4.50; machine tenders, \$3.83; bag tenders, \$2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$; third hand, \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; fourth hand, \$1.46 $\frac{2}{3}$; greasers, \$1.65; broke hustlers, \$1.65; paper engineer, \$2.20; paper man, \$1.46 $\frac{2}{3}$; assistant engineer, \$1.65; boss finisher, \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; finishers, \$1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$; laborers, \$1.65. Common laborers were paid from \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.50 per day.

Progressive Hamilton Lumber Firm

Formed in 1904—The Long Lumber Company
now among the leading wholesalers of Canada

The Long Lumber Company, of Hamilton, Ont., composed of Messrs. M.S.M. Long and Guy H. Long, whose portraits are published herewith, are highly esteemed throughout the country. These two young men, the elder of whom is about thirty years of age and the younger twenty-eight years of age, commenced business at an early age. Each of them made rapid progress and gave evidence in a very short time of being possessed of that natural business ability which accounts for the success which they have obtained so early in life.

The two Long brothers are sons of the late George Long, who for many years conducted a successful wood and coal business in the city of Hamilton. The elder brother, Mr. M. S. M. Long, was born in 1879, and obtained his preliminary education in the Hamilton public schools after which he attended the Hamilton Collegiate and the Hamilton Business college. Then at the age of sixteen he looked around for a situation, and the first one that he found was in a lumber office. He was soon singled out as a man of promise and at the age of nineteen was foreman of the lumber yard. In 1901 the Nipissing Lumber Company was formed and Mr. Long was appointed secretary, a position which he held for three years. During this time he was engaged both at the mills and in the camps. In 1904 Mr. Long's ambitions led him to commence business for himself as a wholesale dealer in pine and hemlock. It was not many



Guy H. Long—The Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Ont.



M. S. M. Long—The Long Lumber Co.
Hamilton, Ont.

months before his business expanded so much that it was too much for him to handle by himself. Accordingly, the year after he commenced this venture he took his brother into the business.

Mr. Guy H. Long was born in 1881 and after a preliminary education, attended the Canada Business College, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen. Shortly afterwards he obtained a situation as a junior in the office of a Hamilton lumber company. After receiving a grounding in business methods with this company he sought to extend his activities and entered the wholesale grocery business. When seventeen years of age he was sent out upon the road. During this work he saw much of the lumber industry of Ontario. His ground was the northern division and the majority of his larger customers were lumbermen. During the early part of 1905 Mr. Long abandoned the road, when the Long Lumber Company was formed, and he has been connected with this company from that time until the present.

The Long Lumber Company has no outside capital invested in it. The success which it has had is due entirely to the energy of the partners and to the confidence which they have been able to instill in their customers. The company is interested in four other lumber companies and its members are directors of two other companies. The Long Lumber Company deal almost entirely in pine and hemlock. They handle the output of several mills and also manufacture each year a large quantity of lumber from logs picked up by their agents. They have two representatives covering the northern ground, buying and shipping, and two salesmen on the road. They make a specialty of southern yellow pine and British Columbia cedar shingles. Not the least important factor in their continued success has been the fact that they make a rule of taking cash terms on everything, and they have become noted also for giving everybody with whom they have business, a square deal. As one would natur-

ally suppose, two young men with such a record, are members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

In addition to their business successes the Long brothers are well known among sporting circles. Mr. M. S. M. Long takes an active interest in horses and dogs. He is secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Driving Club and vice-president of the Hamilton Tigers Football Club. Mr. Guy H. Long is manager of the Hamilton basketball team which for several years past has occupied the proud position of champions of Canada. He is also manager of the Tigers Second Football Team. In addition to this he takes quite an active interest in rowing and bowling.

Why Manufacturers Want Their Lumber Free

The desire of the Canadian manufacturers for free lumber for their own use and a duty on other lumber has prompted the following interesting letter to the Winnipeg "Free Press":

Sir,—I have been looking for a reply to a late editorial in your paper regarding the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association toward the duty on lumber entering Canada. None seems forthcoming, so, like the gentleman of Walt Mason's picture, the writer "would like to make a few remarks." Because the Manufacturers' Association want "free" lumber for what they require for use in their own factories and support the British Columbia lumbermen's contention for a "duty" against United States lumber, is not the piece of selfishness it is made to appear. The lumber required for use in these factories is chiefly special hardwood, such as oak, mahogany, chestnut, etc., not sufficiently produced in Canada. The higher the duty on these, just so much more will we have to pay for pianos, fine furniture and high grade house trim. Because it is lumber required for building purposes the case of the British Columbia lumbermen is altogether a different affair. In spite of the increased population and consequent demand for lumber the building of sawmills to manufacture has increased in a much greater ratio. They have multiplied on the coast and in the mountains, in the northern spruce districts, and in the territory east to Port Arthur, till their capacity is such that ten million people could be supplied where there are not over one and a half million. Where is the need of United States lumber in these circumstances? There will always be those ready to shout "remember the lumber combine" and hark back to the day when the facilities to supply the prairies with lumber were just the reverse of what they are to-day. In the old days lumbermen were no better and no worse than other business men similarly circumstanced, not even excepting the Grain Growers Grain Company, if ever they get a "downhill pull" on the wheat situation.

It sounds natural for cement companies to "cement" and form "mergers," but with such a multiplicity of big, medium and small sawmills, a merger is an impossibility and is never thought practicable. Unanimity among lumbermen association units has never prevailed, much less will there be with the whole group, each jealously guarding its "sphere of influence." As already noted, with mill capacity enough to choke up the market in a few months where, nowadays, is the need of United States competition? Figure how long ten heavily stocked general merchants would survive on the demands of one hundred and fifty people. Brother Jonathan keeps his bars in good repair against our building lumber, but is allowed to make a convenience of us when he has occasion to dispose of his surplus. The wages paid in the millions of feet of Washington manufactured lumber shipped into Canada would be an all-round benefit to us, besides, barring their product would help to take the surplus we are so easily producing. The Dominion Government is aware that western lumber manufacturers have a handicap in superfluous competition. Will they continue to allow one of the most important industries of the country to labor under such? Has political expediency more weight with them than political economy? On his manufacturing operations the lumber manufacturer has been losing money for years. Must he continue to do so when the situation could be corrected?

Thomas Gibson,
Representative of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills.

Chappell Bros. & Company, Limited, of Sydney, C.B., have recently installed a fire pump at their sawmills; have added a three-storey warehouse 24 x 40 feet to their factory, and a two-storey warehouse of the same size to their branch at Glace Bay. They report that the market for lumber is strong and the demand fair, while the supply of lumber is generally low. The strike at the collieries, they state, affected the summer trade very much, but conditions are now better and are gradually improving. Regarding the price of manufactured woodwork the company claim that prices at present are too low on many lines as a result of cutting of prices and lack of co-operation among the manufacturers.

The barge J. J. Barlum has arrived at Sarnia with over one million five hundred thousand feet of white pine lumber consigned to the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company. This is the largest cargo of lumber ever received at Sarnia, and one of the largest to come down the Great Lakes. Capt. W. A. Glass, of Sarnia, who sails the "Barlum," states the load contains the greatest amount of feet ever recorded locking through either the Canadian or United States locks at the "Soo."

Montreal Export Season Closing

**Shipments Expected to Show a Decided
Falling-off—A Brighter Tone to the Market**

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
October 28th, 1909.

Comparatively little change has been noted in the market conditions prevailing in Montreal during the past two weeks. Another three weeks will see the winding up of the export shipments and, on the whole, the season has been a disappointment. It is predicted that when the official figures are issued in December, the report will show a decided falling off, as compared with the previous year's trade.

The demand for laths is exceptionally good just now and several manufacturers are holding their stocks at a firm figure in anticipation of an early advance. The output of laths at the various mills during the past season is not in excess of last year's manufacturing, and it is only reasonable to expect better prices in consequence of the extensive building operations.

Shingles are quiet in sympathy with the Boston markets. The advance of 20 cents on the shingle tariff practically places Canadian dealers out of the running for a share of the American shingle trade.

Oak has again advanced in keeping with the continued large demand, and is now quoted at from \$87 to \$90. Some dealers do not hesitate to predict that this highly sought article will reach the \$100 mark during the next year.

The improvement in the American market for yellow pine is hailed with delight in local circles. American railway companies are at present buying largely for their own use in car repairing, and car builders are also in the market. The low cost of production and the greater facilities for marketing yellow pine have always made it a contender with Canadian pines, and this firm feeling in the southern market will undoubtedly strengthen the Canadian market.

The spruce market is also showing a brighter tone and dealers report numerous enquiries for the various lines.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	\$27.00 to \$30.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	24.00 to 26.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable, spruce boards	16.50 to 17.50
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.00 to 17.50
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1½-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 and 16 feet	19.00 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1½-inch x ¾-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.25
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.50
Hemlock boards, mill run	14.50 to 16.50
Hemlock culls	13.00 to 14.00

Pulp Scarce and Demand is Strong

An optimistic feeling rules in local pulp circles and the conditions of trade just now are regarded as highly satisfactory. The market at present is very bare of stocks. The low water conditions which have prevailed in the United States throughout the past summer have not been materially relieved by the rains which were expected to fall during the autumn. The Connecticut, Hudson, Black and Oswego rivers, all paper making streams, have ground practically no mechanical pulp for a month past, and supplies of this article have, therefore, to be imported from the Canadian mills. This condition has created a very good price, and the prospects are for a still higher ruling figure. The lack of rain in the paper making centres of New York and the Eastern States will reduce very largely the usual fall production, and it is predicted that ground wood pulp will continue scarce until the spring rains set in.

As news print is composed of 75 per cent. of ground wood and a large quantity is used in nearly all the other papers, a strong market is bound to follow. The shortage of ground wood will help the sale of chemical wood, since more will be used when ground wood is not so readily obtainable.

Chemical pulp is in greater demand with return of better business

conditions, and a very much larger trade is anticipated from the first of November forward. A considerable quantity is moving to the United States.

A better feeling is apparent in the market and mills are not willing to sell at a low figure for future deliveries.

The following are present quotations: Ground wood pulp at mills, \$20 to \$21; sulphide, delivered in Canada, \$38 to \$42; sulphide, for shipment to the United States, \$42 to \$44.

Government Sale of Quebec Timber Lands

The Provincial Government of Quebec have disposed of the right to cut timber on 508 square miles of public lands along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. The awards were made in each case to the highest bidders. The tenderers must manufacture in Canada all timber cut on the lands.

The lands in question consist of 32 lots, of from about 11 to 26 miles each, 15 being just east of the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, and 17 just west of Weymontachingue. East of the boundary line, lot No. 2, consisting of 16 miles, was awarded to T. J. McManus. Lots 1, 2, and 7, west of Weymontachingue, consisting of 45 miles, went to Thomas D. Malone, of Three Rivers. Outside of these above-mentioned four lots, all the balance, 28 in all, went to McDonald & O'Brien.

All the lots are subject to an annual ground rent of \$5 per square mile and offers were asked from the tenderers as to the excess they would pay (1st) per thousand feet board measure in addition to \$3 for spruce, balsam, cedar, white birch and poplar saw logs, and in addition to \$5 for pine saw logs; (2) per cubic foot in addition to 5 cents for square and waney timber, and (3) per railway tie in excess of 5 cents. Mr. McManus for his lots pays an excess of \$2 over the above for spruce, \$3 for pine, 2 cents extra per foot waney and 5 cents additional on ties.

Mr. Malone pays excesses of \$3, \$1, five cents and five cents respectively. The price paid by McDonald & O'Brien is an excess respectively of 60 cents, \$2 in some instances, and \$1 in others for class 2, and five cents and six cents respectively of an excess in classes 3 and 4.

Personal and Business Notes from Quebec Province

Mr. E. H. Lemay is on a business trip to New York.

Mr. Williamson, of the Laurentian Lumber Company, is at present on a short trip through the Ottawa district.

Mr. W. G. Mason, of Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company, returned recently from a pleasure trip through the Larder Lake district.

Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, one of the most prominent lumber merchants of that city, has been elected a director of the Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mr. Scott, of the Argenteuil Lumber Company, reports that the company's mills at Morin Flats, P.Q., are at present operating to full capacity, and will continue to cut until the ice forces the cessation of operations.

The members of the Quebec Provincial Government were waited on recently by a large deputation of lumber operators, including Senator Edwards, Mr. J. R. Booth, Hon. Geo. Bryson, Messrs. Egan, Wm. Price, W. Power, Col. B. A. Scott, S. P. Grogan, Gerald Power and McLean. The deputation asked that when deciding upon the proposed increase in stumpage dues in the province the Government would also take fully into consideration the condition of the lumber industry and general business. Consideration of the request was promised.

A good demand for lumber, particularly for the upper end, and an excellent demand for lath and shingles is reported by the Cascapedia Manufacturing and Trading Company, of New Richmond, Que. They also report that the demand for ties is much better. Stocks of spruce are much below normal and there is not nearly the usual quantity to winter over. The demand in the United Kingdom has been good and has stimulated shipments. The same applies to stocks cut for the United States. The prospects are good for a strong demand and higher prices next spring. The company report also that the men are now nearly all in the woods and the usual quantity of timber will be cut if conditions are favorable. Plenty of men are available in that locality.

Mr. E. E. Guay, of the Guay Lumber Company, Whitehall, N.Y., has bought a site at Montreal and opened a retail lumber yard. The new enterprise has just got into smooth running order and promises to be a success. Mr. L. A. Guay, who is a son of Mr. E. E. Guay, is in active charge of the retail yard. His experience with his father in Whitehall and later in Biston gives Mr. Guay the right sort of ability to conduct a new venture of this sort, though he is only 23 years old. Mr. E. E. Guay still lives in Whitehall, N.Y., and will continue to operate a wholesale lumber business at that point under the style of the Guay Lumber Company. The retail branch in Montreal is expected to prove a valuable adjunct to the wholesale business. Mr. E. E. Guay expects to make fortnightly trips to Montreal to keep in touch with and help out his son at the retail end with his long and valuable experience.

THE WOODWORKER

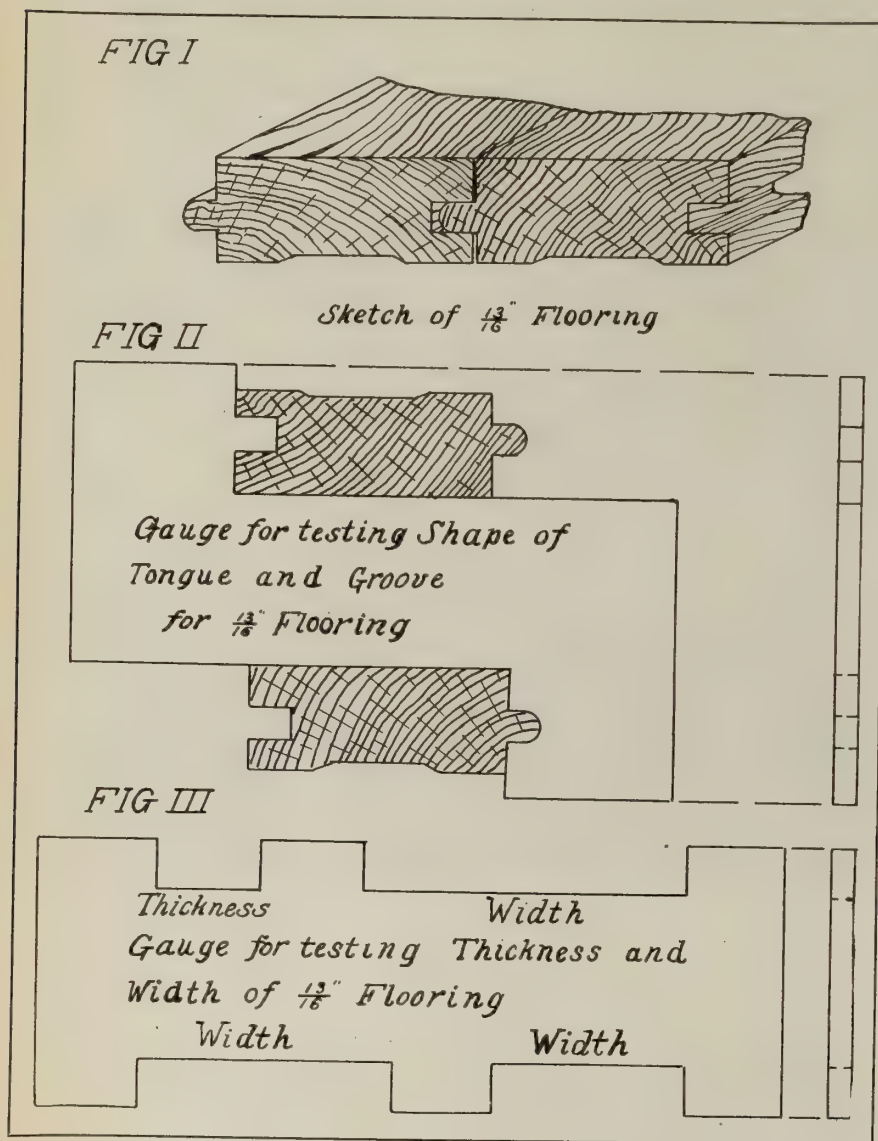
A Practical Method of Testing Flooring

BY N. J. MILLETTE.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

I have read a very interesting article in your issue of August 15th, 1909, in the section "The Machinery World," entitled "Planing Machines—Their Proper Care." The writer points out an important matter, which, in my opinion, is the burden of management. We know that trouble exists, and the best thing to do is to find what is to be done to better the situation.

There is only a small percentage of working men who realize the importance of accurate work; the value of the lumber that passes through their hands, and the loss made by improper workmanship in a planing mill. It would be a pleasure to handle help, if every man would use plain common sense and a little human judgment, which are so neces-



sary for the benefit of the stock. Unfortunately, a great number of men are working away carelessly, taking no means to learn the important points of the work. They are satisfied with what they do, no matter even if they know that their stock is a little inferior to what the other man has done. They do not care so long as they think that their work will be accepted.

To overcome this constant difficulty the best way I have found, is to establish standard sizes for the stock, and make steel gauges to test its shape, size, etc. Show the men how to use them and see that they use them properly. Make the man feel responsible for the stock if it does not fit the gauge. If the man is not able to set the machine right to do the work, it would be better for him to stop the operation than to spoil the lumber. If he fails to follow the instructions given, a few cents charged against him will do more good to develop his care, than a calling down (even if done by a professional).

As the article referred to, deals with a carload of defective flooring it may be of interest to illustrate a mode of testing flooring:

Fig. 1 represents pieces of flooring, as they would be made by the gauges illustrated.

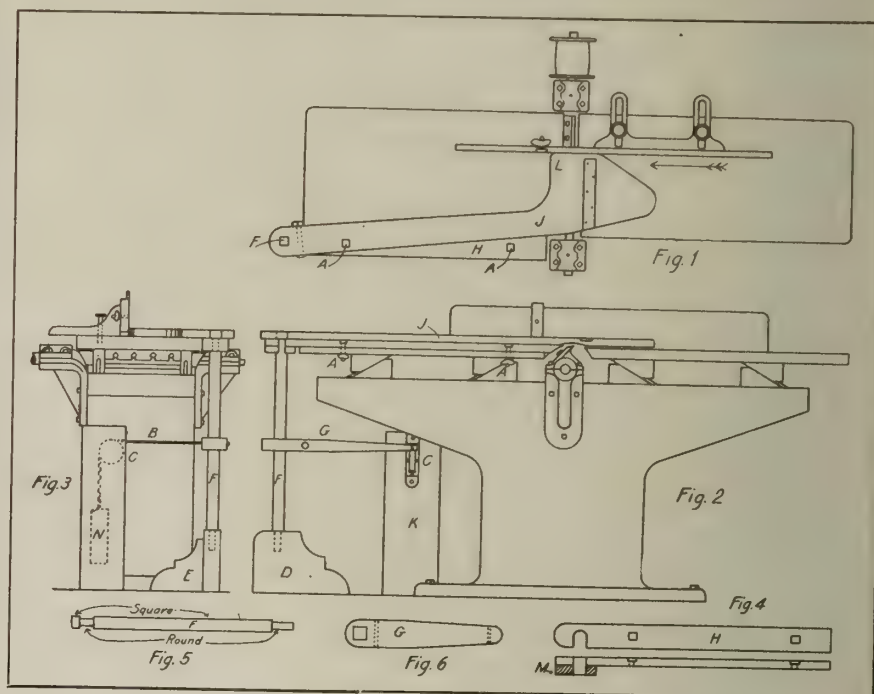
Fig. 2 represents the gauges for testing the shapes of the side tongue, groove, etc.

Fig. 3 represents the gauge to test the thickness, and the various widths, corresponding to the sizes established.

In testing the stock as it passes through the machine, we can tell at a glance exactly where the setting is off, and in this way make it uniform. With reasonable skill in a short time the operator can get his stock; not next to perfection, but as perfect as his machine will allow him to do the work

Jointer Guards to Protect Woodworkers

In a letter to the "Woodworker," M. A. Johns deals as follows with the subject of Jointer Guards: Almost every issue of a mechanical magazine contains descriptions of one or more devices for protecting the wood-working machine operator; therefore, in order to follow suit, I will give here a very simple guard for one of the most dangerous machines the woodworker has to contend with—that is, the jointer or hand planer. Fig. 1 shows a top view of the machine with the guard in position and ready to receive the work; fig. 2 shows front of machine and arrangement of tension for holding guard always against the stock being worked; fig. 3, an end view of machine and guard, showing box which contains a weight of the necessary size to ensure a quick return of the guard to the guide of the machine after the stock has passed the head. Notice that



Details of Simple and Effective Jointer or Hand Planer Guard

this weight box is under the machine and occupying space that is otherwise lost.

The main piece J, in fig. 1, should be made of some good hardwood, with a small bolt through the small end to prevent splitting, also a piece of $\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2-inch wrought iron, screwed to wide end, which not only keeps this from being split, but also forms a good and lasting slide, for use when taking a piece back over machine to repeat the operation, thus making it more convenient than lifting the piece clear of machine when drawing back to joint another side; for as soon as the stock you are jointing passes the point L, fig. 1, the weight immediately causes the piece J to jump back against the guide, keeping the knives always covered, thus ensuring you against loss of fingers and liability of dropping a piece of work into the head.

The piece H should be made to exactly fit into the rabbet of the machine bed, and fastened by means of two machine bolts, A, with the heads let in flush at top and fitted with thumbnuts on bottom under machine bed—thumbnuts for this in order to avoid the necessity of looking up a wrench every time the guard has to be removed for rabbeting. When necessary to face off a wide board, all you have to do is lift off the piece J, as the square hole receiving F should be made a snug fit, but not tight enough to prevent its being lifted off easily. In order to strengthen H at the point where slot is cut to admit the round section of F, glue on block M with grain crossing that of H.

Fig. 5 will give a better idea of the upright piece F. The brackets D and E, figs. 2 and 3, are used in order to get the socket receiving the lower end of F above the floor, thus ensuring it against the chances of getting filled with shavings or sweepings. Fig. 6 shows plan of arm G, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole in small end to receive an ordinary sash cord. This

cord B, fig. 3, runs over pulley C and into weight box K, carrying the necessary weight.

I have fitted up three machines with this guard; one has been on for nearly five years, one for two and one-half years, and one for about two years, and but once has a man been hurt on any of these machines since the guards were put on, and this once was when, for some reason or other, some one neglected to put the guard back after changing knives. Two factory inspectors have told me that this guard is the best they have seen, for the reasons that, first, being fastened from stationary end of machine, there is no danger of running it into the knives when adjusting for depth of cut; second, because of its simplicity and cheapness; third, because it is only the matter of a few seconds' time to remove the guard for changing knives and facing off wide boards. And, furthermore, it can be made to fit any machine of the jointer, hand-planer or universal varieties, and for extra wide machines an extension can be easily attached to the front of J, with hinges, and folded back upon it when using the guide near the front of machine. I am giving this to readers of the "Woodworker" in hopes that it will lessen the death knells of departing fingers, which I know it will do if given a trial.

Some Suggestions Regarding Saw Jointing

The general woodworking trade is finding that there is more to the subject of saw jointing than they have ever looked for heretofore. In the early days of woodworking it was not considered that what we term a joint could be made with a saw. Yet, to-day we are finding glue joints made with a saw, something we never even dreamed about in the early days of jointing woodwork by machinery.

Probably the first instance of the saw becoming prominent in doing what is termed jointing was in connection with parquetry flooring where it is used to rip the oak lumber into strips and made to do the job so well that the strips require no further jointing to fit them together in a parquetry floor. It is possible that the saw may have been used for jointing in connection with staves earlier than it attained prominence in jointing oak flooring, but the saw has really never yet attained any prominent place in stave jointing. It is used for jointing slack staves, it is used for straight listing, for rough jointing, and then again for re-jointing certain staves, especially those that are cross-grained or have knots or something on the edge making it difficult for the wheel jointer to do a smooth job on them. That is the circle saw. There is another kind of saw jointer made with a band saw that works differently and has cut quite a swath in the cooperage business here and there.

May Play Important Part

There is something of particular interest about the small circle saw, however, and it is possible that some time in the future it may play a more important part in jointing staves, both slack and tight barrel, than anybody has ever dreamed of. It is being used to joint staves for making colonial porch columns and large classic columns and it makes joints close enough for gluing purposes. To do this class of work, of course, the saw is kept in excellent shape, is set rather close, and the corners are jointed off perfectly even so there are no deep saw marks, and it produces a smooth, but not slick edge. And the little woolly effect of fibres on the face serve to make for some purposes, a more desirable joint than one where the edges are worked slick on a wheel jointer. That is why it may become particularly useful in the cooperage business.

The saw joint for slack barrel staves should be the ideal one, for two reasons. One is that it should make the barrel stand up better and the staves not slip so readily against each other, because it would furnish a smooth joint instead of a slick one. This is most important with the hardwoods. Also, for jointing these same woods where they are cross-grained or difficult to get a smooth square at one cut with a knife the saw should do its work well. It is used for re-jointing staves in some tight barrel plants where the wheel jointer leaves it rough, because of cross grain or something, and this same faculty that appeals here should make it valuable in jointing hardwood slack barrel staves. We are talking now, of course, purely of the value of the joint, regardless of the time and expense it might take to make it. There is not much doubt but what if saws are properly kept up and carefully operated joints can be made on either slack or tight barrel staves that are in many respects better than any joint made with a cutting knife either on a wheel jointer or on a planer-like machine. This being the case, the question is, to what extent may it be practical to adopt the saw jointing idea in cooperage work?

Chance to Extend Its Use

In tight barrel staves there is a chance to extend the use of the saw jointer considerably and it is used probably more than lots of people give it credit for, but there is not much data available as to the relative capacity or the cost of jointing on saws and jointing on wheel jointers and other well known types.

In the slack cooperage line the saw jointer is very seldom used and whether or not it will ever enter extensively probably depends on the practicability of devising machines or a mechanism by which the saw can be used for jointing and do the work in a satisfactory manner both from the point of properly utilizing timber and of cost of operation. Admittedly the slack barrel stave jointer as it stands is not up to the times. It

is particularly behind the times in being a man driven or foot power machine instead of being operated by mechanical power, and there is seemingly a good opening for some form of saw jointer to come along and cut quite a swath in this branch of the cooperage trade, provided some genius can devise the necessary machine or equipment to go with it by means of which saw jointing can be carried out in a business-like manner and done at a cost not to exceed that of the average slack stave jointer of to-day. That the sawmill can make the joints and make them well, there is no question. This fact is being demonstrated and pretty well admitted among machine woodworkers all over the country. So the only question is one of the feasibility of applying the idea in a practical manner to jointing staves.—Packages.

Cost of Hoop Making in Dull Times

In talking with a hoop manufacturer not long ago, the question of the increased expense of cost of manufacturing hoops during the dull season, or during the period such as we have had in the past year or eighteen months, he brought out the point that with two-thirds of the crew running full time, he could get four-fifths of his output obtained when running full time with the full crew. In explaining this proposition, he said:

"During a period of depression, such as we have had in the past year, when manufacturers have only enough to keep them busy a part of the time, there is no question but that the cost of manufacture of hoops or any other product is greatly increased from the fact that overhead charges and the general expenses are the same as when running to capacity. Of course, there can be nothing done to decrease these general and overhead charges, but I have found by a little experience that it is much better to run my hoop mill with two-thirds force and full time than to run the entire force part of the time. In fact, I have been able to get four-fifths of my regular production out of two-thirds of the force."

"The reason for this is that in cutting down the force in a mill to about two-thirds, I can weed out all or at least a large part of the incompetent help and keep only the best men. A man who is working at a hoop coiler, for instance, turning out a large amount of work every day, and another man alongside of him who is doing considerable less. I can keep the good man and let the other one go. Then the fact that we have let out a number of our force only stimulates those remaining to do their best work for fear that they will be the next to go. Of course, when times are good and we are running full force, with orders accumulating faster than we can take care of them, we cannot be particular about the class of labor that we put on. This only goes to show what can be done by carefully selecting the workmen, and thus by employing as near as possible the highest class of labor, the output can be increased more than the increase in expense for paying the better priced labor. I think that the results are more than satisfactory and that those who have been running their full force only part of the time have been losing considerably more than those who are following the plan as I have outlined."

It is not only possible, but probable, that in the near future builders and carpenters with woodworking machinery will have to take into consideration the effects of treated woods on machines, and build and plan accordingly. There is not only the treating of woods for preservative purposes, but treating for fireproofing and for various other purposes, and as this practice extends there will naturally be more treated wood which will require working. If some man can invent a treating process that will lengthen the time that knives will hold their edge in the ratio that creosote is supposed to lengthen the life of timber, it will be a blessing to the knife-grinder.

If you are running a plant where there are frequent changes necessary in order to do special jobs or change from one to another, and you have machines or appliances that make these changes slow and burdensome, the sooner you get new machines and appliances, the sooner you will make better profit out of the business. Likewise, if you have men who are tardy about making changes and do not enter into it with the right spirit, the sooner you inject a new spirit into them, or replace them with others who have the right spirit, the better.

Where men have to operate wide surfacers, a short man is at a disadvantage when he has to reach close to the guard when it is set at the back of the machine. The man is liable to slip on the hardwood floor and fall against the knives. This danger may be greatly reduced by using a piece of rubber matting in front of the machine. If the machine is very high and most of the men working it are of medium height, it is sometimes advantageous to build a low platform in front of it and cover the top of the platform with matting.

Is it practical to build and operate a fireproof woodworking factory? Buildings can be made fireproof, but to carry out the idea of safety would require a rule that all manufactured stock be cleared out of the factory at night and taken into the warehouse, so there would not be at any time enough wood or wooden products in the factory building itself to supply fuel for a damaging fire. Would it be practical to apply this idea to your woodworking institution?

Lumber News from Eastern Canada

American Capitalists Taking Extensive Interest in New Brunswick—Delay in Loading Steamers

That the American capitalists are becoming each year more familiar with the opportunities for profitable investment to be found in the Province of New Brunswick is evident from the timber tracts and mineral properties which have been acquired by United States investors of late. The latest transaction of this nature is at present being completed in Albert County. Mr. Isaac Prescott is disposing of his timber property and sawmill to the Eastern Canadian Lumber & Construction Company, Limited, recently incorporated in the State of New York, and composed of residents of New York City.

Mr. W. H. Malcolm, of New York, was in St. John recently arranging the details of the sale. It is understood that the sum to be paid for the property is in the vicinity of \$100,000. In addition to carrying on a lumber business, it is understood that the company propose to acquire the Albert Southern Railway and establish a large hardwood industry in the country. The railway, which runs from a short distance below Riverside to Alma, was built many years ago but has not been used for some time. The re-opening of the line should mean a considerable boom to that portion of the country.

The delay in loading steamers at British North America ports this season has directed the attention of steamship owners to the necessity of lay days being more definitely stipulated for in timber charters from Canadian ports, says the London "Shipping Gazette." The present form simply states that the vessel is to load as fast as she can, as customary, which is far too vague. In the past fair dispatch was obtained, and usually a minimum of 100 standards per day was loaded, whereas this season it has been more like 50 to 75 standards per day. This, coupled with the low rates of freight, has made the business unprofitable. It would be well, therefore, if, before next season opens, owners would put their heads together with a view to securing improved conditions. At Miramichi some owners have got into trouble over the draught of water, it not being safe to count on loading below 20 feet draught in order to cross the bar. Some of the places to which vessels are sent in the Miramichi river have barely a safe 16 feet. Many owners think that when they accept Miramichi loading it means one place of loading, whereas this season steamers have had to load at four and five places. To shift to several of these places means tug hire, which is very expensive, and runs up the disbursement bill to a very serious item.

Canadian Lumber Company's Plans

The Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, of Weymouth Bridge, N.S., will not rebuild their mill which was recently burned, as they have an up-to-date sawmill along with their pulp mill further up the river. This mill fills all their requirements. The company have recently increased the output at their pulp mill to 60 tons in 24 hours, and have installed two new pulp screens, two hydraulic presses and one wet machine. They report that they have had an exceptionally dry summer in that part of Nova Scotia, the average rainfall during the summer months being about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

During the summer the company did a considerable amount of logging and expect during the fall to have a drive of three-quarters to one million feet, if the water will permit. The company report that the market seems to be firm, with a good demand for South African schedules with a large percentage of 12-inch. Hemlock 2x4 is selling exceptionally well for the United States market, as well as spruce inscantling and plank sawed to order. The Cuban market has been very dull throughout the season.

The company are contemplating installing an electric plant at their upper falls, where their upper pulp mill now stands. This mill is not now running, as they are utilizing the lower pulp mill entirely for the manufacture of pulp. The electric plant will be a water power scheme to run dynamos for supplying power to the lower mill as well as lighting the neighboring towns. The demand for pulp is improving and a good market is expected for the company's next year's production. In order to carry out these proposed developments the company will probably increase its capital stock.

A recent despatch from St. John, N.B., states that the tugboat Flushing is now on her way down river with 100 joints of logs, which form the last lot to be rafted from the Springhill booms this season. This raft is one of the two, the logs composing which came into the booms at the time of the third and last freshet. A few logs still remain in the boom, but these were left until next year.

This year's closing of the towing season is one of the earliest on record. In other years tugboats have been compelled to leave their rafts in the middle of the river to run down with the ice in the spring, and have been themselves compelled to put on their best power to reach home before they themselves were frozen in. In 1884 the ice closed in behind the last raft and became solid on November 24th, chasing the tug and tow so that they barely reached the South Bay booms in safety. The river had been frozen before that, but had thawed again.

This year's final raft started from the booms five weeks ahead of the last raft of 1908, which did not get under way until Nov. 20th at that. This year's rafted cut, although it fell over 10,000,000 feet short of calculations, exceeded last year's by 40,000,000 feet.

Decrease in St. John River Cut

It has been found that the lumber cut of the St. John river for 1909 is 10,000,000 short of the estimate made in all quarters and sustained as correct almost up to the present time. The lowest estimate made earlier placed the cut at 125,000,000, while 130,000,000 feet was predicted by many of the best informed.

Now that only two rafts remain to be brought down river from the St. John River Log Driving Corporation's booms, below Fredericton, the cut is seen to be much shorter. Up to September 20, when rafting was commenced again, after a wait for the Stetson drive, carried off at Big Rapids by the second freshet, the total amount rafted was 110,000,000 feet. The drive which came off with the freshet was smaller than expected, not amounting to more than 2,500,000 feet. Even including the bank logs, which are never counted in making the yearly estimate, the total cut on the river will not reach 120,000,000 feet. The bank logs of the year amounted to about 6,000,000 feet. These are bought by the lumber manufacturers, but do not come through the corporation booms, being cut on the farms above Springhill and rafted to that point by hand.

Exports from St. John to the United States in the quarter ending September 30, were valued at a million dollars, of which more than three-quarters was represented by lumber and pulp.

Opportunities in South Africa for Canadian Firms

Mr. S. R. Pousette, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Durban, South Africa, is making an effort to induce some of the best Canadian lumber exporting firms to take an interest in that market. One of the largest firms there, he states, has cabled an order for pine doors and if quotations can compete with the United States a steady intercourse should be established. An unfortunate prejudice against Canadian doors and lumber had its foundations some years ago in some shipments of very inferior quality. Importers have favoured United States goods for that reason. It is suggested that a practical way for Canadian exporters to keep in touch with the South African market is to supply the larger commission houses which have branches in South Africa with quotations. A very large business exists for lumber, ceiling and flooring boards, and pine doors. The principal houses are Messrs. C. Amsincke & Co., Arkell & Douglas, Peabody, and Crossman & Sielcken.

Australian Lumber Imports

For the year ending June 30, 1909, the imports of all descriptions into the port of Melbourne, Australia, amounted to 7,114,543,000 feet, the largest total since 1891. The imports of spruce show increased figures since for many purposes it is preferred to New Zealand white pine, its chief competitor. The consumption for 1908-9 is estimated to have been 98,858,000 feet. Stocks of timber held in Melbourne at the end of June totalled 65,368,000 feet, being the heaviest for the last seven years. Pacific pine, imported in logs from Manchuria and other points in the far east, shows an increase of 5,943,000 feet in comparison with the previous year, but against this there was a decrease in consumption of 514,000 feet.

The stocks of timber held in Melbourne for the year ending June 30, 1909, show an all around increase of some 16,000,000 feet as compared with the previous year. The stocks held in 1908 were 49,651,000, as against 65,368,000 feet in 1909. The particulars are: Red deals, 3,724,000 feet; flooring, etc., 14,087,000 feet; spruce and white deals, 4,666,000 feet; Oregon, 14,293,000 feet; sugar and yellow pine, 2,533,000 feet; redwood, 4,850,000 feet; American shelving, 280,000 feet; kauri, N.Z., 4,711,000 feet; N. Z. white pine, 9,438,000 feet; clear pine, 69,000 feet; Pacific pine logs, 6,717,000 feet; total, 65,368,000 feet.

A Large New Company in Northern Ontario

The Massey Lumber Company, Limited, of Pembroke, Ont., has been incorporated. It is composed of James F. Munro, J. G. Forgie, Richmond Frair, E. A. Dunlop and W. D. Russel. These gentlemen compose the directorate and the officers are James F. Munro, president; J. G. Forgie, vice-president; Richmond Frair, managing director, and James Coxford, secretary-treasurer. The company own 75 miles of pine limits on Aux Sable river, Algoma, Ont., purchased at the recent Government sale held in Toronto, September 15th. They will run three camps this winter, which will mean the employment of about 150 men, and expect to get out a quantity of board pine and logs. Men and horses are now being sent to the camps as rapidly as possible. Two carloads of heavy draught horses have been shipped for the camps and more are being purchased. As yet the location of the mill or mills has not been fixed upon. They may build, rent, or have their lumber sawed by the thousand, but the mill will be located on Georgian bay.

Lumber News of the Canadian West

Permanent Grading Inspection Staff for the Mountain Association — Pacific Freight Rate Reduction

The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association will appoint a permanent grading inspection staff, the function of which will be to see that the standard grading rules of the association are carried out. The object of these rules is to make uniform the product of the different members of the organization. W. A. Anstie, Nelson, B.C., is secretary of the association.

Cranbrook is the metropolis of the timber industry of southeastern British Columbia. Throughout the district there are vast quantities of pine, fir and tamarac, assuring an unlimited supply for many years to come. There are between 25 and 30 sawmills in the district, some of them within a mile of the city limits.

Mr. A. D. McRae, head of the Fraser River Lumber Company, in his evidence before the British Columbia Timber & Forestry Commission stated that with the opening of the Panama Canal a large trade with New York and Europe will be available to British Columbia timber. His firm recently received a large order from New York, showing what will be possible when water transport is available.

Trans-Pacific freight lines have made a reduction of \$1 on lumber from Puget Sound to the Orient and of 5s. to Europe, dating from Oct. 15th. Offshore sail rates are quoted firmer. Lumber for Puget Sound or British Columbia to Sydney, 30s. @ 31s. 3d.; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 35s.; Port Pirie, 35s.; to Freemantle, 38s. 9d. @ 45s. 3d.; to Japan ports (steamers), 30s. @ 31s. 3d.; Callao, 38s. 9d. @ 40s.; direct nitrate ports, 38s. 9d.; Valparaiso for orders, 41s. 3d. @ 42s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. less to direct port; to South African ports, 52s. 6d.; to United Kingdom or Continent, 55s. @ 60s.; Guaymas, \$5; Santa Rosalia, \$6; Honolulu, \$5.

The death occurred recently at Portland, Ore., of A. F. Dudgeon, superintendent of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, Nelson, B.C., and of the Bowman Lumber Company, of Revelstoke and Comaplix.

The late Mr. Dudgeon was one of the most prominent lumbermen in Kootenay. He had been in ill health for some time and several weeks ago left for Portland to consult a specialist, who pronounced him to be suffering from acute kidney disease. The news of his death was received with deep regret by his many friends throughout Kootenay and numerous messages of condolence were sent to Mrs. Dudgeon and his son and daughter, who were with him at the time of his death. Mr. Dudgeon was born in Michigan 50 years ago and was a prominent Mason.

The Crown timber agent at Winnipeg in his annual report presents the following statement of lumber and other products of timber sold within the district, exclusive of imports from the United States:

	1907-08. Feet B.M.	1908-09. Feet B.M.
From Ontario, west of Lake Superior—		
From Canadian logs	58,000,000	51,000,000
From American logs	50,000,000	40,000,000
From British Columbia	92,000,000	100,000,000
From mills under Dominion license	53,485,361	61,694,391
From mills under Dominion permit	13,500,000	5,631,695

The selling price of the different classes of lumber during the year ended on March 31, 1908, with that for the year ended March 31, 1909, is given as follows:

	Per M. ft. B.M. 1907-08	Per M. ft. B.M. 1908-09
Pine, cedar and fir—		
Dimension lumber	\$18.00 to \$25.00	\$18.00 to \$25.00
Fir for interior finishing	40.00 to 20.00	40.00 to 50.00
Flooring, siding and ceiling ...	33.00 to 40.00	33.00 to 40.00
Shiplap and common boards ..	21.00 to 23.00	20.00 to 23.00
Spruce—		
Dimension lumber	18.00 to 25.00	18.00 to 20.00
Siding, flooring and ceiling	23.00 to 28.00	23.00 to 28.00
Shiplap and common boards	18.00 to 24.00	18.00 to 24.00
Lath	4.00 to 5.00	3.75 to 5.00
Shingles	3.00 to 3.65	2.70 to 3.00

It is more than probable that when the Board of Railway Commissioners hold their next session in British Columbia, some time this autumn, one of the important matters to come before them will be the failure of the C.P.R. to supply cars for shingle freight during the movement of the grain. Many of the smaller millmen state that their business is being ruined by the car shortage, just at a time when plenty of good business is obtainable. They believe that the C.P.R. is discriminating unfairly against them, so that they will be unable to get their products to market before the building season ends, when the orders will be cancelled. It is claimed that the small shippers, who want one or two cars at a time, cannot obtain them, and that the larger manufacturers who can use half a train of cars at a time, are given the first chance. A few concerns report that they have had no cars for a month and that they have lost their whole fall business.

Miscellaneous Lumber Trade News

R.- C. Haskin, Phillipsville, Ont., cheese box manufacturer, recently sustained a loss by fire.

The effort to get lumber down the Great Lakes late in the season has resulted in rates being raised. Buffalo shippers say they can not afford to meet the advance.

Davis & Ward have started up a new cedar lumber and shingle mill at Loughborough Inlet, B.C. They have 100 men at work and expect to have 200 men in the near future.

The mill of the J. W. Wells Lumber Company, of Menominee, Mich., was burned to the ground on October 16. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, and the insurance was \$25,000. It will be reconstructed immediately.

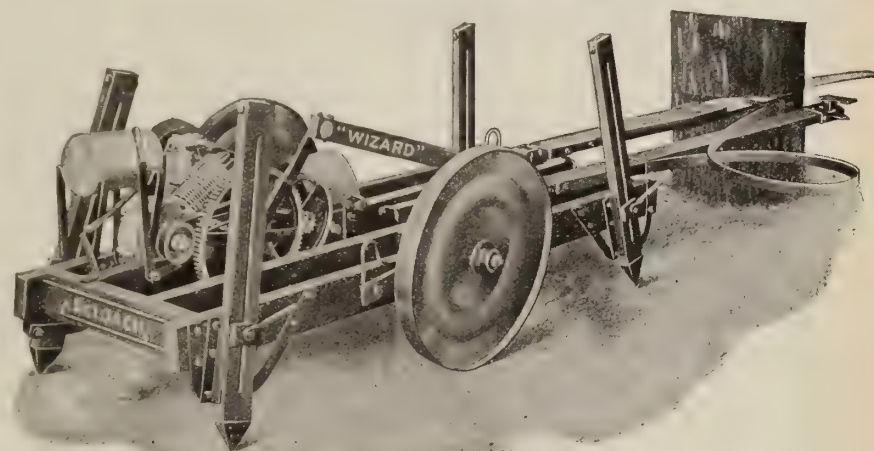
Demand for lumber boats on the Great Lakes is better than ever and it is predicted by Cleveland, Ohio, parties that \$3 will be paid for cargoes from even Georgian bay points before the close of the season. Already \$2.50 from Georgian bay has been paid in the last week, the highest rate this season.

At the yard of Graves, Manbert, George & Company, at Black Rock, N.Y., a new plan has been put in operation of cutting out certain of the lower grades of white pine without edging the boards, so that the most use can be made of them for cutting up into box or other material. In case of logs that are crooked or considerably larger at one end than the other the saving is large.

A Novel Tree Felling Machine

The accompanying illustration represents a new and novel gasoline motor tree felling machine, designed by the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Ala.

It is unnecessary to lay stress upon the statement that a successful



DeLoach Tree Felling Machine.

machine which will fell the trees and cut off the sawlogs and shingle blocks, will prove quite an innovation, and will meet with hearty welcome from lumbermen.

The manufacturers of this machine claim that it is a success in every particular, and guarantee it to save the labor of two good men in the woods. They will ship it on trial to responsible parties.

The machine is equipped with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ high grade gasoline motor, speed 3,200 r.p.m., geared down so as to give 150 to 200 strokes per minute. The machine throughout is made of the best material, and all of the mountings are made of brass and steel forgings. The small gear is made of wrought steel, and the large one of semi-cast steel.

As will be seen by the illustration, the machine has vertical adjustment for cutting stumps of different heights, from 8-inch up to the full limit of 30 inches adjustment. The company claim that it is also adjustable to hillsides and uneven ground, quickly set, and quickly mounted or dismounted, the axle, being made eccentric, only needs shifting to knock down, or pushing to mount.

The truck wheels are wrought steel, 24-inch high. The first reduction of the speed is accomplished by a belt and a tightening pulley which affords freedom for starting the motor, and the power is applied gradually by tightening the belt. The weight of the machine complete is 400 pounds, and the price \$236.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, imported into the United States from anywhere in Canada except Quebec and Ontario, is free of duty, until otherwise directed, according to a decision by the United States Treasury Department. If produced from pulpwood cut on private lands in Quebec and Ontario it is admissible free of duty, but if produced from pulpwood cut on Crown lands in either Quebec or Ontario, it is assessable at one-twelfth of one cent per pound, and in the case of Quebec there is added a countervailing duty of 25 cents per cord, as the equivalent of the export tax.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Conservative Lumbering Methods

Lumbering is of two kinds—conservative and ordinary. The first seeks to so treat the forest that successive crops may be produced; the second takes no account of the future, but cuts only the better parts of the trees, often destroying young and promising trees in so doing. Lumbering in Canada and the northern United States is usually carried on at quite a distance from habitation. A camp is prepared at a spot convenient to the scene of the proposed logging operations. Here the men eat and sleep. Since most northern logging is done in the winter, these camps are made up mainly of transients; men whose home-keeping requires but a place to sleep and eat, with storage room for the trunk, bag, or box. The buildings in these camps are made for use, architectural features being unnecessary. The men, for the most part, are a hardy, healthy, good-natured set. Their winter life is a strenuous one, but is calculated to make for good feeling withal—provided the cook does his part. Early to bed, early to rise and active exercise in the open air of the crisp winter days creates an appetite which stands not upon the rules of polite society for its satisfaction. The preparation of a meal in many of these camps, owing to the army of men to be served, is a task of no small moment.

The building of a camp is preceded in many places by the making of a road. With the completion of the road and the camp, lumbering begins in earnest. The trees which are to be cut are marked, usually by chipping them with a hatchet at their bases. This is done by an official, after whom come the men whose duty it is to fell the trees. In conservative lumbering the trees are selected in such a way that their removal will not cause injury to the forest.

Winter the Best Time for Cutting

The best time of year for cutting trees is in the late fall and winter, for several reasons. First, trees cut in the spring or summer contain a large amount of sap or undigested food. This sap causes the wood to decay much more readily than it otherwise would. Second, the damage to the young trees will be much less in winter than in summer when their bark is green and tender. Felling the trees requires skill and experience. It must be made to fall as clear of the young growth as possible, yet in such a position that it can be readily cut up. A tree that is likely to be broken in its fall would better be let alone, for the expense of getting it down and to the mill will ordinarily be more than its lumber will be worth. Felling may be done either with the axe or the saw, usually with both. It is no uncommon sight to see clearings in which the trees have been cut off high above the ground. This high cutting is made, not, as one writer states, because the lower cuttings were harder to make, but because experience had shown the lumbermen that the wood near the base of the tree is not so desirable as that higher up. In California many of the big trees are cut as high as 10 feet above the ground. A series of holes are bored into the tree and planes are inserted into these upon which the chopper may stand. Conservative lumbering would cut the tree close to the ground. With the felling of the tree, the lower branches are chopped off and the crown is severed from the trunk, which is then sawed into convenient lengths for handling.

It is in the transportation of the logs that ingenuity asserts itself most. There are many ways, from the simple practice of attaching a chain to a log and pulling it with a horse, to the mechanical processes highly developed, of handling the great redwood logs of California. The first step in the log's transportation is known as skidding, and consists in collecting the logs in piles at some convenient place. These are called rollways, yards, or banking grounds. Horses and oxen may be used to drag the logs. Donkey engines with wire cables are quite common. Wire trolleys are not unusual. A donkey engine furnishes the power, the skidding and loading taking place at one operation. Logs are transported to the sawmills by sleds, by rail and by water. There are various ways of transporting by water. Among them are the alligators of the Canadian lakes, the giant rafts of the Pacific, the splash dam, river rafts, and flumes.

The Importance of Sleds and River Dams

Where sleds are used, ice roads are made, and the reader, no doubt, is familiar with the enormous size of the load that can be hauled, one of which was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, pictures of which are scattered all over the country. Splash dams are used when a stream is too shallow to float the logs under ordinary conditions. A dam is built across the stream, water is collected above and the logs below it. When the gates of the dam are opened the flood of water carries the logs down the stream. On large streams the logs are bound together and floated as rafts, or they may be floated singly. When they are floated singly they are accompanied by men called river drivers, whose business it is to break up any jams which the logs may form. River drivers must walk upon the logs as they roll and float upon the water, and their work requires great skill and daring. To break a jam requires the presence of the men near the middle of the stream, usually, and when the key of

the jam has been removed thousands of logs go out with a rush. It is the river drivers' skill in leaping from log to log that saves him. Not infrequently his life goes out as a sacrifice, in spite of his skill. Flumes are long troughs built to carry a stream of water upon which the logs may float. They are most commonly used for transporting railroad ties and lumber.

In speaking of conservative lumbering and in comparing American methods of lumbering with those of Europe, Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States Government, has the following to say: "In general, it is true that the present methods of lumbering are unnecessarily destructive and wasteful. This is not because lumbermen are more greedy for gain or less careful of public interest than other business men, for they are not. It happens partly because in this country compared with France and Germany, and other densely populated regions, there is so much timber in proportion to the population that it does not pay the lumberman to take anything more than the better parts of the trees he fells. The lumberman cannot do his work unless he does it at a profit, and he must do it, for lumber is indispensable. Consequently, although much of the waste in lumbering is not only unnecessary, but actually costly to the lumberman, for the present it is impossible to avoid waste altogether. It will be easier to do so when the methods and advantages of conservative lumbering, which is forestry, are better known to the American lumbermen, and are therefore in more general use. Although rough conservative methods have often been practiced in the past, the success of the lumbermen who made the trial was generally but partial, because their knowledge of the forestry was partial also. They were often deceived by under-estimates of the capacity for tree growth of the lands they were handling, because accurate measurements were lacking, and they seldom made full use of the productive power of the forest. More recent attempts, based on better knowledge, have been successful in almost every case."

A. Knechtel, inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, and R. H. Campbell, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, reached Winnipeg recently from the West. Mr. Knechtel has been in the West since April 1st on matters connected with his department. He has just returned from the Cypress hills, where the department is considering an addition to the existing forest reserve, which now covers half a township. Experimental work is being done on the reserve with a view to encouraging the growth of young trees and also in the direction of keeping the forests clean and so lessening the danger from fire.

During the summer Mr. Knechtel made a trip along the eastern slope of the Rockies from High river to the Crow's Nest Pass with saddle horses. A large amount of dead timber was found along the trails. This is a prolific source of forest fires and one which the department is studying with a view to taking preventive measures. Mr. Knechtel subsequently visited Lethbridge, and intends next to examine the Wood Mountain district south of Moose Jaw to see if the timbered area there can be made into a forest reserve.

A. J. Gregory, K.C., of Fredericton, N.B., and Hon. W. P. Jones, of Woodstock, N.B., counsel for the Canadian commissioners in the St. John river investigation, were in St. John recently consulting A. P. Barnhill and John Keefe, the commissioners, in regard to sending an engineer to make a survey and take levels of Chamberlain Lake. The Americans have also been asked to send an engineer for the same purpose. The Canadian contention is that Chamberlain Lake is a tributary of the St. John river, and that the Americans, by digging a canal, have diverted the waters to the Penobscot, thus violating the Ashburton treaty. Canadians also claim that the digging of the canal causes some 75,000,000 feet of lumber to go through that way instead of coming down the St. John river. F. W. Holt, C.E., has been decided upon by the commissioners, and he will leave shortly for Chamberlain lake. The next session of the commissioners will probably be held in Bangor shortly, when the reports from the engineers will be presented.

In his evidence before the British Columbia Timber & Forestry Commission, Mr. W. C. Gladwin, chief fire warden, on the basis of reports from the 38 wardens under him, stated that the fire loss this year for the whole province would be seven and a half million feet. There were 184 fires reported during this dry season, of which 62 were in the coast district. The chief causes were locomotives, donkey engines, settlers, campers and lightning. Out of 1,600 permits granted to settlers for setting out fires the wardens had to take care of two. At first the settlers had complained somewhat, but as soon as they learned to understand the system they saw it was in their own interests. The greatest care was taken by wardens to see that permits were only granted where there would be no danger. Mr. Gladwin favored the use of oil as railway fuel in the dry season, as spark arresters did not prevent the throwing of sparks in the sharp exhaust of an up-grade.

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Can Save You Money

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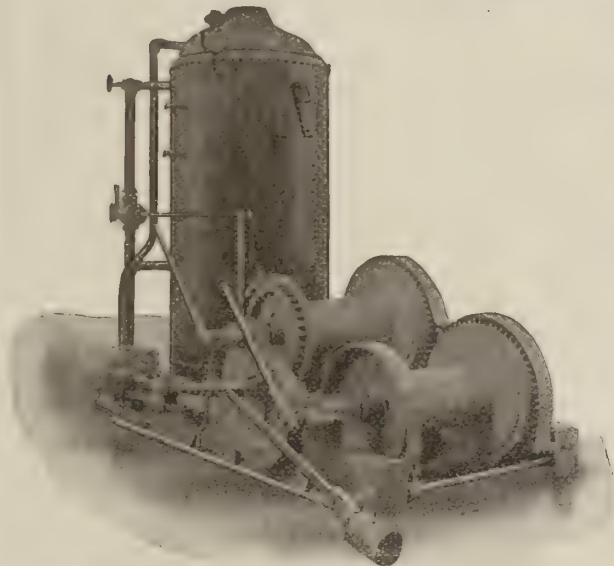
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hoisting purposes

The "MIDLAND"

Hoisting Engine

is unsur-
passed.

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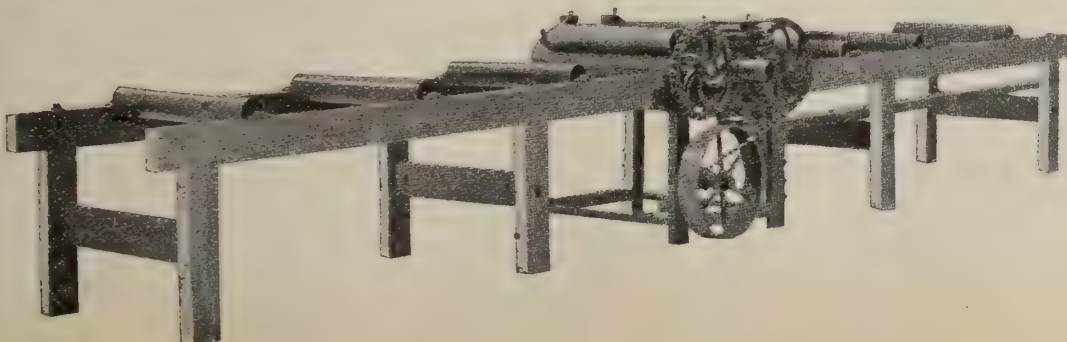
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the market—Low in Price and Always Ready.

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WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple

WANTED—80,000 FEET OF NO. 1 COMMON and better 1½ inches Hard Maple. Apply, Box 855, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Sap Gum Wanted

WANTED UP TO 20 CARS PRIME INCH sap gum. Reply to "Gum" care STREET'S, 30 Cornhill, London, England. 21

White Oak

WANTED—WE ARE IN THE MARKET for a car of White Oak, 1" 2" 3" and 4" inch. In quoting give dimensions and length. M. McKINNON, Cobalt, Ont. 21

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Soft Elm and Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A FEW cars of the following dry lumber:—2" soft elm No. 1 common or common and better, 6/4 and 8/4 birch, No. 1 common or common and better. Address, LONDON LUMBER COMPANY, London, Ont. 24

Wanted

WILL PAY GOOD CASH PRICE FOR 1" Coffin Elm, 1½" 2" and 3" Mill Run Elm. Box 830, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 25

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 24

Wanted

DRY HEMLOCK, PINE AND SPRUCE. Will also contract for stocks cut or to be cut. Box 846, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Spruce Wanted

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR CULL Spruce and narrow 4/4 Spruce. Please quote us F. O. B. Canisteo, N. Y., U.S.A. We can use about three carloads per week. Canisteo Wooden Ware Co. 21

Lath Wanted

WANTED ¾ x 1½ x 4" HEMLOCK AND White Pine lath. Describe fully and quote lowest wholesale price on car, naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y. 24

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this, please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber
3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 24

For Sale

40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8' long. Address, THOS. CROCKETT, Fort William, Ont. 24

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

For Sale

10 cars N. B. Extra Shingles
10 cars Clears
140 M ft. 1" M. C. Red Pine
40 M ft. ¾" Basswood C. & B.
40 M ft. ¾" Elm C. & B.
30 M ft. ¾" B. A-h C. & B.

Geo. C. GOODFELLOW,
528 Board of Trade, Montreal

For Sale Hemlock Timber

at Parry Sound, Ont

About 150,000 feet B. M. 10 x 12 and 140,000 feet B. M. 12 x 12 all 22 feet and up for immediate shipment either by water or rail.

For prices and other information apply to,
MASON GORDON & CO.,
80 St. Francis Xavier St.,
Montreal, Que. 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery for Sale

One MacGregor Gourley Co., 15" Q. Y. Matcher.
One MacGregor Gourley End Matcher.
One Cowan & Co. 13" Four Side Moulder.
One Cowan & Co. Heavy Door Clamp.
One 24" Revolving Bed Surfer.
One combination rip and cross-cut Saw with iron frame.

These machines are all practically new and are being disposed of as the owners are going out of that line of business. Any of these machines can be seen running in our factory. Address in first instance to Box 848, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

For Sale

ONE PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL for sale; one boiler and furnace (50 h. p.); one engine (40 h. p.) with cylinder 14 x 24 with a heavy square frame fly wheel, eight feet in diameter with sixteen inch face for drive belt; fourteen inch drive belt just new, all other belts good; two circular saws, one sixty inch, one forty-eight inch, good frame; one slab saw; one edger; one three-block carriage friction feed; 56 feet smoke stack, 22 inches in diameter with screen on top; tools and pumping outfit. This mill is easy to move and everything is in first class shape and ready to go to work. This mill will be sold cheap. Reason for selling: no more timber to cut here.

A. McBEATH,
Kippen, Ontario.

Machinery for Sale

THE MACHINERY USED IN A WATER-power mill, the business of which is a round up, consisting of one rip-saw frame; one lath mill; shingle mill (Butterfield); clipper machine, 48 inch solid tooth saw; single hand edger with 16 inch saw; saw-frame hasher and carriage; two block carriage 14 inches long; feed works; rope feed spool and rigging; bull-wheel and chain; also bolting apparatus for grist-mill, and one hasher, small, in good order. For further particulars apply to J. D. McKINLEY Ardoch, Ont., or to MACDONNELL & FARRELL, Kingston. 22

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO. LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 24

Mill Frame For Sale

MILL FRAME FOR SALE, IN GOOD CONDITION, 110 x 40 ft. heavy timbers 8 x 8, 10 x 10 and 12 x 16, suitable for saw mill, planing mill or large factory. Apply to 512 Dickson St. Peterborough Ont. 22

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer
2 26" revolving bed, double surface planers
1 26" Goldie & McCulloch surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers
1 new 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
1 refitted 24" planer, matcher and moulder
1 new 18" planer and matcher
1 refitted 13" planer and matcher
1 refitted 24" buzz planer with countershaft
2 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
1 new 12" buzz planer with countershaft
1 refitted 8" universal wood worker
1 refitted 10" 4 side, inside moulder
1 refitted 10" 3 side moulder
1 refitted 8" 3 side moulder
2 refitted wood frame sash stickers
1 new No. 3 Fox foot power stick machine
2 refitted power feed, rod and dowel machines
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 30" patternmakers wood lathe
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe
1 refitted 12 spindle horizontal boring machine
2 refitted single spindle horizontal boring machines
1 new iron top, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 new Cowan, 2 spindle wood shaper
1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table
2 new dimension saw tables with tilting attachments
1 refitted double, rip and cross cut saw table
1 refitted champion hand and foot power saw table
1 refitted variety saw table with countershaft
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
1 new iron frame swing cut off saw
2 refitted iron frame swing cut off saws
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
2 refitted handle and spoke sawing machines
1 refitted 38" pedestal band saw
1 refitted 40" pedestal band saw
1 refitted 54" band resawing machine
1 refitted Rogers vertical resawing machine
1 refitted 30" double drum sander with countershaft
1 refitted 24" double drum sander with countershaft
2 refitted 24" single drum sanders
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
2 new No. 6 Lion universal wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A universal bench wood trimmer
10 new No. 4 Lion universal bench wood trimmers
1 new Champion hardwood floor scraper
1 nearly new Cowan band saw filing machine
1 refitted box board matcher with countershaft
1 refitted horizontal bracket carving machine
1 new Dominion band saw set
1 refitted hand power spoke tenoner
50 new 36" Palmer patent glueing clamps
A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Flooring Machine

ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND FLOORING Machine. JOHN STIRRETT AND SONS, Hymers, Ontario. 24

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS LUMBER SALESMAN, PINE or hemlock. Would handle stock on salary or commission. References furnished. Box 853, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Pulp Wood Salesman

DESIRE POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Wood Salesman, Box 856, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR AS shipper with British Columbia lumber or logging firm. I have had three and a half years experience in Canadian Chartered Bank and I am now office manager and shipper of large furniture manufacturing company. Will supply recommendation letters if requested. Apply to Box 839 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Foreman Wanted

FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF COOPER Shop, must be conversant with nail keg manufacture and shop work. Apply stating age, salary expected and references to Box 854, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SAWMILL, CAPACITY 20,000, AND 1,300 acres of timber in Parry Sound district. Situated on lake with navigable water to R.R. Scow, camp, etc., in connection. Apply Box 840, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

FOR SALE—SMALL HARDWOOD MILL Well equipped. On Georgian Bay. Lumber sold for several years. A Bargain. For further particulars apply Box 844, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

For Sale

IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, SAWMILL, capacity 20M, also one timber limit, 8,000 acres. Snap for quick buyer. Box 851, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST; fifty miles from Toronto; 1½ miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C. P. R. near smart mill, land level. Particulars by addressing Box 838, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19-20-23-24

Timber for Sale

FOR SALE, 2600 ACRES, HEAVILY TIMBERED with spruce, fir, birch, easily lumbered driving stream runs through limit, five miles from railway and shore, situated at St. Godfroi, Township of Hope, County of Bonaventure, P. Que. Price reasonable. Apply, P. NAUDEAU & SONS, Grand Cascapedia, P. Que. 24

Timber for Sale

500 ACRES TIMBER LAND IN LAKE township, Hastings county: estimated four million timber; over a million hemlock alone; fine hard maple, grey elm, basswood, etc., and over six thousand cords of wood; will sell very cheap; snap for investor. Owner, care CODY LIGHT COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. 21

For Sale

Large Tract of Timber
THE PROPERTY OF
The Canadian Land and Immigration Company of Haliburton, (Limited)

There are large quantities of Railroad and other Timber, including Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam, Basswood, Beech, Cherry-Birch, Maple, also considerable Pine, Elm and Ash on this tract. It is well served by two railroads. The company are prepared to sell the timber in blocks ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres, or more if desired.

There are several good mill sites to the property. This would be a good opportunity for parties who are at present cut out and are looking for a new location. Maps and plans and further particulars can be had by applying to

W. H. LOCKHART GORDON,
Managing Director,
79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

For Sale

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, SAW MILL, capacity 15 to 20 M. 400 acres timber, 100M logs at mill. Plenty of cheap timber convenient. Two miles to shipping point. Snap for quick buyer. Box 842, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto

Dissolution Sale of Sawmill Property

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at O'Neil's Hotel, in the town of Powassan, in the District of Parry Sound, Ont., on TUESDAY, the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., the following valuable sawmill and farm property, viz.:-

No. 1—One sawmill, only a short time in use. Capacity in soft woods 35 M. feet per day, Engine and boiler, 110. h.p. This mill contains lath machinery and all the latest modern attachments, consisting of steam feed, live rollers, trimmers, etc.; blacksmith shop and tool-house; one frame stable, capacity eight teams; one sleeping house; one cook and dining house; one office. This property is situated on a switch of the G.T.R., two miles south of the said town of Powassan.

No. 2—One sawmill in good order. Capacity, 10 to 12 M. per day in soft woods. Offices and stables. Situate five miles from said switch, on a fine down-grade winter snow road, in the centre of a large quantity of hemlock, spruce, birch, elm, basswood and pine timber.

No. 3—500-acre farm, freehold, without encumbrance; about 75 acres cleared, under grass and hay. This land produces two tons of a continuous crop of timothy per acre. Balance is covered with hemlock, spruce, birch, basswood, ash, elm and maple. A good new brick house and frame barn.

No. 4—The Trumeth Timber Limit, 14 square miles, on which remains a large quantity of timber for milling purposes.

The mills are situated on leased ground, on which there is an option to continue the leases for a reasonable time.

Sufficient timber owned or in sight to supply the mills for eight to ten years yet.

Terms of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid day of sale; balance in 30 and 60 days, or a portion of the purchase may remain unpaid, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, secured, as may suit the buyer.

The vendor reserves the right to one reserved bid. Offers will be accepted for the purchase of above property up to and including the 13th day of November, 1909, and further information will be supplied by any of the following persons, viz.: Alex. McBeath, Kippen P.O.; H. C. Monteith, Powassan, P.O.; Parry Sound District, the Head Office of the Company, or to S. T. Jackson, Ripley.

BRAY LUMBER COMPANY,
Powassan, Ont.

Timber Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste. Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste. Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 30 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallee property situated about sixty miles east of Ste. Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
C. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto, Ont

**Planed Only on One Edge.**

In walking around through a half completed flat building the other day I noticed that, not only was much of the dimension of No. 2 grade, but that it was surfaced only on one edge and both sides left rough, and in this condition it was from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. I asked the contractor if he thought such lumber made a first-class building, and he at once asked, "Why not? This dimension averages thicker than that dressed on one side and one edge and consequently it is stronger. There is absolutely no sense to my mind in cutting lumber thick and then taking off from a quarter to a half an inch in dressing it down. The yard where I got this stuff has a planing mill and they have been shipping in a large amount of stock by portable mills up north. It is shipped here rough and much of it is extremely thin. The retailer who had it had almost despaired of getting rid of it when I asked him for a price on it. Of course, it was cheap; I simply had it sized on one edge, and if it doesn't make as good a building as any good lumber surfaced one side and edge to an inch and five-eighths thick. I don't know the first principles of what constitutes the strength of lumber.

"Did you notice the sheathing on this building?" he went on, leading me over to a point where I could see the ends of the boards. "You see how thick that is?" he asked. I measured it with my pocket rule and it was a strong $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch thick. "Did you ever get any boards surfaced on one side according to the rules that were that thick?" he asked. "They were rough when I saw them in the yard and I gave my direction to run them through the surfacer set to the thickness you see in the boards. It doesn't make any difference in the quality of the building if a few rough places are left where the planer skipped, and when these are covered over I have a better house than I would have with stuff surfaced down smooth to the regulation mill thickness." —Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Unique Grade Locomotive.

There is at the very door of Vancouver a logging railway which is unique in that it runs down a mountain side where the grade in places is declared to be 18 per cent. This road is situated on the west side of the Capilano river. So steep is the grade of this road that a Shea geared locomotive which was secured to furnish motive power, was unable to hold the rails and within a very few days of its introduction on the work it raced down the mountain side and, jumping the tracks, scattered its remnants through the forest. When a geared locomotive could not operate on the grades the builders of the line were forced to fall back on what is probably the only logging engine of the kind on this coast. It is a wheeled platform adjusted to the grade and bearing a donkey engine and upright boiler. At the upper end of the line cables are securely anchored and these are passed around huge sheaves on the locomotive, which lowers itself and its load down the mountain and then winds itself up again.

More and more every year are the loggers being forced back from the coast line to secure their timber, and as a consequence the number of these steam logging roads will rapidly increase where there are extensive limits to be logged. There is now under construction in the Squamish valley a standard gauge railway which, while built to develop the rich agricultural resources of the Pemberton valley and the Lillooet, will be used in transporting billions of feet of fir from the Squamish and tributary valleys to tidewater.

The day of the big logger, the man with hundreds of thousands of dollars behind him, is here, and with his coming, the small man is gradually passing away, being forced out by conditions over which he has no control, but the hand logger and the man with the donkey engine have played a wonderful part in the development of the lumbering industry on the coast.

Newfoundland's Pulp Areas.

Sir Edward Morris considers the wood pulp industry of Newfoundland in its infancy. Sir Edward is credited with having cordially assisted Lord Northcliffe, the Albert Reed Company, and others in the establishment of their important undertakings on the island. Other concerns, he says, are seriously contemplating the acquisition of great pulpwood bearing areas. "You will get some idea," Sir Edward says, "of the gigantic possibilities of our pulpwood resources if you remember that Newfoundland is larger than Ireland, and the tenth largest island in the world. It is, in formation, an irregular triangle, with a population scattered along the fringe of the coast. Ten years ago there was not a human habitation five miles from the coast, and the almost im-

penetrable interior formed the home of the wolf, fox, bear, lynx and other wild animals. There are, undoubtedly, in remote parts of the island, pulp areas equal, if not superior, to any of the properties secured by existing companies.

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second-hand machinery of any kind? Many a mill man or manufacturer has one or more machines for which he has no further use. They may be in good shape but for some reason or other they have been displaced.

Somebody Wants To Buy

just such machines. You can get in touch with that somebody by advertising in the "Wanted and For Sale" Department of the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER. A trifling expense will do the trick.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The usual fall briskness is apparent at present in the lumber trade. The upper ends of white pine are in good demand and there seems to be a little better movement in red pine. There is more hemlock on the market now than it will consume, and apparently there is no upward movement in the price. It is, however, holding its own. B. C. shingles continue weak and are selling at low prices, stocks being very plentiful. Lath are fairly firm and the probability is that the price will advance a little before long. A decided improvement is noticed in the demand from the United States. The leading wood in that market is white pine. Speaking generally, the market is about steady with a good demand and an upward tendency of prices.

Ottawa reports indicate a decided improvement during the past fortnight, this being noticeable particularly in the activity of English buyers of deal. One of these buyers has closed a contract for the output of one of the largest mills in the Ottawa valley. The price obtained is a little higher than it was last year. English buyers are not taking any chances on waiting for lower prices, as they did last winter. There is a tendency among deal manufacturers to consider the sawing of their timber into 12-inch stock. All sorts of good lumber are now selling at high prices. Sidings and strips have made important advances. Good siding stock, 2x7, is selling at a minimum price of \$52, an advance of \$3 or \$4 per thousand. White pine pattern stock is in strong demand and No. 1 is nearly sold out. No. 2 also is active. Prices for No. 1 and No. 2 are a dollar higher than they were during the first week in October. All pine grades above shipping cull and better are selling at good prices. Box board also has improved slightly and stocks are diminishing. Mill and dead culls are plentiful and prices are about \$10, compared with \$12 last year. Box board is a dollar lower than it was this time last year. The better classes of pine, however, in most instances, are from \$1 to \$2 higher. During the last fortnight there has been a marked improvement in the demand for several lines which had been dull formerly.

Eastern Canada

Trade conditions have been rather quiet during the past fortnight. The "parcel trade" in "English" deal by the winter liners is showing signs of activity. The first sailings will be early in December, and probably the quantity shipped in this manner during the winter will be heavy. Large shippers who control much of the output of the country mills are inclined to prevent any loading up of spruce deals for winter delivery, so that it is probable that the stocks at St. John of "English" spruce will continue light. During October they were much lighter than in October, 1908. Merchantable spruce deals at St. John total about six and one-half million feet, and the price is about \$14.25 to \$14.50 per thousand feet, f.o.b. steamer, on the usual specification.

Dulness prevails in the export business at Boston and New York. Spruce lath, however, is quite active. "American" spruce deals are also quiet and somewhat depressed. Although spruce lath have been improving it appears as though further improvement could still be expected. St. John dealers and manufacturers are holding their stock fairly tight. Stocks at St. John amount to about five and one-half millions, and the price is \$3.05 to \$3.15 per thousand f.o.b. schooner St. John. At Montreal, conditions are practically unaltered compared with a fortnight ago. The export season which is almost closed has been quite a disappointment, the quantity shipped being considerably less than was expected. Laths are in good demand at present and manufacturers are holding for high figures. An advance in the near future would not be a surprise. Shingles are dull. Oak continues very strong, being quoted at \$87 to

\$90. Much satisfaction is felt with the improvement in the American market for yellow pine, which, it is believed, will have a good effect upon the Canadian market. Inquiries for spruce are fairly numerous. The pulp market is in a good condition on account of the increased demand from the United States.

At Boston the demand for spruce is rather quiet. Retailers, however, have been reducing stocks. The demand for random is limited, with small sizes selling at \$20.50 to \$21. There is very little life in the demand for matched spruce boards and prices are easy. The demand for spruce in New York is irregular. The amount of business in shingles at Boston has been small during the last fortnight. Canadian manufacturers are reported to be holding at firm prices, which, however, are said to be too high for business. The best cedar extras are quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.75, and clears at \$2.50 to \$2.60. There is a good demand for lath at firm prices. Sales of 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch are reported at \$4.25. Dealers, however, are looking for better prices in the near future. The demand for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch is good and prices are firm at \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Western Canada

The steady demand for lumber from the prairie provinces has resulted in the stiffening of the price of logs in British Columbia, and particularly on the coast. Fir logs, good camp run, are selling at about \$8.50 to \$9 delivered to the mill, all charges paid, common run of cedar at about the same, and good cedar at from \$10 to \$13 per M., according to quality. Spruce is selling at \$9. Small lots of common or scrub logs are bringing prices considerably lower, but the quantity offering is small and grade very poor. The outlook is very good, the demand for lumber, both locally and for the rail trade, will be good all fall and winter, and it is expected that the spring demand will be very good. The price of logs will probably continue to go up for the next two months.

The lumber industry in the province is in a better condition than the shingle industry. Orders for lumber are fairly plentiful, but with so many mills in the cutting, there being 64 in the mountain district and 50 on the coast, the price is not as good as it ought to be, being from \$9 to \$11 for rough. In the shingle industry the production is ahead of the supply, with consequent lower price. Notwithstanding the increase in the United States on Canadian shingles some orders are coming in.

Car shortage is not a serious handicap to the mills at present. It is true that there has been a shortage of cars, but at present the C.P.R. seems to be able to fill any reasonable demands made upon it for cars. Undoubtedly shipments will continue good all fall.

Great Britain

The close of the season for the receipt of spruce cargoes finds buyers rather apathetic in regard to purchases. It is reported that a large carload from St. John, with the usual specifications, was sold recently in the Bristol Channel at a price in the neighborhood of £8, 2s. and 6d. At Churchill & Sim's last public sale 11-inch and prime unsorted Oregon sold at 1s. 2d. and Montreal birch at 1s. 3d. A lot of first broad Michigan pine sold at £41 5s. The price obtained for sawn birch and Oregon pine cannot be taken as a guide to values because many of the floats had been broken into. Offerings of flooring were very small and the prices obtained were high.

At Liverpool the price of spruce is firm. Trade generally, however, has been of a very hand-to-mouth character. The stocks reveal a noticeable scarcity of wagon lengths in 3x9 and 3x11, 14 and 16 feet. The season has been noticeable also for a shortage of 18-foot lengths. Birch planks are not plentiful on the Liverpool quay at present but the demand

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Special bills to order in White Pine, Norway and Fir

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

is rather dull. Prices are somewhat easier. The principal stocks are 3-inch and there is a small amount of 2-inch and 4-inch, but little 2½-inch and no 5-inch. The demand for birch logs is declining but prices are firm. There is a considerably better feeling for Quebec pine deal, although the demand is only moderate and stocks are heavy. Quebec reds are feeling the benefit of the scarcity of Archangel and Baltic reds.

At Manchester the demand for timber is showing a tendency to weaken, the result, it is said, of the higher price of money. This is noticeable in the inquiries for spruce. It is expected, however, that the demand for this wood will soon increase. Floorings are firm at £10 10s. basis c.i.f. for unsorted boards. There is quite an activity in the import of timber at Tyne; noticeable among the arrivals being a number of Canadian shipments. At Southampton the timber trade is steady. Arrivals are scarce but stocks seem to be sufficient for all demands.

At Glasgow arrivals of spruce continue fairly heavy and prices are firm. The few shipments due to arrive before the close of the season are holding for increased rates.

United States

Satisfactory conditions are reported from nearly all the large markets. The car shortage, which has become intense, is a strong factor towards greater activity. Orders for car material are numerous and railways also are buying timbers and ties quite extensively. The good demand for fir taken from the Pacific coast has done away with any fear in regard to over-production. The mills, on an average, seem to have about two months' orders booked ahead, and reports indicate that even yard stocks are well sold ahead and waiting for cars. Manufacturers of northern woods and yellow pine report that the competition of Pacific coast fir is becoming a very important factor in their business. There is a fair demand for white pine yard stocks. Shop and pattern lumber are selling well. A slight improvement is noted in the prices for No. 3 and No. 4 red pine, and the indications are that the lowest grade may shortly bring a reasonable figure. The general impression is that the market is evening up, as box factories are buying and other users of low grade pine are in the market.

Normal activity prevails at Chicago in the market for northern pine. The quantity of stock in movement is considerable. At Buffalo, white pine is extremely strong in the good grades and dealers are holding on with a view to getting much better prices. Many of the yards, however, are loading up with rather poor stock, which is selling unsatisfactorily. Even these grades, however, are better than they were a short time ago. There is a small improvement noticeable in the demand for fir lumber at Chicago, although heavy timbers are a trifle sluggish. Fir yard stock is moving better than for some time. The demand for spruce is still maintained.

A marked recession has occurred in the Chicago business in southern pine, which is more noticeable in the yard stock items than in car material and timbers. Stronger conditions are looked for, however, in the near future. Red cedar shingles are still quiet at Chicago, in all grades. The city yards and those in the country are doing very little buying. The demand for white cedars is unchanged but prices are firm. Lath are in steady demand and prices are strong. At Buffalo, the demand for shingles has lessened a trifle but the trade is still good. Cooperage conditions are still rather dull at Chicago, as the market is still waiting for hog receipts. Some of the heading mills have contracts for 30 or 60 days. Flour staves are steady, also basswood flour and sugar heading. No. 2 staves are selling with difficulty, as large quantities are still unsold at the close of the apple season.

The demand for hardwoods is steadily improving, the most noticeable feature being the great demand for plain sawed red oak. Plain sawed white oak is also very popular. At Chicago there is a good demand for the upper grades of birch and prices are very firm. Maple also is much stronger in the upper grades. At Minneapolis there is a steady demand for hardwoods. Sash and door firms are stocking up in advance on many items. The best demand is for birch, which is selling at high prices. Oak and basswood are also very firm. Hemlock is selling well at good prices at nearly all the markets, although at Buffalo a striking falling off is noted.

Lumber Production of Calgary District

The Crown timber agent at Calgary in his report states that the quantity of timber manufactured from licensed berths in his district during the twelve months, amounted to 13,730,588 feet B.M., quantity sold 11,211,737 feet B.M.; manufactured by portable mills under permits, 7,210,191 feet B.M.; quantity sold, 5,476,799 feet; total quantity on hand, 13,611,610 feet. In addition to the 20,940,779 feet board measure manufactured there was probably about 100,000,000 feet brought into the province from British Columbia, but apparently nothing was imported from the United States.

The log crop amounted to 20,000,000 feet, which in addition to the 13,000,000 feet left over from 1907 and 1908, made 33,000,000 feet to be manufactured into lumber during this season. The average price at which the lumber sold throughout this district, during the year, was \$14.91 per thousand feet.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Improvement is General

Ottawa, October 27.—The tone of the lumber market has improved in the last fortnight. The best evidence of this is the activity of the English buyers of deal, who have already closed a contract for the cut of one of the largest mills in the Ottawa valley. It is understood that the price is a shade better than last year. Local lumbermen are encouraged as to conditions in the British market by the fact that the buyers are not taking the chance of waiting, as they did last season. Some of the deal manufacturers believe that they could make more money out of their timber by sawing it into 12-inch stock, even if the market for the English stock does improve slightly. The logs large enough for producing 12-inch lumber are being used up so fast that the deal buyers may have to pay much higher for the thick lumber in another year or so.

Other signs of an improving market are found in the higher quotations for better lumber. In fact, all sorts of good lumber are now up to the best prices of the past. There have been some marked advances this month in sidings and strips. The good siding stock, 2-inch by 7-inch, went up \$3 or \$4 per thousand, and none has been selling at less than \$52 per thousand. There was a strong demand for white pine of the barn variety, and No. 1 stock is nearly all sold out. No. 2 is active also, both being a dollar higher than early in the month. In fact, all the pine grades above shipping cull and better are well taken care of at good prices. Box board is not so dull as early in the season, and the outlook is that the large stock on hand will be reduced to ordinary proportions before the season is over.

Mill and dead culls have the largest surplus in proportion to requirements and the stock is selling at a reduction from last season's prices. Some of the dead culls are selling as low as \$10 per thousand, as compared with \$12, the minimum a year ago. Box board is a dollar lower than a year ago also, but many of the upper classes of pine are one or two dollars a thousand higher, showing the growing demand for the better sorts of lumber. The last fortnight, however, has witnessed an improvement even in the duller branches of the trade. "It would be only some startling political event affecting the money market," said one manufacturer, "that could injure the prospects for an active season's business in lumber."

Reports of fever in lumber camps have caused a lot of anxiety to manufacturers and some hands have left camps on Jocko river, fearing attacks of black fever, which is said to be threatening. Investigations by lumbermen failed to show there was much real danger. The Pembroke Lumber Company, which operates on Jocko river, found there were no cases in its camps. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, though no fears were felt about its limits, had a sample of water tested at the Ottawa Experimental Farm from a well on the Montreal river limits and the report was of the most assuring kind that there was no typhoid germ in that source of drinking water. Typhoid is prevalent at the Cobalt mining camps and lumbermen have come to the conclusion that any germs reaching the lumber regions were carried by flies. The fact that the sickness has died out gradually since the advent of the cold weather is a confirmation of this belief.

M. J. O'Brien, lumberman and contractor of Renfrew, who recently purchased 28 timber berths, auctioned by the Quebec Government, will erect mills on them for the manufacture of ties which he will use in railway building. McDonald & O'Brien, of which Mr. O'Brien is a partner, have a big contract for railway building near the limits, and the ties will be convenient. Mr. O'Brien secured 28 of the 32 limits offered, the total sum realized from the sale being about \$400,000.

The Massey Lumber Company, with headquarters at Pembroke, are putting in 150 men to take out pine logs on 75 miles of pine limits recently purchased in Algoma at the Government sale. The property is on the Aux Sable river.

The W. C. Edwards Company are this year sending up fewer men to the shanties than formerly. "Lumbering has been an unremunerative business for the last few years and on this account we have been obliged to call a halt and send fewer men to the timber camps," said Senator Edwards to the "Canada Lumbermen." Some of the other lumber companies, however, are sending about the usual number of men to the woods.

That the Kippewa dam contract in connection with the storage of Ottawa river waters will soon be awarded seems to be indicated in the report of the Department of Public Works just issued. This is gratifying to Ottawa valley lumbermen, who have been complaining of the slow progress on the dam at Lake Temiskaming. The Public Works report says that the three upper Ottawa basins, Lake Kippewa, Quinze and Expansé lakes and Lake Temiskaming, with a total area of 300 square miles, are capable of storing approximately a layer of 15 feet deep over an area of 300 square miles, or 4,500 square miles one foot deep. This will furnish a flow of nearly 10,000 cubic feet per second during the low water period, when the flow at Ottawa is only 10,000 to 12,000 cubic feet

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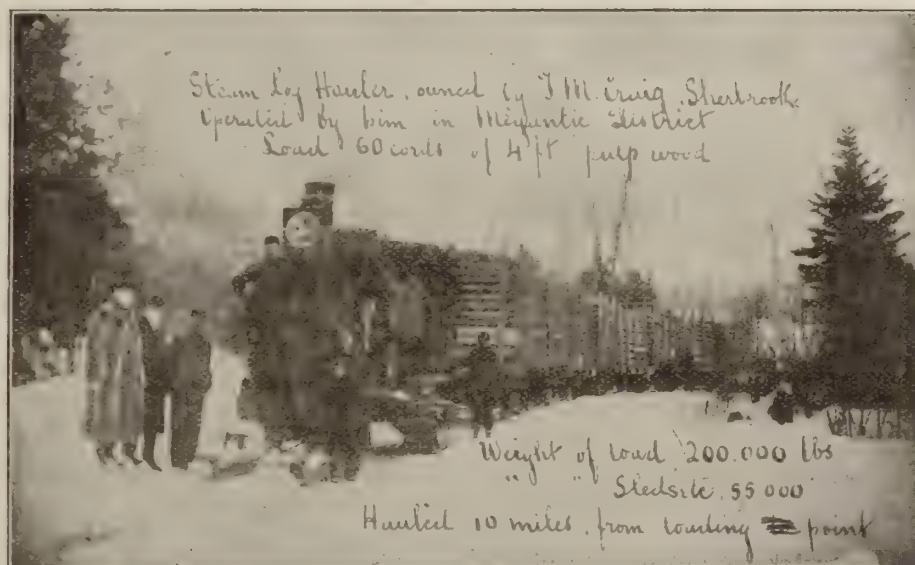
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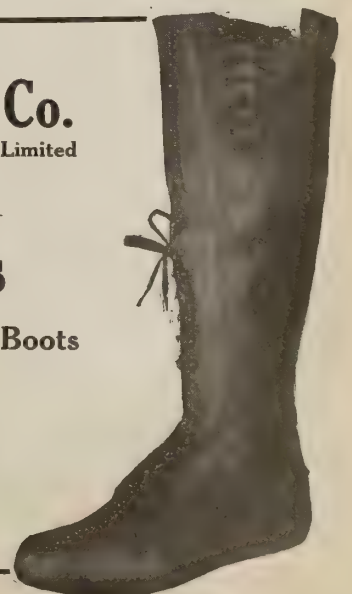
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— MANUFACTURERS OF —
Larrigans

Lumberman's and Prospector's Boots
Sporting Boots

Lumberman's Aprons

and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



per second, or in other words, the 150 days' short flow of water would be doubled. The storage of the Upper Ottawa means the control by sluices of the various lakes so that the overflow waters of the spring will be retained and stored until autumn, when they can be used to augment the very meagre flow from the month of October to the month of March.

The manufacture of pulp has been far greater in the Ottawa valley this season than was anticipated, chiefly on account of the great supply of water power. The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., consumed so much pulpwood in their mills that they have been obliged to bring an extra drive of 100,000 pieces from Iroquois lake up the Lievre river. The flow of water has been favorable for the drive and the Eddy Company and J. R. Booth have very little trouble.

Since the new tariff of the United States went into effect J. R. Booth has been enjoying a lower rate of customs for large shipments of paper across the boarder. The minimum United States tariff on paper is \$3.75 per ton, compared with \$6 formerly, and Mr. Booth derives the full benefit of the change. There would be an additional \$2 levied on Mr. Booth's export of paper if he manufactured from spruce cut on the Booth's export of paper if he manufactured from spruce cut on the latter province on account of the 25 cents per cord discrimination against shipping unmanufactured pulpwood out of Quebec. The pulpwood used now in Mr. Booth's large plants is bought from settlers, hence his opportunity of exporting under the lower rate.

New Brunswick News—Parcel Trade May be Light

St. John, N.B., October 25.—The fortnight has been marked by little of an unexpected nature, although several very interesting phases have materialized in the local and provincial lumber trade and industry. One of the most interesting features is the preparations and indications for the "parcel" trade in "English" deal for shipment by the winter liners. Shipments of full cargoes of this line of goods from this port have ceased entirely, and the next shipments will be parcels by the liners, the first sailings of which are scheduled for early in December. Judging from present indications, there will be considerable quantities shipped from this port in this way before spring. Of course, local people will not put in the total volume of shipments, a large proportion coming by rail from portable mills and other plants situated at inland points. It is these outside goods which make it hard to gauge the volume of shipments and the supply. The weather is always an important factor in the output of country mills and, of course, the prevailing prices have an important bearing upon the anxiety of the mill owner to turn his raw material into deals and place it upon the market. Practically all of the product of these country mills is controlled by the dealers at the shipping centres, and it is right at this point that the policy of local firms is apparent. This policy seems to be similar to that followed last year, and its chief characteristic seems to be to avoid a loading up with spruce deals, the delivery of which is to be taken during the winter. This caution is one of the elements which will go a long way toward keeping within very close bounds the volume of deals sawn at country mills during the winter throughout the entire province. Local stocks of "English" spruce are considerably lighter than in October, 1908 although by no means what could truthfully be described as light. The total figures of merchantable spruce deals would be in the vicinity of six and one-half millions to seven millions of feet. The lowest quotation obtainable by an enquirer would be from \$14.25 to \$14.50 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. steamer St. John on the usual specification.

The trade in provincial lumber for export to Boston and New York has continued in a state of monotony and uncertainty through the summer and autumn, the exception to the rule being spruce lath, which line has supplied considerable activity and variety to the record of the past several months. The trade in "American" spruce deals has not been such as to give rise to any particular enthusiasm, although, perhaps, less depressed and less dangerous to market operators than the expressed ideas of some of the authorities would seem to indicate.

Spruce lath have been rather stronger during the past fortnight and it would seem as if the high-water mark had not yet been reached. Local dealers and manufacturers have decidedly optimistic ideas in regard to this line of goods and are in no hurry whatever to get rid of their present stock of lath or what they will manufacture during the next few months. While, no doubt, the high price of lath will start a number of country millowners into manufacturing lath from the round wood, the crop of this line of goods (owing to the risk and uncertainty of the manufacturing of round-wood lath) will not be so great as might be considered probable. Local stocks of spruce lath, computed from the newest figures obtainable, show that there are in the vicinity of five and one-half millions in stock in the local mills and wharves. An enquirer would be quoted on the dutiable article from \$3.05 to \$3.15 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

General improvement in the cooperage business is reported by J. Innes, of the Sutherland, Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., who says "Business is certainly looking up. We made heavier sales during the month of September than any other month this year, both in No. 1 and No. 2 stock. Mill run apple barrel stock is a little slow in moving, but

during the last week things have picked up considerably and a great deal more stock is moving than expected. Prices for No. 1 stock are stiffening very considerably, and No. 2 stock is also showing an upward tendency. Mill run stock is still very low in price and it looks as though a lot of this stock would have to be sold instead of No. 2, as the No. 2 stock will soon be cleaned out and mill run will have to be taken as a substitute. Hoops are looking better and as the manufacture has almost stopped the accumulation will soon be disposed of. Heading is still low in price and it looks as though about the only thing that will be carried over into next year will be heading and probably some mill run staves. A great deal of trouble has been caused by the mill men, especially in the south, shipping a poor grade of mill run stock, and choice No. 2 northern staves are being shipped to a great extent instead of mill run southern staves. The manufacturers, as a whole, who produce stock of standard quality, are getting fair prices, but stock of a poor, unreliable grade, has to be sacrificed this year at prices which must have been serious loss to the manufacturers. The outlook for future business is good, especially in high-grade stock, as there is little left on hand and holders are able to demand fair prices for their goods."

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1431. Maple flooring—A Liverpool firm having a large demand for maple flooring is desirous of buying supplies from Canadian exporters.

1432. Lumber—A London firm wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian hardwood lumber exporters.

1433. Pine spars—An important public body in the United Kingdom makes inquiry for small experimental supplies from Canada of "Oregon pine" spars in the round, suitable for masts of fishing boats, the spars to be 45 feet to 50 feet in length and 14 inches to 16 inches across at the butt, with bark on. The spars must be whole, not tops, and free from knots.

1458. Cheese boxes—A South African firm of general agents asks for price lists, etc., from manufacturers of cheese boxes in shooks. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1499. Birch boards and scantlings—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of birch boards and scantlings from Canadian exporters.

1501. Ash logs and squares—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of ash logs and squares from Canadian exporters.

1515. Agent—A Yorkshire firm wishes to get into touch with an agent in Nova Scotia to push the sale of their tool steels, files, saws, edge tools, etc.

1537. Timber—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of timber. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1538. Flooring and shelving—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of flooring and shelving. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1539. Doors and windows—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of doors and windows. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1559. Flooring and ceiling boards—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of flooring and ceiling boards. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1560. Doors and windows—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of doors and windows. The doors must have four panels instead of two long ones and the panels must have play, to allow for the movement produced by a very dry atmosphere. Pins must not be driven into the panels. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1563. Spruce lumber—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of spruce lumber. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1579. Mining timber—A South African firm of furniture dealers desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of mining timber. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

Lumber Mutual's Excellent Report

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., have issued their financial statement, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1909. A net cash surplus is shown of \$389,760.74. The total liabilities, including the net cash surplus, amount to \$579,499.03. The cash and contingent assets amount to \$1,577,042.14, which sum is available for payments of losses. The insurance in force amounts to \$13,889,544.05, the premiums on which are \$332,514.37. During 1909 the losses totalled \$43,275.07, and the dividends to policyholders amounted to \$85,177.26. The gain in the net cash surplus for 1909 was \$85,672.42. From 1895 to 1909 inclusive, the total of losses paid to policyholders was \$560,972.28, and the total of dividends paid to policyholders was \$480,523.87.

THE SIGN



OF QUALITY

IT'S EASY

for us to make good on

Prompt Shipments

Good Stocks

Right Prices

REASONS

New Mill

Modern Machinery

Greatest Capacity in B. C.

The manufacture of GOOD LUMBER is a subject to which we devote our entire time.

It will PAY YOU to carry stocks that will increase your trade.

Enquiries attended to promptly.



View of Transfer Tables leading from Saw Mill to Planing Mill.

Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited

Mills and General Offices: FRASER MILLS, B. C.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES :

REGINA, C. Bruce, Representative, MEDICAL HALL BUILDING

WINNIPEG, F. A. Shore, Representative, ROOM 17, CANADIAN NORTHERN BUILDING

TORONTO, H. A. Rose, Representative, 3 TORONTO STREET

LUMBER

**Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles**

**V. Joint
Roofing
Sheeting**

Write for Prices

**Sash, Doors,
Blinds and
Factory Material**

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

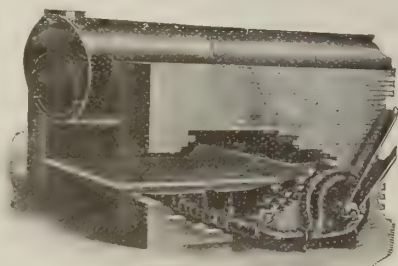
The

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

**Makes TWO Boilers do
the Work of THREE**

SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL:

I had THREE 300 H.P. boilers in use in my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING. Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers, and have STEAM TO SPARE. Theo. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate not only greatly increases the efficiency of a boiler and burns wet, green or frozen sawdust, slabs, etc., readily, either separately or together, but

**IT MAKES FIRING EASY and is PRACTICALLY
INDESTRUCTIBLE**

Let us ship you an outfit ON APPROVAL. We will give you thirty days in which to test it, and will pay the freight BOTH WAYS if it proves unsatisfactory.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Established 1889

Michigan

EDGINGS

Ontario.

Peter Pline, an employee of the Tilson Stave Mills, at Woodstock, Ont., was killed and W. Armstrong seriously injured through the bursting of a large circular saw.

Employing lumbermen in the Fort William district say that indications are not wanting that there will be more timber and pulpwood cut in that section this winter than for several seasons past.

There is an unconfirmed report from Ogdensburg that owing to the changes in the tariff a number of capitalists of that place are about to start a pulp mill at Prescott, on the Canadian side of the river.

Parry Sound, Ont., will shortly have a box-barrel factory in operation, the president being Mr. Belfry. An old factory has been purchased and is being rapidly fitted up with machinery and other equipment.

Fire has destroyed the saw and grist mill, and cheese box factory of Reuben Haskins, of Phillipsville, near Brockville, Ont., with the whole of their contents, entailing a heavy loss, as the owner carried only a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the boiler.

A prominent Chicago newspaper company is looking over the Imperial Paper Mills' plant at Sturgeon Falls, with the possibility of purchasing it. It is also said that some Michigan paper men are also considering the purchase. This plant will probably be in operation again soon.

The Gage-Harrison sawmills at Burk's Falls have been destroyed by fire. Mr. J. Walter Gage, of Hamilton, Ont., is a partner in the company with Mr. Harrison, of Burlington, and the mill was doing a large business. The loss was placed at \$12,000 and the insurance amounted to only \$3,000.

An echo of the strike in the pulp and paper mills of Sweden was heard in Ottawa, Canada, last week, when an appeal was received from 86,000 workmen over there by the Canadian Federation of Labor for funds to carry on the wage war with the manufacturers. The request was not granted.

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Mille Roches, Ont., are erecting an addition, 185 feet by 80 feet, two storeys high, which will be used as a finishing room. Three 64-inch new supers are being installed as well as an electric elevator, while two railway sidings are being extended. The building is of stone with walls two feet thick.

A Fort Frances, Ont., despatch states that all of the grinders for the pulp mill will be installed on the United States side and the power will be exported from the Canadian side. No provision is being made for grinding pulp on the Canadian side of the river. The Board of Trade and town council may investigate the situation closely.

The Kent-Cooper mill, which has been erected on the site of the sawmill owned by Mr. D. G. Cooper, at Cellingwood, Ont., which was burned some time ago, has commenced operations. The mill is larger than its predecessor and is fitted with a circular saw and machinery especially adapted to the hardwood business. The company have a large stock of hemlock logs on hand and expect to cut about one and one-half million feet before the close of the season.

The production of box board is increasing in the Ottawa district. The St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Company, which has been turning out five tons a day, will begin next week to run at night, doubling the production. The E. B. Eddy Company, which started the making of box board a few months ago, is turning out two tons a day. The by-product from other paper mills is used in both these plants. J. R. Booth has a box board mill nearing completion which will soon begin operations.

R. E. Edwards, vice-president and general manager of the Wilverine Cedar & Lumber Company, which recently removed its offices from Menominee to the Soo, is optimistic regarding winter logging operations. He says there will be a substantial advance in production over last year, owing to the necessity of getting out the timber partially damaged by fire. Mr. Edwards' company expects to get out over 5,000,000 feet of pine and hardwood at Menominee and 27,000,000 feet at Little Current, Ont. The company's principal operations this season will be carried on in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, Ontario.

During September over 52,000,000 feet of lumber was unloaded from vessels at the Tonawandas, N. Y. This was the largest amount of stock to arrive during any month this season. Of these receipts 15,000,000 feet came from Canada, the largest amount to be received during any month in the history of the market from Canadian ports. Last month's receipts brought the total for the season up to 209,000,000 feet, an increase over the same period of last year of 50,000,000 feet. As the receipts give every promise of being more active during the balance of the season than the closing months of navigation last year, the total for 1909 will be much greater.

Eastern Provinces.

A large planing mill will be erected in Montreal by Friedman Bros.

The Mount Royal Box & Lumber Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, has gone into voluntary liquidation.

The Campbell Lumber Company's sawmill, box factory and lath shop at Weymouth Bridge, N.S., have been burned down with a loss of \$16,000 and only small insurance.

E. J. Getty, of Sutton, Que., has, in company, with H. H. Getty, of Farnham, purchased 207,000 feet of hemlock logs from the Sweat-Cummings Company, of Richford, Vermont.

At the annual meeting of the Haskell Lumber Company, Limited, of Fasset, Que., held recently it was decided to change the name of the company on January 1, 1910, to the "Fassett Lumber Company, Limited."

The Eastern Canada Lumber & Construction Company, Limited, has been incorporated at Valhalla, Westchester County, N.Y., with a capital of \$50,000, by George A. K. Sutton, H. S. Gould and G. E. Holmes, of New York City.

Heavy rains recently swelled the rivers and streams in the district about Quebec, P.Q., to great heights, and from many points come reports of loss of hundreds of cords of pulpwood through the parting of booms. According to a report from Batiscan, Que., the river of that name reached the highest point in many years, not excepting during the spring freshets.

George N. Thompson, of Sutton, Que., has let several big pulpwood contracts. One for 250,000 feet of logs went to J. Joyal, of Bondville. Mr. A. Perras, of Sutton, has a contract from the Thompson people to deliver 250,000 feet of mixed logs at Sutton and a contract for 75,000 feet of spruce logs also. Some 150,000 feet of logs are at Thompson's mill at Sutton at the present time.

Mr. J. Lavine, manager of Joseph Paquette, Limited, Lacroix street, Montreal, lumber merchants, states that his firm have disposed of their property to the C. P. R. for their proposed new extensions to Place Viger Station, but have secured a corner lot on Papineau avenue and Parc Lafontaine, near Ontario street east, where they will erect their new mills and offices in the near future.

The organization of the new company which has taken over the Montrose plant has been completed. The new company is called the Montrose Paper Mills, Limited. This slight difference is to distinguish it from the old company. The capital stock is \$150,000. The majority of the stock is held in Toronto and Montreal, but some is held by Kalamazoo, Mich., capitalists. The officers are: President and general manager, T. A. Weldon; Vice-President and treasurer, G. R. Copping; Secretary, Isaac H. Weldon, Directors, the above, and S. F. Duncan and S. B. Munro, the former of Cornwall, Ont., and the latter of Kalamazoo.

Papers of incorporation of the Newfoundland Lumber Company have been filed with the Secretary of State in Albany, N.Y., and in the Chemung County Clerk's office. The company is organized to deal in timber and timber lands in Newfoundland and New York State and elsewhere. The principal offices of the company are to be in Elmira. The capital stock of the corporation is \$65,000. It begins business with \$62,000. The stock is divided into 650 shares of \$100 each. The five directors are Horace B. Parker, Leonard Harrison, William O'Connor and Edwin Matson, of Wellsboro, Pa., and Elmer Sherwood, of Odessa, N.Y.

It has been announced by Mr. N. Curry, of Amherst, N.S., that the merger, which includes the Dominion Car & Foundry Company, the Canada Car Company, and the Rhodes-Curry Company, of Amherst, N.S., is now an accomplished fact, under the name of the Canada Car & Foundry Company. Mr. Curry, who is the largest shareholder, will be the first president of the merger. The other officers are W. W. Miller, vice-president, and N. S. Reader the second vice-president, the board of managers not yet being complete. No general manager will be appointed, each concern working individually. The amalgamation will employ at first four or five thousand men, but this number will be increased, as the merger has extensive plans, including the erection of a steel car plant, which will be built on an extensive plan, if the railways support it. The capital will consist of \$3,500,000 bonds, \$5,000,000 preferred stock, and \$3,500,000 common stock.

The Mexico Northwestern Railway Company, the \$40,000,000 Canadian concern headed by Dr. F. S. Pearson that is now in possession of the extensive timber tracts in the State of Chihuahua that were formerly controlled by Col. W. C. Greene, plans to not only stop the importation of pine lumber into Mexico, but to export heavily. The company have now in operation sawmills with a combined capacity of 400,000 feet of pine lumber, and by the end of 1910 expect to have an output of 1,000,000 feet a day. The timber lands amount to 3,000,000 acres. The Mexico Northwestern Railway Company is also in possession of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad, extending from Ciudad Juarez, across the river from El Paso, Texas, to Terrazas, and the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad from Chihuahua to Minaca. The first of these lines will be extended at once to Madera, the company's lumber headquarters, a distance of 110 miles, and the second will be built west to a connection with the Southern Pacific extension in the State of Sonora, providing a Pacific outlet for Northern Mexico. The Pearson company will put into effect a system of modern reforestation with the object of perpetuating its timber supplies, and will divide the valley lands within the boundaries of its tract into farms for settlers.

Western Canada.

C. O. Rodgers, of Creston, B.C., is erecting another mill, which he hopes to have in operation by November 1st next.

The Candahar Lumber Company recently began business with offices in Grand View, Man., and yard at Candahar, Sask.

The Revelstoke Sash & Door Company, Limited, has succeeded R. J. Watson, sash and door manufacturer, at Revelstoke, B.C.

Davis & Ward have started their new cedar lumber and shingle mill on Loughborough Inlet, B.C. They will employ about 200 men.

The Fernbridge Lumber Company, Limited, has succeeded the Dominion Shingle & Lumber Manufacturing Company at New Westminster, B.C.

The Cowan Lumber Company are building a large sawmill at Crooked Lake, north of Prince Albert, Sask. A railroad is being built to that point by the Canadian Northern, from Shelbrook.

A sawmill is being installed by the Hardscrabble Lumber Company on the south bank of the Skeena river, B.C., a few miles above Kitselas. The capacity of the mill will permit of turning out 15,000 feet of lumber any day, and it can run up to 25,000 feet daily without crowding.

A sale of Vancouver Island timber, involving half a million dollars, and 30,000 acres, has been concluded by H. H. Jones, of Victoria, B.C., formerly of Port Hope, Ont. Mr. Jones, who is well known in Toronto, says that the sale will revolutionize the coast export trade, as the mills will be on Esquimaux Island, and in touch with a billion feet of timber. The same management will exploit the Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway.

A prospecting party returned from a trip through the Beaver Lake district, north Saskatchewan, reported that fierce forest fires were devastating the country. Fire was then raging fiercely north of Pas Mission, and doing thousands of dollars damage to timber limits. It covered a space of over twenty miles, and the dry moss and grass was greatly assisting the blaze. The limits are the property of Henry Finger, of Port Arthur.

Three thousand two hundred and forty acres of Crown granted timber, coal and agricultural lands at the northern end of Vancouver island have passed into the hands of Mr. C. S. Battle, of Vancouver, by purchase from Captain John Irving, of Victoria. The property, consisting of 24 sections, lies about three miles from Port McNeill on the eastern coast of the island, and extends to within a very short distance of Rupert arm, which is a deep fiord connected with Quatsino sound. The sale carries with it the rights to the underlying coal measures. It is stated that the area embraced in the 24 sections is the flattest piece of land on the whole of Vancouver island, and that when the timber is cleared off it will be an ideal farming land, owing to the great depth of soil, which in places runs from 6 to 22 feet. It is reported to be the intention of the purchaser to first log the property and then start prospecting for coal. An excellent harbor for handling the coal is available at Port McNeill.

FOR

British Columbia Timbers

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

(RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS)

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Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 930

VANCOUVER, B. C.

If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

Ash

2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

How are you fixed on

Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get an order in early for quartered

White Oak

We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better.

Ask us about our Log run

Bass

We have about 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mills culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

If you are in the market for

Cherry

get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

Attractive price on

Carload of Assorted Hardwood

85 to 90% Maple—balance Beech and Birch. Must be shipped quickly.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.

Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



Jeffrey Wire Rope Offal Conveyor

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Conveyers

for Saw Mills and—
Woodworking Plantsdesigned and built to suit
your special requirements

Send for Catalogue T57

Chains of all kinds made to
order. Crushers, Elevators,
Screens, etc.

The

Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



TAKING TO THE WOODS is very convenient on certain occasions especially if you have the woods to take to when the occasion demands. It is just so in lumber. If the dealer takes to the right kind of woods he and his customer are both safe and his trade is sure. We would like to have you take a car or two of our No. 2 Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles. If you do you will never take anything else.

"THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD"—That's Our Motto

A Car of our

No. 2 Quebec Spruce or **N. B. White Cedar Shingles**

WILL CONVINCE YOU

They are "Quality Lumber and Shingles"

Here is where you get them

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P.Q.
Salmon Lake, P.Q. Cedar Hall, P.Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Save Time in the Giving and Receiving of Orders

Northern Electric Intercommunicating Telephones

will do this for you because

You get instant communication between departments.

You have provision for emergencies—

You can be everywhere at once—

You have complete control of your entire plant.

Northern Electric Intercommunicating Telephones are simple in operation—reliable in service and inexpensive of installation.

Backed by our 30 years' experience and the most liberal guarantee.

Our experts are at your service—don't put up any longer with unhealthy speaking tubes.

Write for Bulletin 513

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Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

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No Need to go out of Canada for your

Blowers

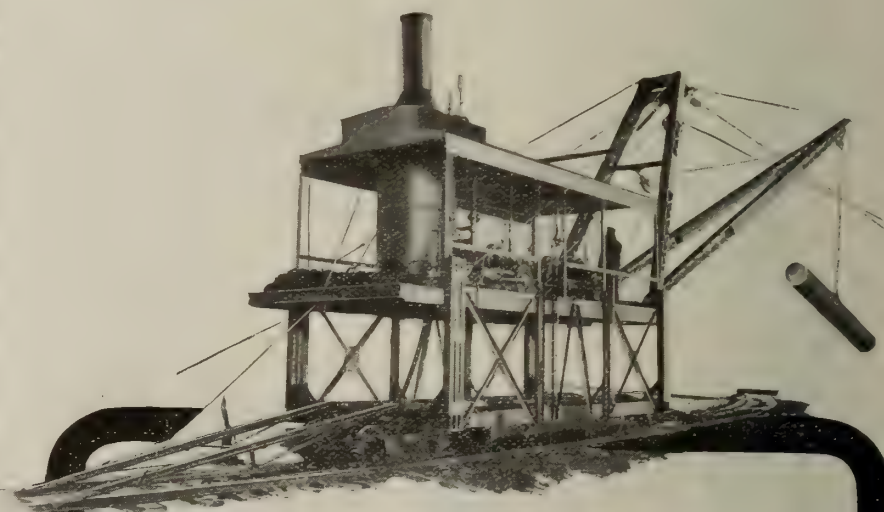
Exhauster, Exhaust Systems
Dry Kilns
Trucks or Heating Plants

We make them and make them good too.

Ask for references and descriptive matter, we have lots of them.

The Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.

Hespeler - - - Ont.



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.

It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.

Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.

This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

C-103

Operating with Horses is Expensive!



Patented in Canada and U.S.A.

Dunbar Logging Engine.

Dunbar Logging Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 feet of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses. The results to be obtained are not based on theory but have been actually obtained and in some cases the saving has been 75%.

Our descriptive circulars and photos will be gladly sent upon request. They will certainly interest every lumberman who recognizes the importance of economical log hauling.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Rotarys, Stock Gangs, Planers and all Saw Mill Machinery.

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited

Woodstock, N. B.



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Our Catalogues will Interest You

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

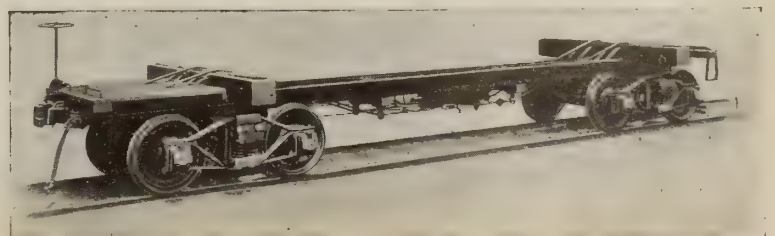
Powerful, Strong and
Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

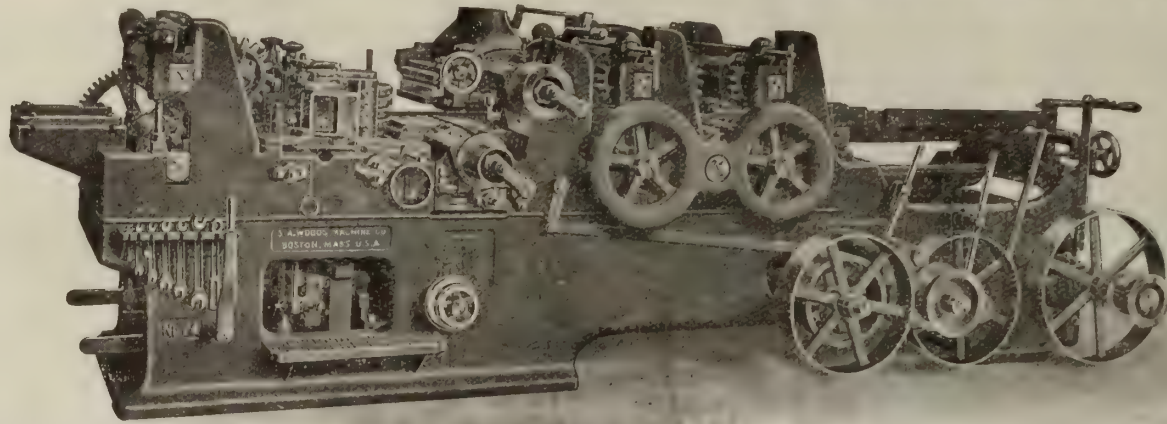
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Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers



No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher

Made by THE PLANER SPECIALISTS



This New Model Machine is designed for all requirements. It works 9, 15, 18, 24 or 30 inches wide by 6 inches thick. Has six feed rolls. Among the many special features are the following:

ADJUSTABLE WEDGE PLATEN distributes the cut between the top and bottom heads without altering the finished thickness or location of matching.

BELT RELEASING DEVICE by the motion of a single lever releases or tightens all belts; provides means for independent tightening.

AUTOMATIC BINDERS prevent the side head belts from climbing or chafing even when working narrow stock.

RADIAL KNIFE SETTING GAUGE acts like a pair of calipers to accurately set the knives without measuring.

TRUING DEVICES for top and bottom heads sharpen the knives in a moment's time without stopping the machine or disturbing any adjustment.

CUTTER HEAD BOXES have self-adjusting caps. Merely require locking when so adjusted. Are self-oiling.

All original features in Woods Machines are fully covered by patents

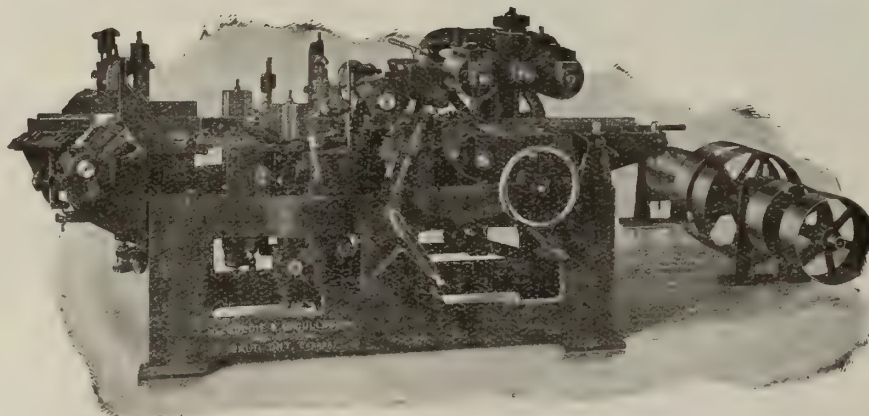
S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
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10-491

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

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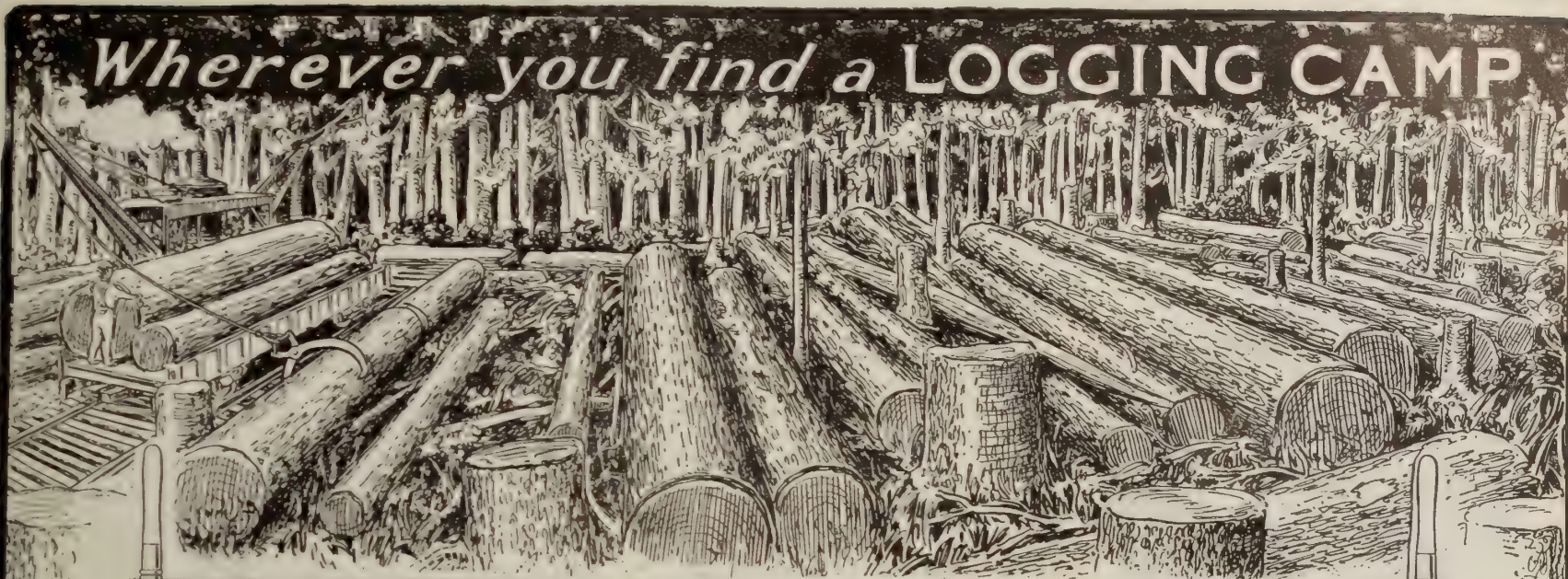
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Robert Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors. Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating

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Wherever you find a **LOGGING CAMP**



you'll find **DISSTON SAWS**

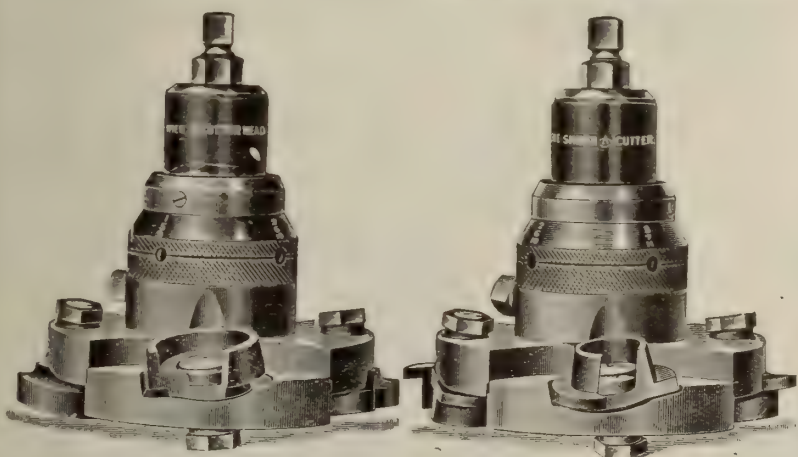
The Disston Saws were there when the remotest lumber camps of the world were started. Seven decades of universal saw satisfaction means much to the progressive lumberman. The superiority, even-running and clean cutting of Disston Saws reduce labor expense to a minimum. Hundreds of Disston Saws that played a prominent part in the "Winning of the Wonderful West" are to-day being used by the sons and grandsons of those pioneers.

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There's a Disston Saw for every lumberman's purpose, and every lumberman should use a Disston, if he would avoid aggravating saw troubles. The cost of a Disston is insignificant compared to the length of service and satisfaction it gives.

If you would know about saws, there's valuable information in our "Handbook on Saws." Sent free on request. Address

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, **Philadelphia, Penna.**
CANADIAN WORKS—112 Adelaide St. East, Toronto



No Matter What Your Cutter Head Requirements

You can get a Shimer Cutter Head made especially to meet those requirements.

Figure the saving on having a Cutter Head that will always be ready for the machine when a rush order comes in for some specialty you are making. No filing of Cutters to get the particular shape needed—no filing to shape each time the Cutters are sharpened—no filing for clearance to keep the cutters from burning the lumber—no lining up of knives on the Head for exact register.

The shape of the pattern is turned into the Bits, the entire circle of which serves in its turn to make up the cutting edge. The arranging of the Cutters in pairs, and in upper and lower series on the head, provides for the perfect clearance to all leading points, and permits a ready expansibility the tongue and groove for tight and loose fitting or for thicker or thinner stock.

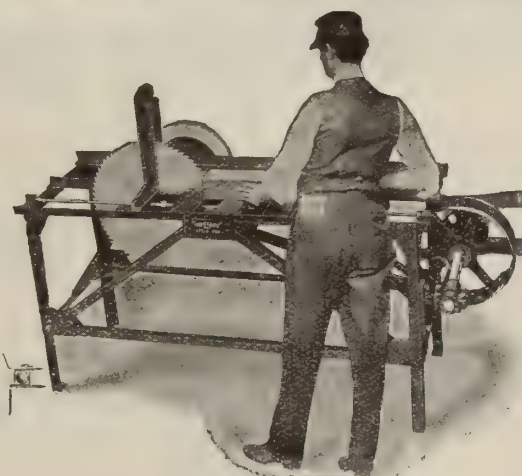
They are not an expense to you, but they save expense from the time you put them on your Matcher, Moulder or Tenoner. The more intricate and difficult your patterns are to maintain, the more time and labor they will save you.

A trial of the tools places in your hands our most convincing argument. Write us about your requirements at once. Address

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 Branch of Milton, Pa., U. S. A.

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\$20 a Day Profit on a \$100 Investment



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on earth that costs \$300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills, Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and Gasoline Engines.

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72 inch 3 ply 175 feet long



The Largest Leather Belt ever made in Canada

Made only of **Extra Selected No. 1 Packer Steer Hides, Oak Tanned**

Beardmore Extra Waterproof Cement Leather Belting for the **Wet Places** in Pulp, Paper and Saw Mills, Etc.

The **Maximum** of **Stretch** is taken out of Beardmore Belting by improved appliances, without impairing its life.

Every belt **guaranteed** as to quality of material and workmanship.

Large Stocks Carried at all Branches

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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FLECK BROS., Limited, 443 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

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Our LOG LOADERS

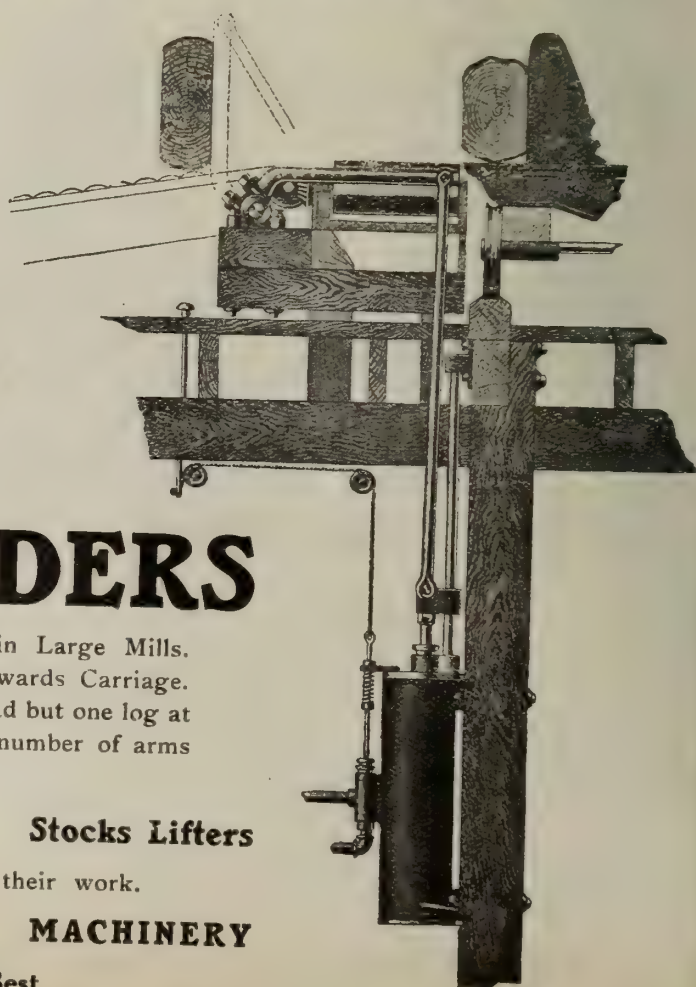
are used all over the country in Large Mills. Always make Half Revolution towards Carriage. Very strong and heavy. Will load but one log at a time. Large Cylinders. Any number of arms with any number of spacing.

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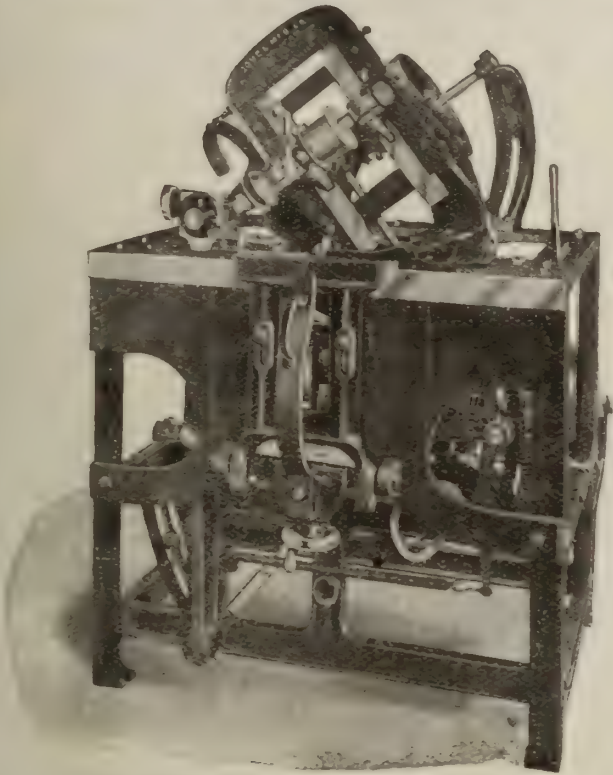
We can Build any kind of a Flip that you want and they will do their work.

WE BUILD UP-TO-DATE SAW AND SHINGLE MILL MACHINERY

The Best is None Too Good for You and We Build the Best



Saw Machinery



The Covell No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

We manufacture under our own Patents the
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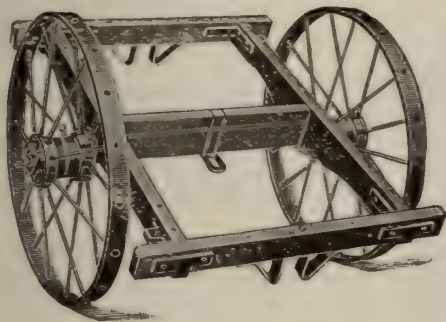
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Saw Stretchers - Retooters
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and all necessary appliances for the Filing Room

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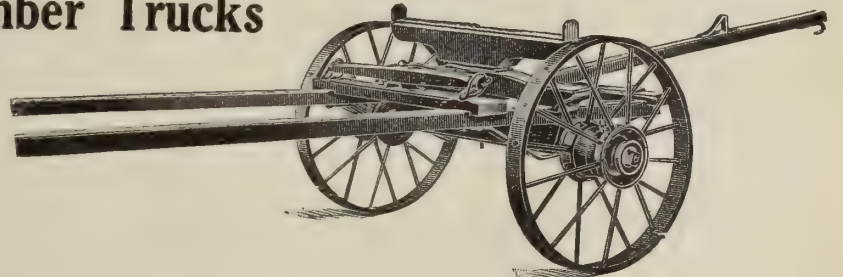
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Detachable Lumber Trucks

with
Wide Tire Steel Wheels

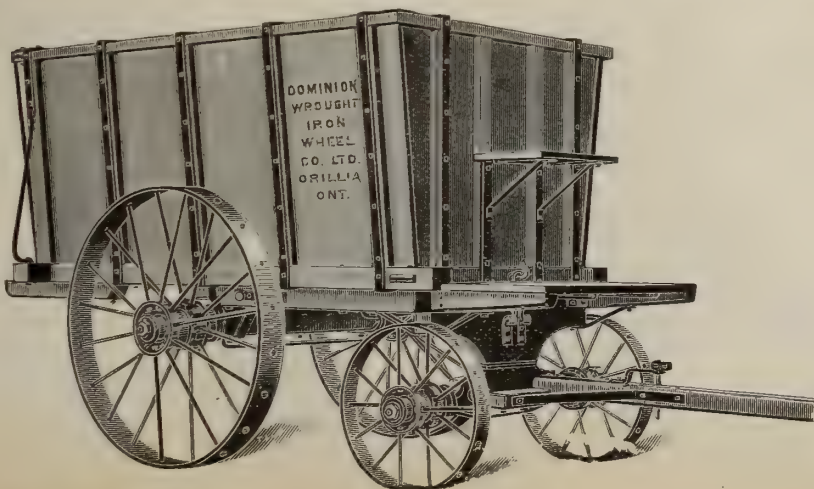
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Dump Carts for Saw Mills

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In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 Cord Capacity—Extra Strong of Thoroughly Seasoned Hardwood and Bolted Throughout.



Three Wheel Lumber Cart

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Used in Trains or Singly for Platform Work.

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are in active demand wherever the finest saws are appreciated. They're just as perfect as money and brains can make them.

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A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

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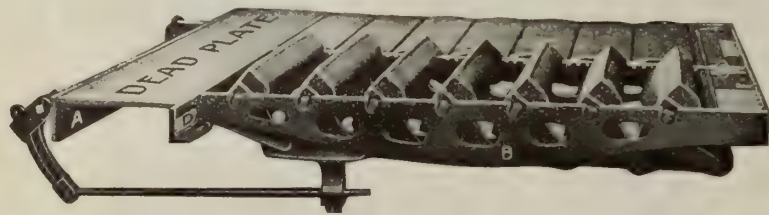
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Boiler Efficiency

The efficiency of your boiler hinges upon the grate service and the consequent cost of steam production.



The "Cyclone" Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar

is adapted to soft or anthracite coal, screenings, etc.—producing a constant steam pressure with any fuel. No other device can evaporate an equal volume of water at so low a cost.

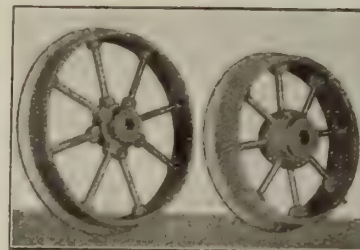
The points of the "Cyclone" deserve investigation by every party interested in expense reduction.

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made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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HIGHEST GRADES OF

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AND ALL

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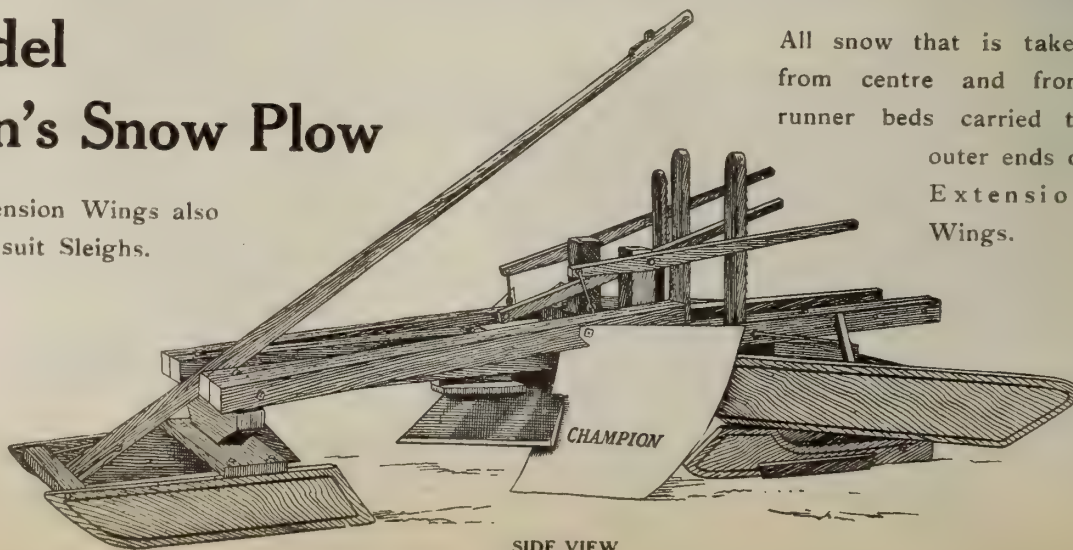
1909 Model Improved Lumberman's Snow Plow

Seat for driver not shown in cut. Extension Wings also width of Plow made to any width to suit Sleighs.

The Steel Mould Boards also V Plow for centre are raised and lowered with levers as shown by cut.

Phelps Machine Co.

Eastman, Que.



All snow that is taken from centre and from runner beds carried to outer ends of Extension Wings.

SIDE VIEW.

Wire Rope



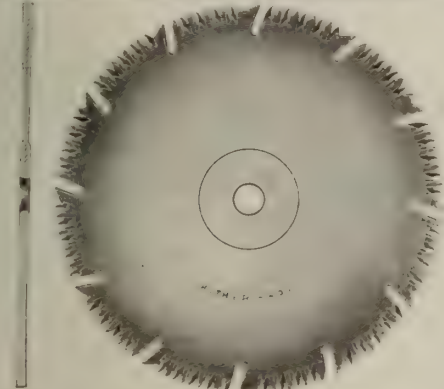
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Prices Right
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Rope Grease

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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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made by 3 processes

VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

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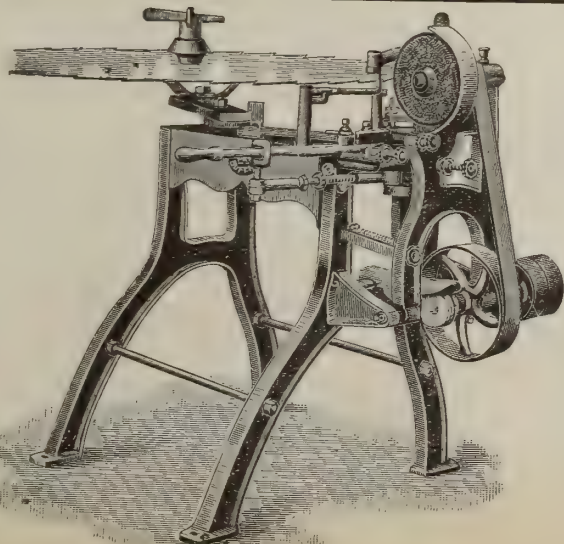
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**Canadian
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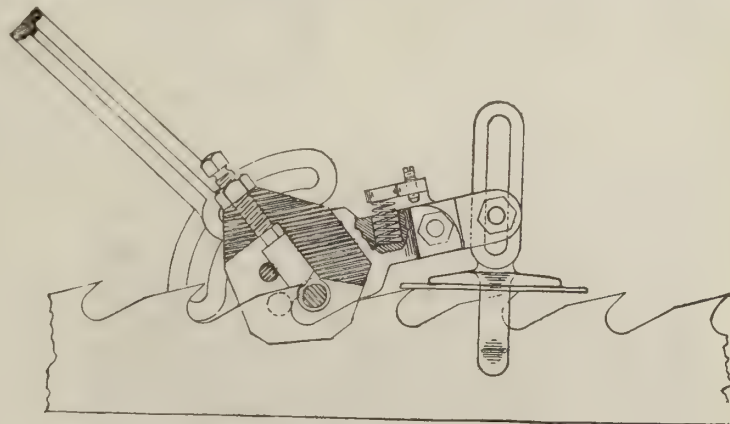
446 Barton Street East
HAMILTON



We Make All Kinds of Machinery and Tools for the Care of Saws

The sectional view of our swage shows our new spring bracket which permits the swage to tip forward during the operation of swaging. In this bracket we have preserved our compact construction features. It is practically as strong as a solid bracket, is impossible to get out of order, and is easily adjusted to give any amount of spring desired, or to be rigid and allow no spring.

This new feature of Hanchett Swages still further increases the efficiency of a swage which without this improvement has for a number of years been quite generally conceded to have the lead over any other swage manufactured. The spring bracket, in conjunction with the action of Hanchett dies, proves unusually effective in bending the tooth forward so that it may be faced perfectly with little grinding.



Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage.
(Patented January 5, 1909.)

With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

These brackets will fit all the old Hanchett Swages, so that our old customers can avail themselves of this improvement by purchasing from us the new spring bracket.

We absolutely guarantee our swages and all swage parts, and any part furnished by us which fails to be perfect in every respect, both in workmanship and material, will be promptly replaced by us without charge.

Let us send you our New 1909 Catalog No. 18. It is the most comprehensive and up-to-date Filing Room Catalog in existence. It will interest you. : : : : :

Hanchett Swage Works

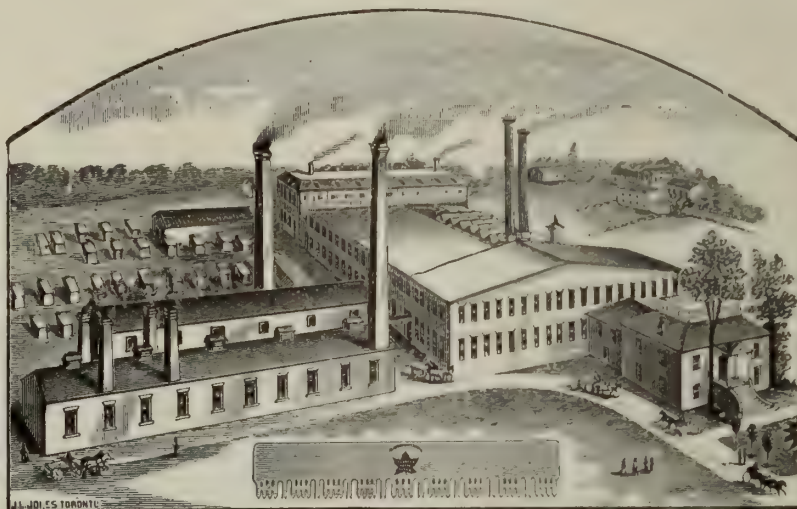
BIG RAPIDS, MICH., U.S.A.

Hanchett Swages Do Good Work

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



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Hand Saws
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GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor

Save Gumming

Save Time

Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

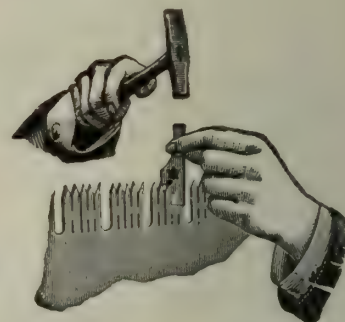
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

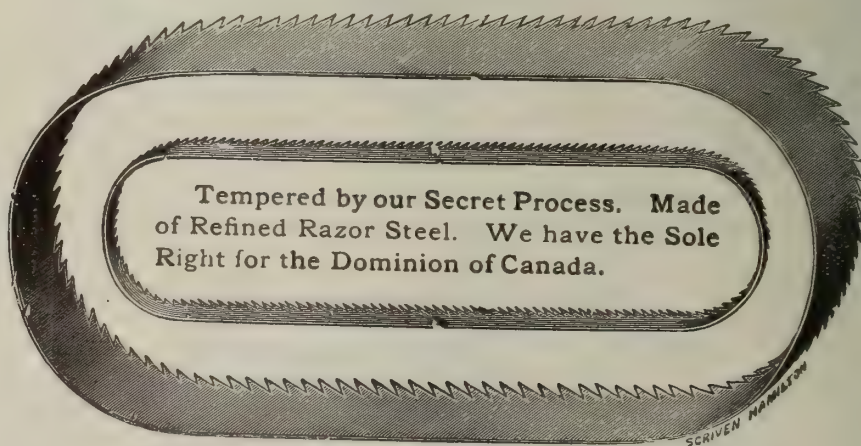
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

The WATEROUS

Big Champion and Combination Edgers



Standard Combination Edger with Independent Driven Cluster Section.

Built in 7 Sizes

Edger Section Opening 48 in. 54 in. 60 in. 66 in. 72 in. 84 in. 96 in.

Capable of handling and cutting through 8 inch timber using saws 26 inches in diameter.



Standard Big Champion Edger showing Table and Saw Levers.

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Waterous Engine Works Co.

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REDUCED RATES

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Each door we manufacture is made from kiln and air dried stock, carefully machined and finished and represents the best value on the market.

We stock in a variety of woods and designs, ensuring prompt and satisfactory service. :: ::

Newel Posts - Staved Columns

In our Staved Colonial Columns a "V" Locked Joint is employed, giving a larger gluing surface and preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking :: :: ::

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THAT'S
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OUR
"EXTRA"



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"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

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PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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are rapid cutters made by

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Port Hope, Ont.

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Try it

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For Exposed Situations, Laundries, etc.

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Balata  **Belting**

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Tents, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Waterproof Covers, Oiled Clothing, Horse Blankets, Grey Blankets, Nose Bags, Grain Bags, Coal Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Etc. Sole Canadian Manufacturers of the Welsh Window Tent for Consumptives.

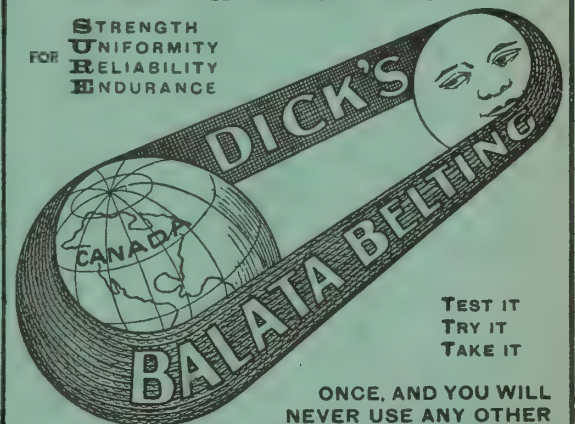
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"THE GREAT BELT"

BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
FOR RELIABILITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
TAKE IT

ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENT

J. S. YOUNG, 14 Hospital Street. MONTREAL.

WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING FOR THE
WET PLACES IN THE SAWMILL

"AMPHIBIA"

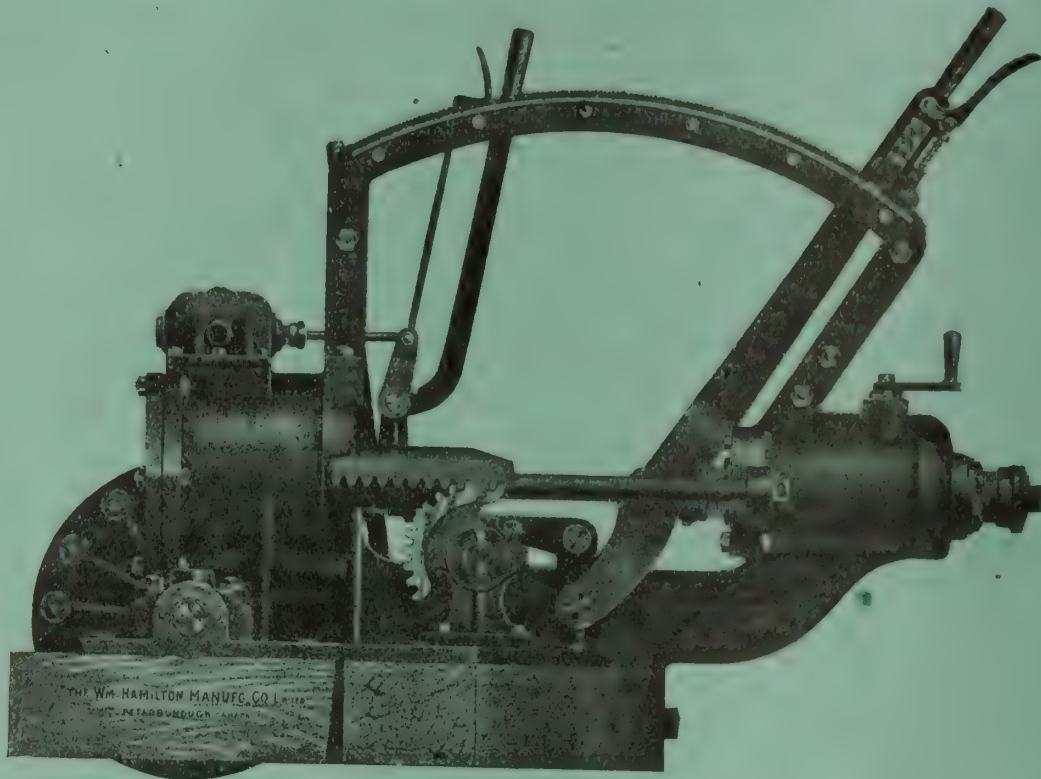
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How You Can Increase Your Net Profits \$2,000.00



This **FOUR INCH STEAM SET WORKS** will do it.

Figure it out this way:

In the first place, our customers themselves state they are cutting on an average 2,000 feet more lumber per day with this setter.

And an average sawing season contains 150 working days.

That is, your cut will be increased 300,000 feet per season.

Now what is it going to cost you to cut that 300,000 feet?

The machine, plus freight and installation charges, plus interest, will cost you about \$720.00.

That is \$2.40 per thousand feet of your extra cut.

And then you will have to add the cost per thousand feet of your logs—you know exactly what that is.

The result is the **TOTAL COST OF THE EXTRA 300,000 FEET** you cut, because your operating charges have remained exactly the same, no extra wages, no extra wear on your machinery.

Now you will receive an average price of at least \$20.00 per thousand for that lumber.

Deduct from that your total cost per thousand feet for this extra output, and

You will find your total profit is over \$2,000.00.

That is, the machine pays for itself in one year, and makes \$2,000.00 extra profit for you besides.

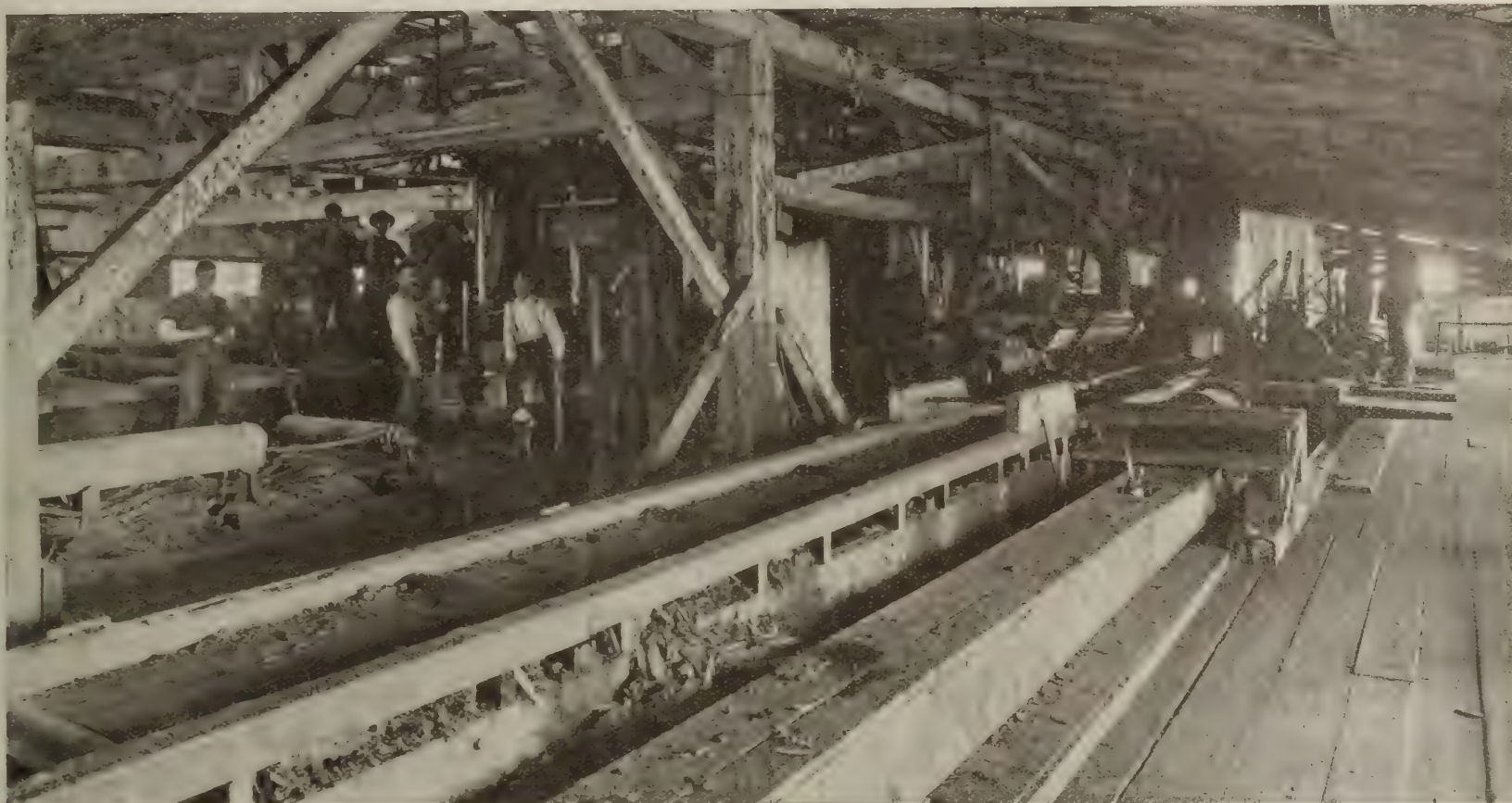
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British Columbia Agents: A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver, B. C.

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Interior of Saw Mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

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The finest Pine Timber in Northern Ontario and Mills equipped in the most modern way possible enable our highly skilled workmen to perform their respective tasks to the best advantage. Every board is properly sawn, edged and trimmed. Try us when in the market for

Rough or Dressed Norway and White Pine Lumber
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Flooring, Ceiling, Moulding, Siding, Cross Arms, etc.

With a daily capacity of 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, besides box boards, pickets, etc., we are in a position to fill orders of any size ~~without delay~~.

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RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS.

YARDS AT POINT EDWARD, ONT.

The Ontario Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

**Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway
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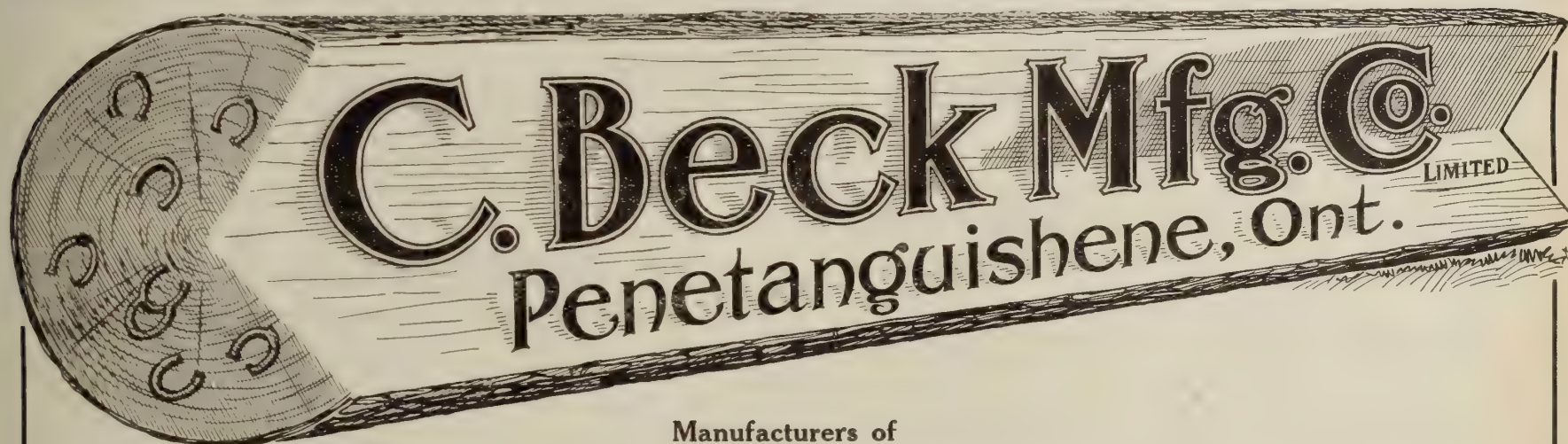
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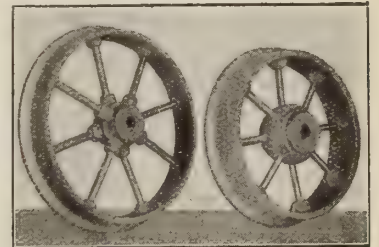
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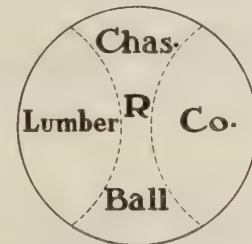
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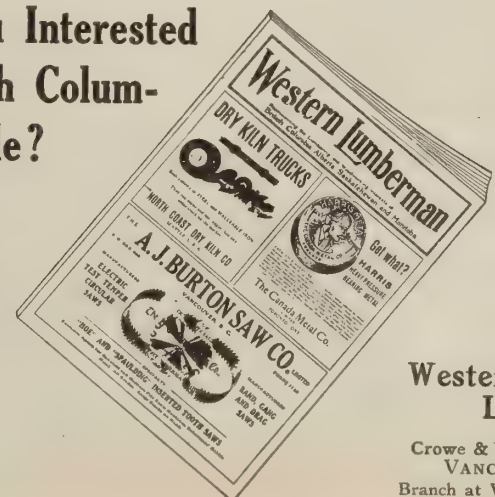
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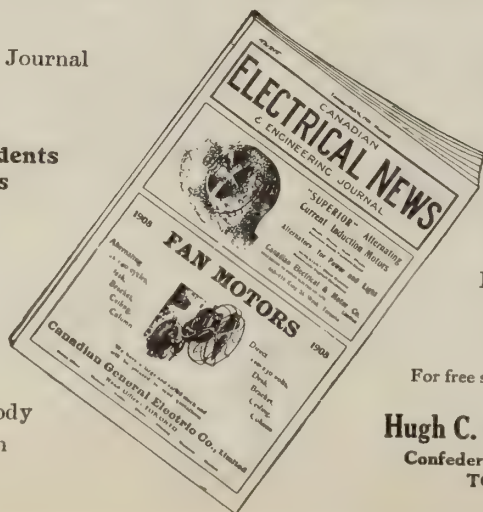
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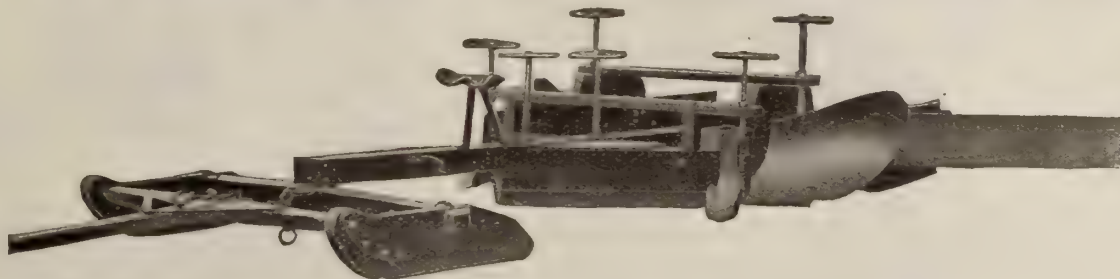
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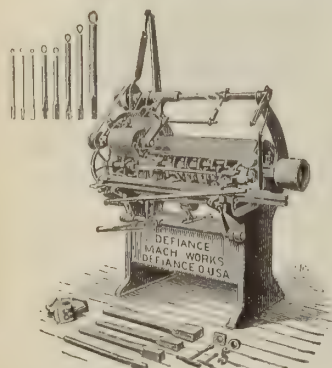
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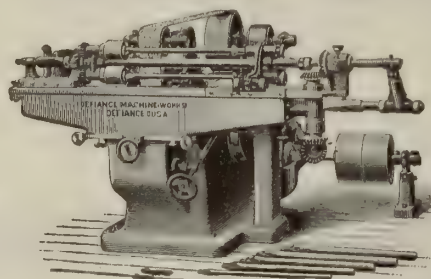
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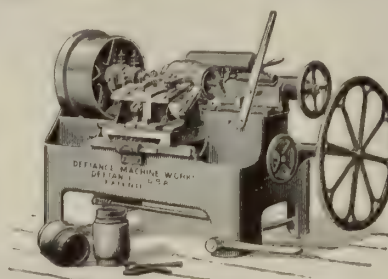
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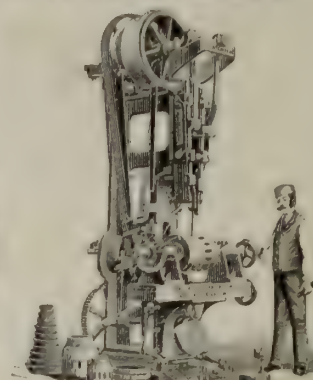
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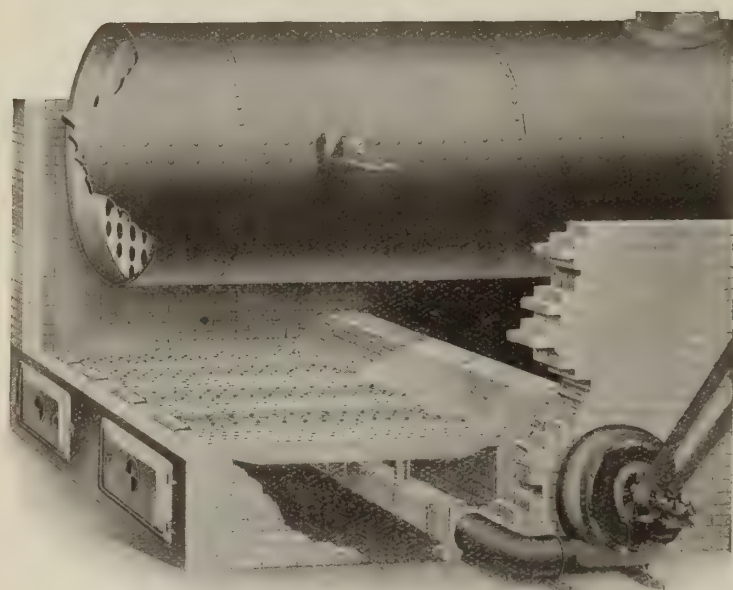


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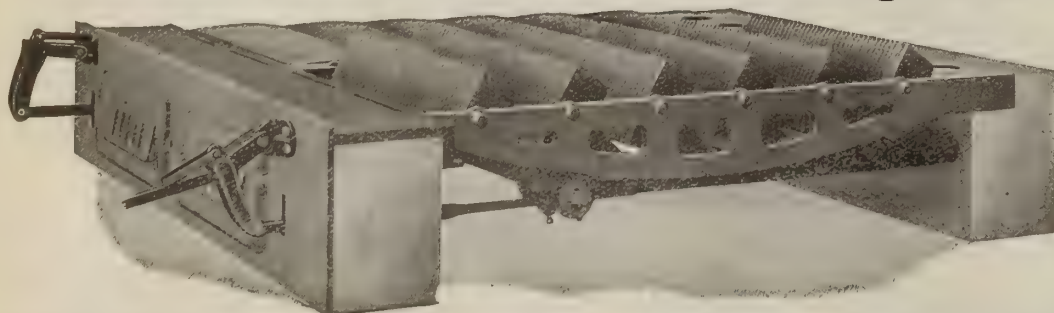
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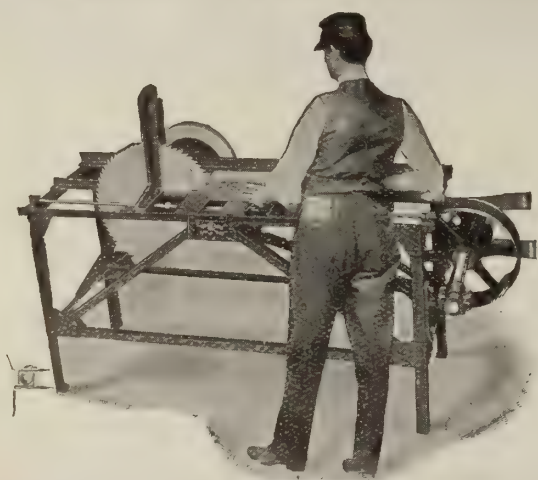
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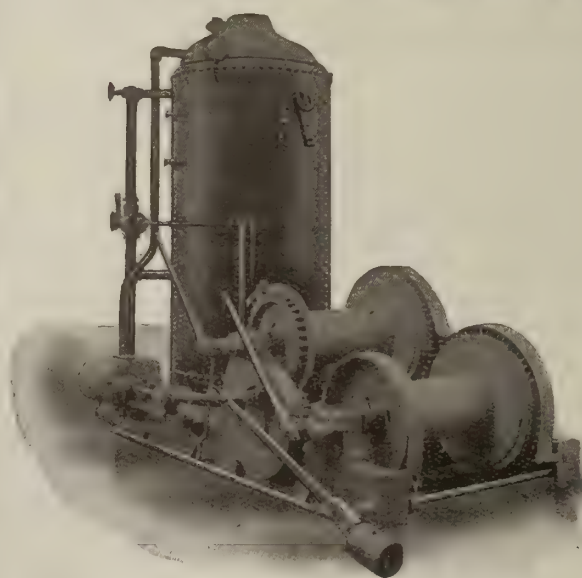
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Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 29

Toronto, November 15, 1909

No. 22

Increase of Exports Still Continues

The statistics published by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion of Canada, continue to show a gratifying growth in the lumber trade of Canada. Exports have maintained the increase, commenced a few months ago, and are now establishing new records. Both to the United States and to the United Kingdom the exports for August, 1909, were considerably larger than in August, 1908. To the United Kingdom, exports were valued as follows: August, 1909, \$1,901,108; August, 1908, \$1,720,992. To the United States the value of exports was, August, 1909, \$3,973,516; August, 1908, \$3,054,422.

The total exports of forest products from Canada during August last amounted in value to \$6,039,467, as compared with \$4,544,072 in August, 1908. This was the largest export for August on record, the next highest having been \$6,007,579, in 1906. In July last the forest products exported totalled in value \$5,935,277, which also was a record for July. These figures relate only to the exports of home forest products. With the foreign products exported added the total for August was \$6,090,329, and for July \$5,964,863. Exports of forest products again ranked second in value during August, being exceeded only by those of animal produce, which totalled \$7,218,896. The total exports of Canadian produce of all kinds in August was valued at \$23,537,330, against \$22,910,611 in August, 1908. This was exceeded only in August, 1907, and August, 1909, when the totals respectively were \$26,179,698 and \$24,050,561.

For the five months ending with August the exports of forest products totalled \$20,801,843 in value, against \$17,861,247 for the same period in 1908. This total was exceeded only once in the same five months of previous years; namely, in 1906, when the value was \$21,275,281.

Imports of wood and manufactures of wood during August, 1909, were valued at \$965,198, of which \$293,237 worth was dutiable and

\$671,961 was free of duty. In August, 1908, the imports totalled \$643,437 of which \$178,028 was dutiable and \$465,409 free. For the five months ending with August, 1909, the imports were valued as follows: free, \$1,345,091; dutiable, \$3,480,059; total, \$4,825,150. In 1908 the figures for the same five months were: free, \$1,002,321; dutiable, \$2,549,276; total, \$3,551,597. In 1907 the figures were: free, \$1,499,780; dutiable, \$5,188,124; total, \$6,687,904. The total imports, therefore, while greater than those of 1908 by \$1,273,553, are less than that of 1906 by \$1,862,754.

An interesting comparison is afforded by the figures of the United States exports and imports of wood and wood products for August. The total value of imports during August, 1909, was \$5,582,198, as against a total of \$4,116,547 for the same month last year. Exports of domestic woods and manufatures thereof for August, 1909, reached a total of \$6,495,662; for August, 1908, the total was \$5,080,270. Wood and manufactures thereof coming under the class of "foreign merchandise," to a value of \$132,348 were shipped out of the country during August this year, as against a total of \$85,890 in August, 1908.

Mistaken Views on Export of Logs

More ink has been spilled of late over the pulpwood situation, so far as it concerns Canada and the United States, than over a good many other subjects which are better worthy of discussion. When, however, a Canadian finds his way into print with views which are known to be extravagant, it is time to spill a little more. In a recent interview which appeared in the daily press, and found its way thence into a number of United States trade papers, Mr. John R. Barber, of Toronto, the well known paper manufacturer, is quoted as having expressed some ideas which cannot be reconciled with existing conditions. After suggesting that Canadians should look at the present tariff from a purely business point of view and get all the business they can, he uses this maxim as ground for an argument in favor of abolishing the present regulations restraining the export of unmanufactured wood from some of the Canadian provinces.

The interview is thus summarized in one publication: "At the present time, before the Quebec leases expire, Mr. Barber holds that Quebec might very well abolish the difference between the duties on wood manufactured into pulp in the country and that sent out in form of wood. If this were done Quebec would at once get its pulp into the United States free and would get its paper in for \$3.75 per ton instead of a little over \$6. The Province of Ontario might for a year abrogate its regulation prohibiting the export of wood cut on Crown lands. This could not be done without the consent of those holding pulp concessions, but he thinks this would not be difficult to obtain. Then Ontario wood and pulp and paper would go into the United States on more advantageous terms than now. She would get pulp in free instead of \$1.67, and paper in for \$3.75 instead of \$5.75. If this were tried until next March then perhaps conditions would have been so affected that the arrangement might be continued and even extended. In any event Ontario and Quebec would enjoy a period of freer trade, and would be just as well off in regard to any action of a retaliatory nature as they are now. Mr. Barber sees no use in losing good business for a sentiment. In a word, accept what is offered now while money is to be made out of accepting it, and let the future take care of itself—do not anticipate."

Mr. Barber's arguments could not be more specious if uttered by a citizen of the United States, who wanted our raw material for his own factories. Quebec certainly might benefit by removal of the present rebate on pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada, because this rebate is universally recognized as being of no effect so far as encouraging home manufacture is concerned. The only effect is to give the United States an excuse for imposing their own maximum tariff by way of retaliation. The case in Ontario, however, is far different. Ontario's prohibition of the export of logs has been of the greatest possible benefit to the province. It has promoted the growth of great lumbering industries in many parts of the country. It could not be abrogated without serious loss to the industry and to all who depend upon it for their living. Ontario wood might go into the United States on more advantageous terms than before, as Mr. Barber says, but not so the pulp. In a short time no pulp whatever would cross the border. The duty might be nil, but the trade would also be nil, as United States mills would use our logs for making

pulp, and the pulp business here would be killed. Ontario would gain nothing by such a change and would lose its lumbering and pulp industries in a very short time. Most of us remember too well the conditions existing before the prohibition of log export from Ontario was enforced, to want them to be repeated.

Mr. Barber is a bit at sea also about securing the consent of holders of pulp leases in Ontario before doing away with the prohibition of log

export. There are only about three pulp concessions in Ontario and it is a part of their agreement that they must manufacture their timber into pulp in Canada. It is the Government which stipulates that they must manufacture in Canada, not they who undertake to manufacture if the Government will prohibit the export of pulpwood. Altogether, Mr. Barber's interview is unfortunately inaccurate as well as untimely, and gives a mistaken impression of the views prevailing in Canada.

The Importance of a Thorough Knowledge of Contract Law

The legal fraternity have a good deal to thank the lumber trade for, in the way of business. If statistics were available it would probably be seen that the lumber manufacturing and trading interests of the country provide a goodly percentage of the cases coming before the courts. In one way and another legal pitfalls are continually found in a lumberman's path, and sad to relate, the lumberman often falls in. There should be much less resort to litigation than there is, but how to bring this about is a difficult problem.

Lumber transactions of every kind, from the felling of the tree to the marketing of the product, ought to be the result of definite and specific contracts. In the majority of cases the contracts are there, but the parties, acting generally in good faith, sometimes work at cross purposes and one of them through a misunderstanding of the contract precipitates a legal dispute which costs both parties a lot of money and anxiety. A man carrying on a lumber business ought above all things to familiarize himself with the law of contracts, so far as it affects him. He should be able to understand the exact result of any undertaking he enters and especially appreciate the implied obligations of his actions, which, though not expressed in the contract, may be as definitely binding as though they were in black and white. There are so many men looking for excuses to avoid unpleasant duties under a contract that serious loss is sure to result to the man who does not arm himself with the best weapon against them. The only effective weapon of this nature is knowledge of the law of contracts. A contemporary publication goes so far as to suggest that public schools should give simplified instruction in the matter according to some recognized authority. No information imparted in our schools to-day would be of more value than this.

The basic idea of a contract is extremely simple. Two or more people agree to do certain things or to leave certain things undone for a consideration. There must be an agreement and there must be a consideration. Essentially the "consideration" is all important. The consideration may be implied, and the extent to which such an implied consideration may be imported into a contract, is considerable. A case which recently came before an Ontario court bears strongly upon this point. The defendants made use of certain river improvements constructed by the plaintiffs. They were floating logs down the river and inasmuch as they used the improvements for this work, it was assumed by the plaintiffs that they would be compensated therefor. They implied an obligation upon the defendants to compensate, because the defendants used the improvements without denying the obligation. The courts decided that the plaintiffs were in the right, even though there had been no undertaking on the part of the defendants to pay for the use of the improvements. The legal situation resolved itself into the existence of a contract by reason of the use of the improvements without disavowal of the plaintiffs' claims for compensation.

The principle involved has no serious intricacies about it. If the defendants had made a study of their situation beforehand they would probably have quickly realized their obligation and avoided legal expenses which were probably quite extensive. This is quite an average case. The lumber press reports similar ones with unwelcome frequency. Business, in a lumber office, is generally so urgent that many things have to be overlooked. The legal responsibility, however, cannot be neglected without danger of serious loss, which might frequently be avoided by a study of contract law.

B. C. Lumberman Writes of Promising Western Trade Conditions

It does one good to come into touch with some of the optimism which is prevalent throughout Canada to-day, especially among lumbermen, and to contrast it with what was fashionable a few months ago, when conditions were not quite so promising. Genuine Canadians are never lacking in faith in their own country, but it is their characteristic not to publish their faith as much as they might. Mr. C. S. Battle, of Vancouver, however, is one of those who believes in letting others know of Canada's promise. In a brief but timely letter to the "American Lumberman," he has given our neighbors to the south a little education, which, in view of their lumber tariff eccentricities, will not be wasted. Mr. Battle writes as follows:

"The general trend of conditions and the lumber market seem to be upward and I doubt not, from the signs of the times, that next year will be the beginning of a period of prosperity in the lumber business, including all of its allied interests. British Columbia possibly is the least developed and the least known of any white man's country on the American continent.

"We have a province as large in area as the States of Texas, Colorado and Washington, with unbounded resources in mineral, timber, ranching and fruit lands, fish and shipping facilities not excelled by any country on the western hemisphere—but back to the lumber industry. I will state that while there has been a market for all the lumber cut (this being especially true of the coast district), at the same time the price has been low and lumbermen generally are not satisfied with the results of the last two years' work. Stocks on hand are less than they have been for some time, and everything points to a successful year in 1910—in fact, the demand now for lumber is good, but prices remain low, owing to a proper concert of action on the part of the lumber manufacturers.

"The 'McBride Government' has just appealed to the country on its railroad policy and doubtless will be returned. If so it will mean the expenditure in this province in the next three years of about \$20,000,000 by the Canadian Northern alone. Add to this amount the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Edmonton to Prince Rupert and the auxiliary line being built by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, and you will have a faint idea of the great developments that are in store for this section.

"In addition to the amount of lumber and ties required for the building of these different lines of railroads, there is an ever increasing demand for lumber for home consumption and also for the great wheat belt in the northwest provinces, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and even as far east as Ontario, British Columbia must supply the greater portion of the lumber used in these developments.

"If you are at all familiar with the map of this province you will notice the different inlets and waterways in and around Vancouver island and the thousands of islands lying between Vancouver and along the mainland to Prince Rupert and beyond. Mills will be built on salt water for export trade, anticipating the completion of the Panama canal, which will help British Columbia from the lumbering standpoint almost as much as it will the States of Washington, Oregon and California. The building of these roads will develop the interior of the province. This, in connection with the great waterways, will make the interior of British Columbia a great lumber mart. The probability is that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament retaliatory legislation will be enacted on lumber—that is to say, heretofore and at the present time there is no tariff on rough lumber entering Canada, but in keeping with the protective policy of the world, and especially of the United States, it would not surprise me to see a tariff placed on American lumber that would about equal the

present American tariff on Canadian lumber. While this view is to some extent speculative, at the same time the justness of the situation has been growing on the people for some time.

"There has been quite an amount of activity in standing timber for the last three or four months, and next year bids fair to break all records in this line. You are aware that the lumber business is practically in its

infancy in this province, and you will also see that my position is, to some extent, based on the vision I have of the future.

"It was not my intention to have written at such length, but to do anything like justice to a big subject in a big country, I find that it is hard to condense what one has to say."

Mr. Battle's views are shared by many other business men.

Decrease in Fires Indicates Greater Care on Part of Limit Holders

The report presented by W. C. Gladwin, chief fire warden for British Columbia, for the season of 1909 is an excellent one, indicating that greater system is prevailing in the locating and fighting of fires and that with greater experience the fire fighting force is becoming more nearly equal to the heavy demands which are made upon it. Even the most efficient of forces will sometimes meet with fires too great to control. This year, however, circumstances have combined with the watchful care of the fire wardens to prevent the occurrence of large fires and the result has been a comparatively insignificant loss. This success, however, should not be accepted too readily as evidence of a thorough system of fire prevention. It is rather, evidence of what can be done by a good trained force of small dimensions. It should encourage the Government to extend its force, because it proves that money thus spent saves timber of many times its value. Up to a certain limit, which probably is far from being reached as yet, such expenditures will surely be remunerative and will have the added justification that, until this limit is reached, thorough precautions cannot be said to have been taken against the occurrence of great conflagrations, which may wipe out enormous areas of valuable timber.

Some of the figures presented by Mr. Gladwin in his report are as follows:—

Only 240,000 feet of timber in the ten coast districts and 8,000,000 feet in the province as a whole, was destroyed by fire during the season. As regards the coast districts, if this area is cut within a year the loss will be nil. The area burned over amounts to 1,532 acres, and of this only 176 acres will be kept for another growth, the rest being cleared for settlement. The total number of fires attended to was 77. Of these eight were large fires, while the rest were discovered in time and extinguished

by the fire wardens in the course of their patrol, all of which, had they not been discovered, would have spread and destroyed the standing timber and other property in the vicinity. In only two instances did the wardens have to look after fires that had been started under permits, though 1,600 permits were issued, and the holders were promptly dealt with. Mr. Gladwin states as his opinion that with the great amount of clearing in operation this season the loss would have been enormous without the permit system, which makes it possible to place the responsibility.

The report also contains the gratifying information that the loggers are taking better precautions than ever before to prevent fires. There are large tracts of land that have been logged over where a good growth of small timber is still standing, and if fires can be kept out of these tracts in the future, in a few years they will become valuable timber land. The general opinion of wardens is that the refuse from logging should be left on the ground to rot and form a protection to the next growth, and that the only cases in which the refuse should be burned are along the right of way of a logging railroad, where there is danger from ignition by the sparks from locomotives in the dry season.

Of sixteen informations laid there were ten convictions, four dismissals and two withdrawals. The wardens inspected 179 camps and 217 donkey engines. In a summary, covering the province as a whole, it is stated that the total number of fires was 263 from the various causes: Unknown, 67; settlers, 49; campers, 30; locomotives, 86; donkey engines, 23; lightning, 10. The timber destroyed amounted to 8,000,000 feet, the fires being over 75,550 acres of mostly logged over land. The number of men employed in fighting fires in all parts of the province was 376, the total wages paid being \$3,711.

A Concrete Example of the Superiority of Wooden Boxes

The campaign in favor of the use of wooden packages instead of pulp and paper will be stimulated by the results of a special enquiry made by the Canadian trade commissioners in various important markets of the world. Many matters relating to packing are discussed in the reports received, but prominent among them is the complaint connected with the cheese import into Great Britain. The cheese industry of Canada is so important that no risk should be taken which may result in the creation of even a slight prejudice against it. Wooden boxes alone are suitable for cheese shipments, but recently efforts have been made to save money by the use of pulp boxes. The result has been so unfavorable as to bring forth a strong protest from the consignees in Great Britain. The following is a quotation from the report referred to above, and comes from the Leeds and Hull trade commissioner:

"Some time ago a consignment of cheeses that reached this district from Canada were put up in boxes made of pulpwood in lieu of the usual wooden box. Although every credit is due to the shipper for his enterprise in endeavoring to promote this cheaper form of package, yet the continuance of this method of packing cheese is not advocated by local importing houses. It is pointed out that in sending cheese this way, there is always the risk—entirely unavoidable in some cases—of their becoming exposed to rain or damp during transit. Indeed, the same shipment met with this experience en route, with the result that on arrival in the warehouses here, the fastenings, which were intended to hold the case in position, were found to have lost their grip entirely, owing to the pulp having by some means or other become damp. An admirable form of package for home trade and also from an economical point of view, yet they are looked upon with but little favor here. It is stated that they do not afford the maximum of protection in accordance with the weight of cheese."

A similar report from Bristol says:—

"Bad packing frequently gives rise to damage suits owing to the merchant's claim on carriers for damage to goods caused by insufficient package. A further incentive for better packing is the preference of retailers who exhibit goods at their stores, for neat and unbroken packages. Packages which have to be handled time after time in course of transit should be made up of sufficient strength to withstand ordinary handling and stowage."

If arguments were needed among lumber manufacturers, to prove the superiority of wooden boxes over paper and pulp packages, no better one could be secured than the above. Lumber manufacturers, however, understand the situation pretty well. Their problem is to acquaint the consuming public with the actual facts, so completely as to put an end to experimenting with useless forms of packages. Such experiments are carried out by people who would gladly save the money they waste if they were educated by publicity, to a proper appreciation of the futility of their efforts. The ways and means of doing this are numerous. The first to suggest itself is by insisting personally upon wooden packages for all goods purchased in bulk, which are ordinarily delivered in wood. Lumber manufacturers through their camp necessities control an extensive demand of this nature and can do something practical in this line. Another method is available, which can be utilized to greater advantage. Lumber manufacturers, makers of boxes and box shooks in particular, are closely in touch with the consuming market. They should pass by no single opportunity of explaining to consumers the advantages of wooden packages. A passive policy of looking only for orders in the regular channels of trade, will not be of much avail in combatting the efforts of those who are selling paper packages. Actual users could be circularized to good effect.

The Piping Plant for a Lumber Dry-Kiln

Practical Consideration of Accepted Methods of Installation—Some Important Essentials which Owners Should Understand as well as Engineers and Superintendents

Seasoning lumber in dry kilns presents so many engineering intricacies that it is sometimes looked upon with undeserved anxiety by saw-mill owners. Beyond question, the subject should be minutely studied before a system is installed and just as minutely afterwards. Many who are interested in dry kilns are not practical steam engineers and for such, even an elementary knowledge of some of the important essentials is difficult to acquire. The piping of a plant, for instance, is sometimes misunderstood even by those who undertake to superintend it. The following article, contributed recently to the "Woodworker," deals with this subject in a practical and simple fashion:

It seems to be difficult or impossible for some men to discard the idea that if hot water resulting from heating a kiln is to go back into the

admitted to the surface of this water, and it then runs into the boiler by force of gravity, exactly the same way as if there was no pressure at all on the machinery.

Some people are firmly convinced that steam at high pressure (say 100 pounds) contains much more heat than if there is only a low pressure (say 10 pounds), but the fact is the capacity of steam for transferring heat from one point to another is not determined by its pressure, as the total heat of steam at 10 pounds is nearly as great as at 100 pounds. However, if it is considered better to carry boiler pressure on a kiln, it can be done by dispensing with the reducing valve, 2, and the whole apparatus will work as well as before. Attention is called to the fact that there is a globe valve, 5, next to the boiler in the feed pipe, and an angle valve, 6, also in the feed line, with a check valve, 7, between them. This arrangement makes it possible to repair the check valve without removing pressure from the boiler or the kiln, although these valves seldom need repairs.

Fig. 2 illustrates an engine, boiler and a dry kiln all on the same level, arranged to use all of the exhaust steam, thus saving much live steam. The engine exhausts through the separator, 2, which takes all cylinder oil and water cut of it, thus leaving only pure steam to go into the kiln. The back-pressure valve, 3, is closed, but there is only a small weight on the lever, thus limiting the back pressure. This lever should not be overloaded, for under certain conditions it will add an unnecessary load to the engine.

On a certain occasion I was asked to locate the trouble with an engine that could not run as much machinery as formerly. Some of the exhaust steam was wanted in the mill, but not all of it, hence when several pieces of cast iron were put on the back-pressure valve lever, and the engine lifted the valve against the back pressure created by these weights, it required one-third of the power to do it, and as this was all lost work, there was not enough left to operate the machinery.

Steam at low pressure goes out through the valve, 4, and enters the kiln. If there is not enough of this to do the work, live steam is admitted through the stop valve, 5, to the reducing valve, 6, which automatically regulates the amount delivered, so that the pipes are always full and none is wasted. Hot water resulting from the heating process

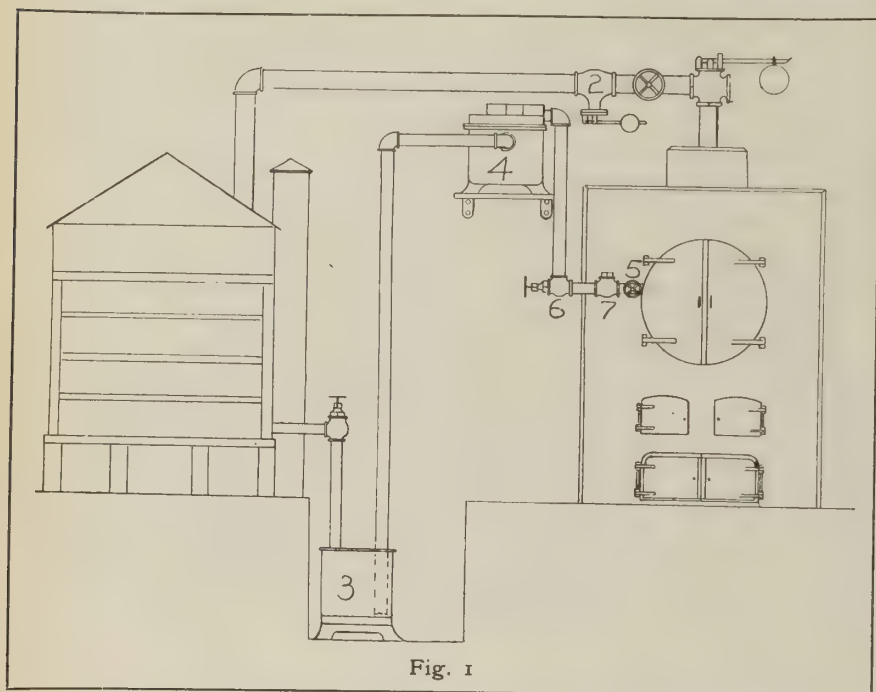


Fig. 1

boilers whence it came in the form of steam, the bottom of the kiln must be located several feet above the top of the boiler. If this mistaken idea is to be put into practice, the kiln must be placed high above the ground, making it inconvenient and costly to get lumber into and out of it, or else the boiler must be set in a hole that is never made large enough to give the fireman a chance to work with comfort, and in some cases he cannot properly care for the boilers, even if willing to work where it is dangerous and uncomfortable. The truth in the matter is that both kiln and boilers may be located on the same level, or the boilers may be set above the kiln, without preventing the hot water from going back, thus using pure water that will not ruin the boiler with scale, and saving much heat that would otherwise be wasted.

Fig. 1 illustrates a boiler and a kiln set on the same level, where steam is generated at high pressure in the former and used at low pressure in the latter. The reducing valve 2 takes steam at boiler pressure and reduces it to the desired point for use. It then is delivered to the kiln and condensed in the process of taking moisture out of lumber. Hot water gravitates to the receiver 3, from which it is taken by the return trap 4 and put into the boiler. There are several points to be observed in this connection, as otherwise the plant will not work well. The receiver 3 must be below the lowest pipe in the kiln in order to drain all of the water. The drip pipe must run "down hill" all the way, that water may run through it readily and no air pockets be formed to prevent rapid operation. The return trap 4, must be at least 3 feet above the highest water line in the boiler, as otherwise the water may not flow into the boiler as rapidly as it comes from the kiln. There must be enough pressure in 3 to raise water readily into 4. This means that it requires 1 pound for each 2 feet that it is elevated. It is necessary to put a steam gauge on 3, as otherwise the pressure may be too low for successful operation, but the true cause of failure will not be apparent. The reducing valve, 2, must be adjusted accordingly, not failing to remember that although the steam pressure at this point may be known, it does not tell how much there is at 3, and there may be much difference between them, owing to rapid condensation and small feed and return pipes. Do not forget that water is not forced from 4 into the boiler by pressure, the same as it is put in by a pump, as boiler pressure is

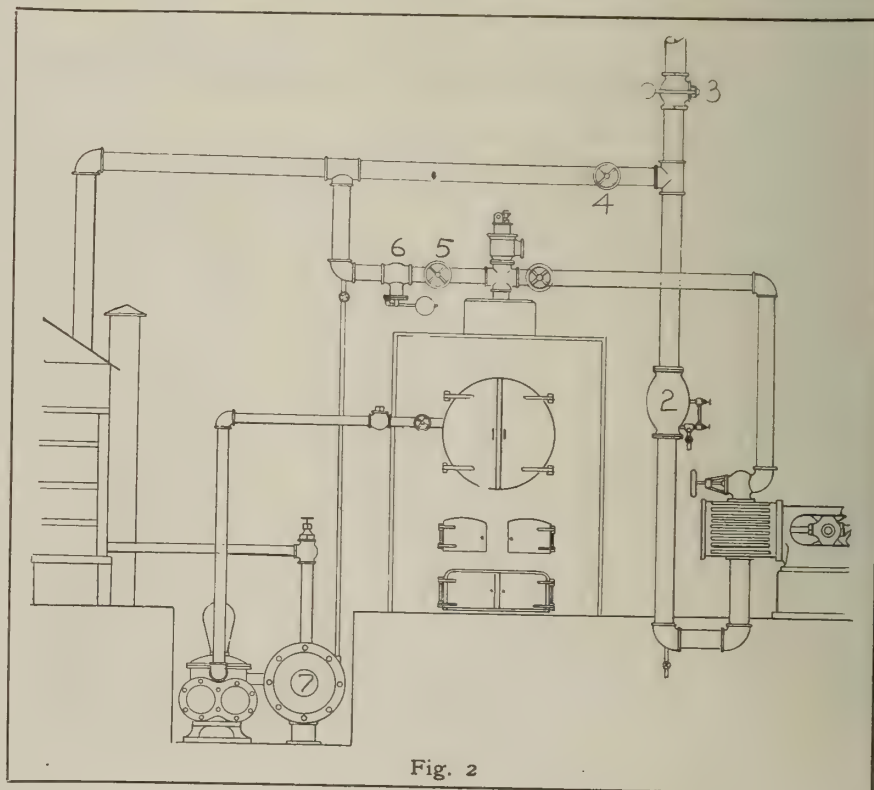


Fig. 2

gravitates to the receiver, which is fitted with a hollow float. When the water level rises it lifts this float, and this, in turn, opens a valve in the steam pipe, admitting steam to the pump, which takes the water and discharges it into the boiler as fast as it comes to the receiver.

The steam plant and the dry kiln may be located in the most convenient places for them without regard to other conditions, where this plan is adopted, as it is only necessary to set the receiver and pump below the kiln, and the apparatus will do good work. The pit containing the pump ought to be large enough to admit of repairing and packing the

machine without inconvenience, as it costs but little more to build one 8 feet or 10 feet square than to make it 6 feet, although the latter may be large enough to contain the pump.

A short time ago I saw one of these pits that was just large enough to admit the pump and receiver, when they were lowered vertically, but the engineer could not stand in the pit at the same time, consequently when it became necessary to pack or repair the pump he had to disconnect the pipes and hoist the machine to the surface, in order to find room enough to work, causing unnecessary trouble and expense.

Lord Northcliffe Favors Prohibition of Pulp Export

Lord Northcliffe, the well known English publisher, who has established a large pulp and paper plant in Newfoundland, was the guest of the Montreal Canadian Club at luncheon on Nov. 5. Lord Northcliffe came out in most emphatic terms in favor of the prohibition of export of our pulpwood. "It is high time," he said, "that the Federal Government of Canada came to the aid of the provinces, and supported them in the fight which they are making in connection with the pulp question."

"If Canada would prohibit the export of pulpwood, eastern Canada would become the greatest pulp and paper manufacturing country in the world. Spruce trees are to eastern Canada what wheat is to western Canada. You can search the entire world, but there is no place where you will find such a prolific waste of raw material as in Canada. It is a crying shame that Canada should receive \$6 a cord for pulpwood, which is sent to the United States and made into paper, realizing for the latter in the neighborhood of \$40 a cord, thus building up huge manufacturing establishments in the United States at the expense of the Canadian people. I feel that this question is one of the most important facing the Dominion Government, and if they are at all wise they will so arrange the tariff that the manufacture of wood products will take place in Canada. At present the Canadian Government is simply allowing a rival, and at that an ungenerous rival, to deplete their most valuable heritage. It is the most important birthright Canadians have."

"I know that beyond question you have here in Quebec and Nova Scotia and elsewhere the raw material that if the Dominion Government will say the word, can make you the great paper makers of the world. Our friends across the line are making the most desperate endeavors to get their raw material in this country duty free, and one can hardly imagine a better example of what they would call a lead-pipe cinch than that. They would pay \$6 a cord for logs in Canada, take them to the United States and manufacture them with American labor and sell the product at \$40 a cord, and drive Canada out of the market with her own raw material. People say our farmers do well selling their wood at \$6 a cord to Americans. It is a matter which can easily be rectified by the Dominion Government."

"Read the history of the world, and you will find no example of such reckless and relentless parting with raw material to a friendly rival whose friendliness is driving you out of the world's markets. And in your forests which are not yet protected this logging business for the market is simply a brutal process of extermination of the trees. In many of the European countries where forestry is a science, such as Germany, Norway, Sweden and France, no man can cut a tree unless he produces a guarantee that he will plant two more. When you sell your forests to foreigners or urge your farmers to sell them to foreigners at \$6 a cord, they are not particular what they cut. But in your spruce forests you have a heritage which no scientist or chemist can rob you of, and it is your duty to take care of this heritage as they do in Europe, and see that no man recklessly robs at least two generations to come of labor, work and profit from them."

"When I come here and see the people of this country seeming to regard the spruce trees as though they were wheat, which can be grown in a year, it seems a sad thing that they should be content to sell abroad such a valuable concession at \$6 a cord. I know when you consider this you will realize that it is due to the eastern part of Canada that the Dominion Government should back up the provincial governments in doing everything in their power to protect your spruce trees against foreign depredation. I like to discuss this question with business men, because Uncle Sam is putting up the biggest kind of a bluff—anyone can go and see that he has not got the trees and needs yours. But it is a bluff that fortunately is more likely to succeed at Westminster than at Ottawa, where you know him."

Ontario Government to Sell Lumber in Rondeau Park

The Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines has commissioned Mr. E. J. Zavitz, professor of forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to take stock of the surplus growing timber in Rondeau Park. His report will be followed by the sale of a large quantity of valuable timber by public tender. Mr. Zavitz will work in conjunction with Mr. Isaac Gardiner, the veteran Chief Ranger of the Provincial Park, who will commence his work immediately. Rondeau Park, according to Hon. Frank Cochrane, contains the most valuable growth of varied trees in the province. It is still in a primitive state and has never experienced forestation. As a result the growth has multiplied and thickened until many

valuable matured trees are crowding out the new saplings. In some cases decay from old age has set in.

The Minister plans a careful and judicious pruning of the wide acreage. Mr. Zavitz will travel over the whole park and mark out the matured trees he deems it wise to remove. These will be sold to the highest bidder and the timber removed on the snow. This will be followed in the spring by an advantageous encouragement of new growth. Considerable satisfaction is expressed with the success which has attended the "forest nurseries" established on the cleared lands recently secured by the Crown in older Ontario, and Hon. Mr. Cochrane anticipates being able to submit to the Legislature at its next session the outline of a progressive general park and forestry policy for Ontario.

Good Demand for Nova Scotia Lumber

Clarke Brothers, lumber dealers, Bear River, N.S., write under date of Nov. 5th that they find an increasing demand springing up from nearly every market with which they are doing business. Prices are firm and stocks are exceptionally well cleaned up, so that there will be little available for shipment to the United States or elsewhere until after next year's cut is thrown upon the market. Clarke Brothers are now getting their camps under way for the cutting of next year's crop.

Speaking of market conditions, they say that the outlook is favorable and the tendency in prices is upwards. The demand in all lines is good and the stock will be cleaned up much closer at the end of this year than formerly. Referring to matters of general lumber interest, they draw attention to the necessity for more careful cutting and a closer supervision so as to eliminate the waste of timber resulting from leaving the tops of trees, which are of value, in the forest. Another matter which they think is deserving of more attention than it is receiving is the danger of forest fires resulting from the trimming off of all limbs from the tops of trees.

Miscellaneous News of Lumber Matters

The Australian Commonwealth Government has placed in the estimates the sum of £2,000 for experiments in wood seasoning.

Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 17th and 18th, the Supreme Nine of Hoo-Hoo, the members of the House of Ancients, and a number of prominent and active members of the order will meet at the La Salle hotel, Madison and Clark streets, Chicago, in an important conference on matters pertaining to the good of the order, and to outline a campaign for the ensuing year.

The following comparative statement of timber measured and culled has been issued by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of November 3rd:

	1907	1908	1909
Waney white pine cubic feet	1,116,240	979,160	733,240
White pine	136,200	131,920	57,520
Red pine	8,400	8,200	8,680
Oak	399,920	524,280	537,160
Elm	212,360	86,440	107,960
Ash	25,880	4,400	520
Birch and maple	82,200	59,880	57,240

At a session of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, held at Victoria on October 30th, an application was heard from the British Columbia Government to give the fire wardens such authority that they might be able to keep a closer watch over locomotives, in order to ensure the latters' equipment with the most modern apparatus to prevent the dissemination of sparks through timbered country. It also asked that the railway companies be instructed to appoint men to patrol their lines after the passing of trains through those districts in which the forests were thickest and most subject to conflagration. Owing to the fact that a Dominion Government official is engaged at the present time in inspecting the Great Northern engines operating in British Columbia to ascertain and report on what means may be taken to improve their equipment with the idea indicated in mind, it was agreed, on Commissioner Scott's suggestion, to allow the whole matter to stand over to the next sitting of the board at Vancouver.

As an indication of the business revival in the United States, the activity of the railroads is interesting. President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has announced that the management has entered upon a campaign of extraordinary expenditure to meet extraordinary traffic demands. The company placed contracts in a few days, he said, for \$25,000,000 worth of new locomotives, passenger and freight cars, and intended to spend \$60,000,000 more—\$85,000,000 in all—in reducing grades, straightening curves, and laying new rails, exclusive of \$50,000,000 terminal improvements in New York City.

"These expenditures," he said, "are absolutely necessary to meet the demands of business. The traffic records for the month of September and October up to date have exceeded anything in the company's history. The previous high water mark was for the first three quarters of 1907, just before the panic."

Gradual Improvement at Montreal

Splendid English Shipments. Shingles Quiet, Lath Firm, Hardwood in Excellent Demand

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."
November 11, 1909.

The local lumber market is showing a firmer tone and while no price changes of any note have occurred within the past two weeks, there is a gradual and quiet improvement to the general condition of the market. Along the water front, activity continues and will last for another week or so. The harbor sheds are congested at present with the heavy incoming cargoes, and much difficulty is encountered in loading lumber on board the vessels.

Some splendid English shipments are reported. Red pine is most largely exported and the demand is largely for the cheaper grades of merchantable stock, which is now employed where formerly No. 1 quality was used. While the English market is showing a tendency to improve, buyings are wholly for immediate use and are not extensive.

Report comes from the Ottawa district that several manufacturers have closed contracts for their supply of deals to the British market and at prices equally as good, if not better, than those obtained last year. The closing of these contracts is effected at an unusually early date and is regarded here as an indication of a better feeling in the English market.

There is a good demand for the better grades of lumber, but the feeling gains ground that the market for cull lumber must rule lower. The loss of the American market for this class of stock, which was occasioned by the high prices in effect two years ago, is keenly felt and manufacturers have accumulated extensive supplies.

A very quiet tone characterizes the shingle market and there is a feeling that manufacturers holding large stocks will have to reduce their prices before the spring. The field for eastern Canadian shingles is confined within smaller limits at the present time than was the case a few years ago. Eastern shingles cannot now compete with British Columbia reds further west than Kingston, Ont., and formerly dealers could market their supplies as far west as London, Ont. British Columbia reds now meet with considerable opposition in the American market, where Washington shingles are marketed with a decidedly improved quality. There have been no price changes in the local market.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	\$27.00 to \$30.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	24.00 to 26.00
Pine "O" culls	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable, spruce boards	16.50 to 17.50
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.00 to 17.50
Cull spruce boards	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	14.00 to 15.00
1 1/4-inch spruce mill culls	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 and 16 feet	19.00 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1 3/8-inch x 3/8-inch, 4 feet	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, clear	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	2.25
Shingles, extras, 1's	1.50
Hemlock boards, mill run	14.50 to 16.50
Hemlock culls	13.00 to 14.00
Merchantable, spruce boards	16.50 to 18.00
2-inch merchantable spruce	16.50 to 18.00
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 and 16 feet	19.50 to 21.50

Dimension timber is in fair demand at the present time. The prices for pine, spruce and hemlock range about the same as those of last year. On the other hand, Georgia pine and British Columbia firs are firmer and a comparison with the prevailing figures of last season shows an advance on British Columbia fir of \$1 and on Georgia pine of \$2.

The condition of the hardwood market as viewed by a majority of Montreal dealers was never better than it is to-day. All grades of hardwood are in splendid demand. Basswood at the present time seems to be gradually supplanting the much-used white wood. Birch, which has not been very much appreciated up to the present time, has come more into common use. It is very plentiful in the surrounding districts and on the whole it is of a good quality, and the splendid finish that is obtained by the varnished birch is bound to bring it into more general use. The New York market for birch is very firm and dealers anticipate a corresponding tone to be evinced in the Canadian market.

Laths remain firm at quoted figures. The hemlock market is quiet at the present time, but the dealers are anticipating a demand for dry hemlock. The tone of the pine market remains unchanged for the lower grades, with the better class of pine showing a bullish tendency. All grades of spruce are in better demand.

Montreal Men Studying the Sawdust-Alcohol Problem

The manufacture of alcohol from sawdust and other wood waste, was dealt with in a lecture by Mr. Ruttan, professor of chemistry in the medical faculty of McGill University, at a meeting held recently in Montreal. This subject has been absorbing the attention of manufacturers both in Canada and the United States for some years. It is claimed for the new process, that the cost of production of alcohol can be reduced to one-third or one-quarter of the cost of production under present methods. The importance of such a process to lumber manufacturers is also great, as it would, if successful, reduce to a minimum the present extensive waste which accompanies lumbering.

Professor Farrier, of McGill University, Montreal, has been experimenting for many years on the process of making alcohol out of sawdust. He was in Chicago recently and impressed several lumbermen in that city with the merits of his discovery. Two of the largest lumbermen in Ottawa, J. R. Booth and W. C. Edwards, are favorably impressed with the discovery. Professor Farrier says that alcohol can be produced from dry sawdust at a cost of 6 cents a gallon, and that one ton of dry sawdust will produce twenty gallons.

Personal News from Montreal

Mr. H. M. Price, of Montmorency Falls, Que., was in Montreal recently.

W. W. Humphries, of Messrs. Watson & Todd, Limited, Liverpool, England, is on a visit to the company's Canadian offices at Ottawa and Montreal.

Mr. H. Bourgouin will leave about the middle of December for Paris, France. Mr. Bourgouin will join his family and spend the winter season there.

Mr. H. E. Trudeau, Ville St. Laurent, P.Q., was in Montreal this week in connection with the sale of his lumber mills and timber and pulp limits on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river.

Mr. W. T. Mason is in Buffalo this week. While in the Bison City Mr. Mason expects to close an important contract for 1910 delivery, in the interest of his firm, Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company.

Miscellaneous News from Quebec Province

Winter rates for lumber go into effect on the railroads on the 15th of November. These rates will mean in effect, an advance of two cents on the summer charges.

The failure of James J. Murphy, of Quebec, this week is noted with considerable surprise in local lumber circles, where this firm has always been well rated. Not long ago Mr. Murphy opened a lumber yard in Montreal with Mr. Hickey in charge, and a good business was conducted. The liabilities are placed at \$47,000 with the assets in the neighborhood of \$35,000. Quite a number of Montreal lumber dealers are among the creditors.

The feeling seems to prevail in Montreal that an organization of the lumber interests could be effected for the advantage of all concerned. If the Hoo-Hoo organization could be developed and extended in Montreal and in Quebec Province generally, and the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer could be brought together, and made to realize the urgency of pulling together and sticking to their respective fields, a splendid work would be consummated.

Ten canal boats laden with lumber belonging to the Robinson, Edwards Lumber Company, Burlington, Vt., left Montreal on Saturday, Nov. 6, and were rushed through in order to enter the New York State canals before they closed for the season. The American canals close on the 15th of this month, and manufacturers have been rushing forward their final shipments during the past few weeks. Boats had to reach the entrance of the canals not later than the 12th of November in order to reach their destination by this route.

The plant of the Silsby Lumber Company, at St. George, Beauce, in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Que., was recently visited by a disastrous fire which caused the destruction of the company's entire plant. Fortunately only a small portion of the lumber stocks were destroyed in the conflagration. The loss to the company is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, with insurance in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The Silsby Company is largely comprised of St. Johnsbury, Vt., capitalists.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company have made arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the delivery of lumber and other commodities at the latter's terminal points at Montreal, whereby a reduction in freight rates varying from one-half cent to one cent per 100 pounds is effected. This traffic was formerly handled and transferred to Montreal via the Canadian Northern Quebec lines and then switched to the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, making a very round-about circuit. By the present arrangements it is brought in by way of Lachute, where it is transhipped to the Canadian Pacific Railway and from there it is sent on directly to Montreal.

Personal News and Business Notes

G. A. Balfour, a former manager of the Merchants Bank, Morris, has taken a position with the Rat Portage Lumber Company as auditor.

Nathaniel Curry, of Amherst, N.S., president of Rhodes-Curry, and head of the new car merger, has been elected a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, accompanied by Gordon C. Edwards, of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, vice-president of the association, spent two days in New York recently.

David Johnson, the well known lumberman of St. Andrews, N.B., has contracted to furnish the St. Croix Paper Company with 7,000,000 feet of logs during the coming winter. Mr. Johnson and his crew have started for their scene of operations at Spedenic lake.

It is stated that Mr. E. C. Whitney, head of the St. Anthony Lumber Company, is winding up his affairs in Canada and will retire to private life in Minneapolis, Minn. The big mill at Whitney, Ont., and the limits, now chiefly pulp and hardwood, have been sold to a Michigan firm.

Mr. Andrew Haslam has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. R. J. Skinner in the offices of provincial timber inspector, assistant commissioner of lands and registrar of voters for the electoral district of the city of Vancouver. Mr. Haslam was formerly supervisor of scalers, and is familiar with the work of the timber office. Mr. A. Hamilton will be supervisor of log scalers.

The W. H. Kelly Lumber Company, of Buckingham, Que., has quite a showing of sawed lumber along the C.P.R. track at the landing. Piles aggregating probably 300,000 feet b.m. will, if the present fine weather continues, be in good shipping order very soon. It is rumored that the company have secured a large contract for the supply of timber to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

E. W. Backus, of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, and J. G. Sutherland, the company's sales manager, were recently in Winnipeg on their way to Fort Frances, Ont., to inspect the power works. Mr. Backus said that the paper mill at International Falls, Minn., would be in operation in February. It would have a daily capacity of 175 tons of ground wood pulp, 100 tons of sulphite and 200 tons of news print paper. The principal market would be in the middle States, from Detroit to Denver.

M. J. McVean, of the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, is visiting Winnipeg. Mr. McVean has come to Canada to make a study of the administration of public forest reservations, with particular reference to hydro-electric power concessions in such reservations. Mr. McVean's work in the United States forest service is largely concerned with the granting of such concessions. Mr. McVean bears letters of introduction from Philip P. Wells, acting forester for the United States Government, to Sir Daniel McMillan and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as to officials of the Dominion Government.

Obituary

R. J. Skinner, for many years timber inspector in British Columbia, died on October 20th after a long illness.

Alfred H. Hough, of Renfrew, Ont., a prominent and successful lumber merchant, died recently at the hospital at North Bay, of typhoid fever, aged 56. Mr. Hough took an active part in municipal affairs and had lately acquired extensive mining interests in northern Ontario.

James D. Finlay died at Joliette, Que., recently, aged 63 years. Mr. Finlay was superintendent of the Toronto Paper Company's mills at Cornwall for sixteen years. Other mills of which he had charge at different periods were: Albion Paper Mills, Holyoke, Mass.; Royal Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus, Que., and mills at Watervliet, Mich., and Joliette, Que.

The death of Edward Barnhill, of Fairville, N.B., occurred recently. Mr. Barnhill had followed the lumbering business all his life and was well known throughout the province. He was born in 1844 in St. John. The father of the late Mr. Barnhill established at Pleasant Point the milling business now conducted by John E. Moore. His son continued it, selling out to Mr. Moore a few years ago. The wife of the deceased was a daughter of Eben Sutton, who had mills at South Bay and Grand Bay, and who was connected with the firm of E. D. Jewett. A brother and four sisters survive. The brother is B. B. Barnhill, of Two Rivers, N.S., who is engaged in lumbering in that vicinity. The late Mr. Barnhill was a member of the Church of England and was also prominent in Masonic circles. In politics he was a Liberal. He was known as a keen man of business. One of his forms of recreation was hunting, and as a woodsman and hunter he had a reputation that was more than local. Death was due to heart disease.

South African imports of wood for seven months ending July 31st last, and for the same period in 1908, were as follows: wood unmanufactured, in the rough, 1909, £247,247; 1908, £207,187; wood planed and grooved, 1909, £55,273; 1908, £51,455; wood manufactured, 1909, £130,839; 1908, £145,662.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Case Involving the Discontinuance of a Spur Track—Woodman's Liens

Discontinuance of Spur Track Facilities—A case of unusual interest to lumbermen, has been decided in a trial court of Manitoba before Judge Metcalfe in the matter of Robinson v. Canadian Northern Railway Company. The matter at issue was a claim on the part of the plaintiffs, who are lumber and fuel dealers in Winnipeg, for \$12,000 damages against the railroad company for failing to supply the plaintiffs with reasonable and proper spur track facilities, as had been ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The case came before the Board of Commissioners originally on an application of the plaintiffs to have the company replace the siding which had formerly been there and had been taken away. The siding was originally constructed by the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company, and spur track facilities for loading and unloading had been afforded, until November, 1904, when the rails and ties of the spur track were taken away by the Canadian Northern Railway, which had taken over the road. The Board of Railway Commissioners had granted the order for the plaintiffs and directed that the siding or spur track should be constructed within four weeks of the date of the order. The defendants appealed from this order to the Supreme Court and the appeal was dismissed.

On October 27th, 1906, the plaintiffs brought the present action for damages on account of the order not having been obeyed. The railway company held that they were not liable for damages arising during the appeal which they had brought promptly and which was heard without undue delay. Judge Metcalfe, however, could not take this view of the case. He held that the plaintiffs should have their damages from the date of the breach of the statute which stipulates that reasonable and proper facilities shall be provided. He directed that judgment should be given to the plaintiffs with a reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

Death of Logging Train Engineer—An illustration of the variety of opinions that can be given by authorities upon a legal question is afforded by the case of White v. Victoria Lumber Company, recently tried on appeal in a full court of British Columbia. The case as it came originally before the jury was for the recovery of \$6,000 by the father and mother of a man who died from injuries sustained while in the employment of the defendants, for damages for his death. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. In the appeal, Chief Justice Hunter and Judges Irving and Morrison constituted the court.

Deceased was killed by leaping from his engine when taking a train of eight cars loaded with logs from the camp to the mill at Chemainus. The company claimed that negligence on the part of the deceased contributed to his death and that therefore they were not liable. It was clearly shown in the evidence that the train was properly supplied with braking equipment. Chief Justice Hunter gave his opinion that lack of caution on the part of the deceased was the decisive cause of the accident and that for that reason a new trial would be of no use to the plaintiff. He therefore ordered judgment to be entered for the defendants. Judge Irving, however, held that the verdict must stand on the ground that there was evidence to justify the jury in reaching the conclusion that the deceased was not a competent servant and that the accident was the result of his incompetency and that the company had not taken sufficient care in selecting him. The duty of taking care to select competent servants was by common law one of the duties an employer owed to his workmen. Therefore Judge Irving was of the opinion that there should be a new trial. Judge Morrison took still another view of the facts. He believed that the evidence had been fully and ably canvassed before the jury and did not think that their finding should be interfered with. Accordingly, in his opinion, he would dismiss the appeal with costs.

Woodman's Liens—The case of Heaney v. Lobley was recently tried in a full court of the Yukon Territory on appeal from the decision given by Judge McCauley in favor of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs (husband and wife) who were employed, the former to drive a team, the latter to cook, in a wood camp of the defendant, had ceased work at the defendant's camp on December 24th and proceeded to Dawson City, and had interviewed the defendant on December 25th. They claimed that until their interview with the defendant was concluded and a decision was reached that they should not continue in his employ, they were still entitled to payment by way of wages. Judge McCauley had upheld this claim. Upon appeal it was decided that the judgment for the husband, who was employed on day work should be reversed, and that the appeal against the judgment for the wife, who was employed by the month, should be dismissed.

A despatch from Winchester, Va., on Nov. 5th, said that the forest fires in that section continue to rage fiercely, and unless rain fell within the next few hours the property loss would be enormous. Thousands of acres of valuable timber land in the Great Northern Mountains had already been laid waste, and the flames were spreading in all directions.

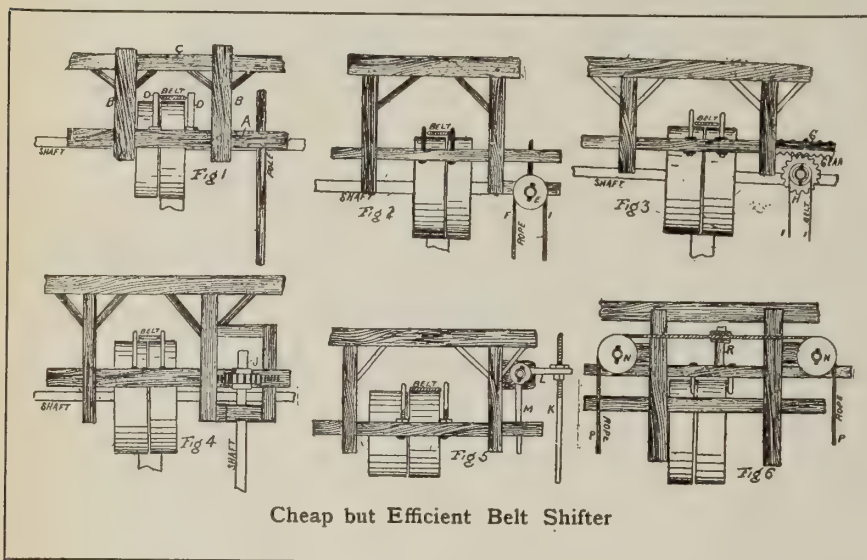
THE WOODWORKER

Homemade Belt Shifters

It is a dangerous proceeding to try to move a running belt from one wheel to another by means of a portable shifting contrivance, yet one sees this sort of thing done very often, says the "American Lumberman." One day lately a lad endeavored to shift a 4-inch belt from the tight to the loose wheel by using the handle end of an oiling stick. The stick was caught under the belt and gave the arms of the boy a severe wrench, which laid him up for several days. In another instance a pole was used to shift an engine belt, was thrown downward into the wheel pit, where it doubled up in the spokes of the turning balance wheel causing the wheel to tilt and stop, necessitating several days' labor to level its bearings. Employees are often seriously injured by shifting belts in this careless manner.

First class belt shifters are on the market and easily obtainable, and enterprising and thoughtful owners of power plants install these devices, but many operators still take chances with crude contrivances of their own invention.

The accompanying drawings are given to illustrate various methods of moving belts on wheels. Fig. 1 is a shifting device which can be readily constructed with materials usually found about a ship. The shifter is all wood, the main supporting piece being designated (C). From this drop the brackets (BB), which are pieces of common wood slotted to permit the passage of the pin carrier or shifter (A). The carrier is passed through the slots and is provided with the strong wooden pins (DD).



Sometimes these pins are of wrought iron with the lower ends threaded and a nut and washer on either side to cause the pins to grip in the carrier. Hence with the belt between the two pins it is possible to shift the belt either way by means of the pole which extends through the right end of the carrier and down to the floor where it can be held.

Instead of the pole system of shifting, the wheel method is preferred in some shops. This plan of belt shifting with a homemade device is illustrated in fig. 2. The arrangement of the carrier for the pins is similar to that in the first illustration. The supporting brackets are the same. Instead of the shifting pole, however, a wooden wheel is placed on a spindle as at (E). A belt or rope (FF) passes over the groove in this wheel. The wheel is fitted with a pin at the back and this pin slips into a hole in the wrought iron piece represented by the blackened portion just at the rear of the wheel, whereby the shifter can be moved back and forth by manipulating the belt or cord from below.

Gearing also is employed instead of the pole or rope system of shifting. This mode of shifting a belt is presented in fig. 3. If a system of this character is to be employed a strip of gearing may be obtained at a metal working shop. In this system a flat row of gears, containing about twenty cogs, is secured with rivets to the end of the moveable shifting stick as at (G). Small bolts can be passed through the holes in the flat line of gears and bolted to the woodwork, or screws may be employed. The cogs should correspond in size with the teeth in the flat piece. The gear is fitted to a bearing just below the centre of the moveable strip of metal gearing, and by turning the movable stick carrying the belt shifting pins may be shifted as desired. In order to turn the gear a small grooved wheel is keyed on the shaft with the gear and this wheel (H) is worked by the belt (II).

Again, the gearing may be arranged as illustrated in fig. 4, some preferring this mode of moving the pin stick. The stick is placed in its correct position as before, and instead of fastening the flat gear piece on the under side of the shifter, it is fastened on the front side. Then the gear which is to work the strip of gearing is keyed to an upright shaft as

at (J). The shaft is fitted in strong supported bearings at the top and at the bottom. At the lower end of the shaft is a turning wheel in which turns the shaft, imparting the necessary motion to the gear and the belt stick is shifted accordingly.

Still another means of shifting the belt in a homemade device is shown in fig. 5. This consists in having the shifter stick arranged as before and furnished with the wrought iron lever movement. This lever extends with one arm at (L) to the other arm at (M). The lever or elbow is pivoted as shown, by which it can be swung as desired. The rod (K) is secured in the extending end of the lever and from this point it reaches downward to the floor. From the floor of the room, the workmen may operate the lever by use of this rod.

Sometimes devices for shifting the belts are rigged up according to the scheme in fig. 6. This plan involves the use of the two wheels (NN), which are placed on shafts. They are grooved for the roping (PP). A centre stand piece is fixed at (R), which receives the rope in the middle, as shown, so that when the right rope is drawn the shifter can be hauled over in that direction; when the left rope is pulled, the reverse action follows.

Prevention of Fires in Woodworking Plants

The prevention of fires in woodworking plants is a live subject in England, as elsewhere. A writer in "Timber" deals with the subject from a mill owner's point of view and gives some timely advice for all who have woodworking risks to consider. The writer expresses himself as follows:

The relative positions of mill owners, fire appliance manufacturers, and the fire offices, remain very much the same as they were when the author of these notes first took in hand the consideration of the most important subject of the prevention of fires in woodworking factories some four years or so ago, and resembles pretty much the form of a triangular duel, with the fire offices holding all the best weapons.

Much has been done to explain the circumstances and rouse interested parties to a sense of responsibility and activity. But the frequent and disastrous fires in sawmills and timber-converting factories generally have placed all classes of woodworking risks on the black list in the insurance world, with the result that for premium rates, perhaps, no other industry pays so high, while in not a few instances cover is withheld altogether, even at such a figure as four guineas per cent., while it has to be a very safe looking risk indeed to be taken at a guinea and a half per cent. in the London district and a guinea in the country. Owners and managers are wont to cry aloud at this apparent extortion, utterly unmindful of the fact that these figures are arrived at as the result of long experience and careful commercial calculations. No one is more keenly alive to the seeming exorbitance of such rates or equally more ready to come forward with reductions than the fire offices, but they have themselves and their shareholders to consider, and business to them is no more use than to any other concern or company if it is not going to be profitable. Powerful as the position is of the fire offices, it is none the less assailable, and with the very weapons they themselves offer, for, provided that means are employed to lower the hazard, not only are they willing to grant rebates of a substantial nature, but they will go farther and consider risks on their merits, to the manifest advantage of the insured.

Viewing the question from a mill owners' standpoint there is, of course, always that strong and inherent objection to incurring any expenditure which does not promise an immediate return; but if the trouble is taken to delve into the matter a little, only a very little below the surface, it will at once be seen how exceedingly short sighted this reticent policy is; and, still further, it can be readily and abundantly proved that a fire appliance installation becomes just as much a wage earner as any other item in the factory. Added to that there is the supremely conscious feeling of security against the chances of a fire overtaking them, with all its disastrous effects, loss of property, loss of business, and, perchance, loss of life. Now, in this latter respect, considering the vast number of fires in the woodworking industry, loss of life has been singularly absent, so that when one does occur and a fine factory is reduced to charred ruins and a scrap heap, and the business scattered into other eager channels, the matter is left to the owner to sort out with his insurance company or make the best of his reverses of fortune. When, however, life is sacrificed, the complexion undergoes a marked change from apathy to concern on the part of governing bodies, and we understand that county and borough councils have for some time past been considering the advisability of enforcing the introduction of approved methods of fire extinguishing appliances in sawmills and timber-converting factories generally, and this is probably the very best thing that could happen for the all-round benefit of everybody.

In many parts of the continent of Europe every woodworking factory is, under compulsion, equipped with one or other of the refuse re-

moving systems, and some approved fire fighting appliances, with the result that foreign sawmills have been rendered practically immune from danger—at any rate, to any disastrous extent—while in this country, excepting the few concerns that have adopted the sprinkler, and perhaps here and there a few buckets, utilized for every other purpose than which they were designed, timber works as a whole are at the mercy of some careless person whose negligence may cause a fine factory to be reduced to a heap of ashes in a good many instances during the night.

It is not necessary to make particular mention of the various forms of fire detectors and fighting appliances, each one of them possessing claims to advantage under varying conditions amply demonstrated when subjected to tests, and these often enough of the most exacting character.

One more point may, in conclusion, be pertinently raised, and this to the fire appliance engineers. Their manufactures may be seen in mills, factories, and warehouses of all descriptions all over the world, and many are the records of the losses averted by them, but the huge field of the woodworking industry remains unexplored and practically unexploited.

It seems, therefore, to us that a general effort should be made to unite the interests of the fire offices, the sawmill owners, and the fire engineers, and combine against the common enemy and devastating element, fire.

What Causes the Ridges?

Here is another band resaw problem, writes G. W. P. in the "Woodworker." We have a band resawing machine with 60-inch wheels, running 6-inch saws. The saws usually run fine in yellow pine No. 3 lumber. The puzzle to me is, they cut some lumber as per sketch. It looks

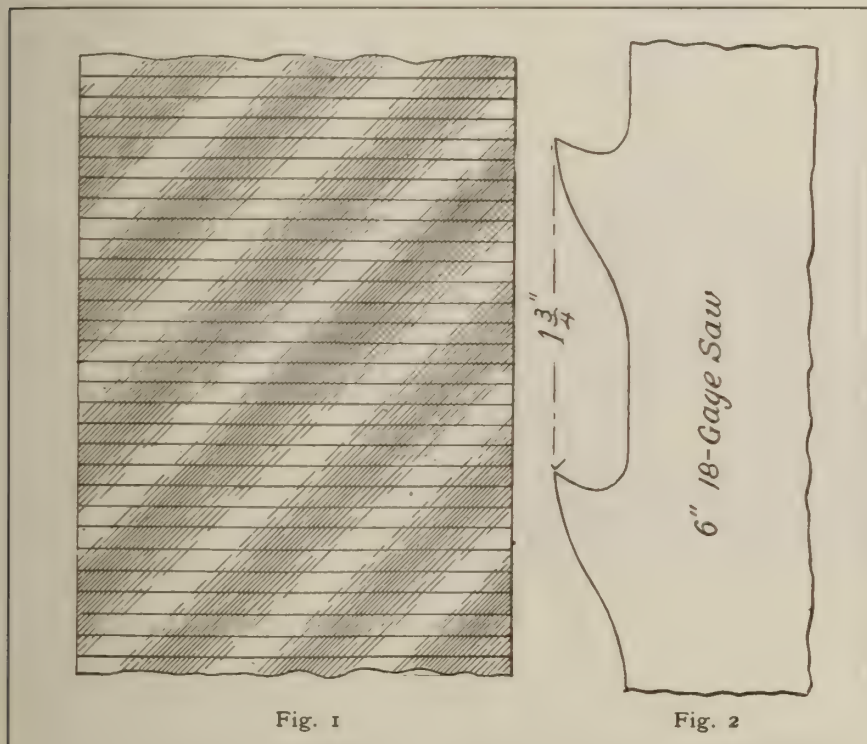


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

like washboards, only the ridges run at an angle of about 45 degrees from the saw cut. The lumber is all sawn on a band mill and is smooth and free from marks. In fig. 1 horizontal lines are saw tooth marks and diagonal lines the ridges on a 12-inch board. The saw—see fig. 2—runs smoothly and cuts straight. There is only an occasional board with these ridges, which are larger in centre of board and can hardly be seen at the edges. Now what causes the ridges?

Reducing the Waste

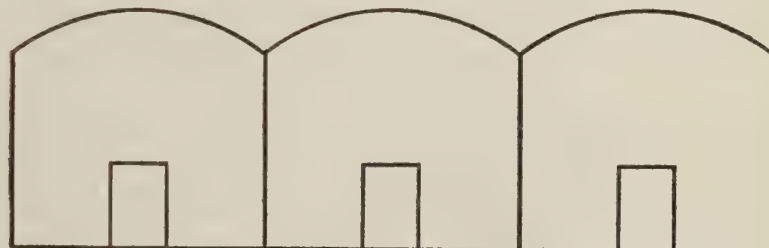
When it can be done without the extra cost being excessive, it is much better to reduce the waste incident to the manufacture of lumber than to devise ways and means for utilizing the waste, says the "Woodworker." In other words, the best way to utilize the waste is to get as much of it as possible into the products you are manufacturing from the lumber. Take, for example, a hardwood flooring plant. There is a big item of waste, running from 25 to 33 per cent., depending on whether the plant is making a variety of widths all at one time or trying to run only a few widths. When one or only a few widths in flooring are being made, of course the percentage of waste is higher because the greater the variety of widths the more opportunities there are for utilizing every inch of width in a given board. Lumber usually comes to such plants in a great variety of widths, as well as lengths, and it is in the ripping that much of the waste is made or saved. There are two chances to save. One is to have a sufficient variety of widths to utilize practically every inch in the width of the board; the other is to reduce to as small a fraction as possible the amount of allowance for jointing on the groove edge

and for making a tongue on the other. To reduce this to the lowest practical limit calls for the co-operation of the planer man and the rip sawyer, and it is generally up to the foreman in charge to see to it. Some are rather reckless in the allowance for the planer work and others cut it down so fine that only about 1-16-inch is allowed on each edge for the planer to do its jointing. In other words, the rough stock is only cut 1/8-inch wider than the net measurement of the finished piece of flooring. This is getting it down pretty fine, but it can be done with good machines and thoughtful operators, and done at practically the same speed as the more careless work, too. It is simply the difference between seeing how well it can be done and with how little waste, and of running along haphazard making plenty of allowance, thinking that 1/8-inch does not amount to anything. It is this 1/8-inch repeatedly wasted that amounts up to a whole lot in the course of a week's running, and it is worth working after as long as one can get it without having to slow down in the work so much as to make the cost more than it is worth.

The logic that applies here applies equally well to any stock, in the planing mill, furniture factory, anywhere, and it also applies to cross-cutting. In fact, it is up to the stock sawyer and the man in charge, although each may like to have plenty of elbow room to work on, but trained to careful manipulation they can effect quite a saving and the percentage of waste can be materially reduced. By careful manipulation in this way, or after this reduction is carried out as far as practical, there is not so much left to worry about in utilizing the waste, because the waste is not only smaller but is less worth while, and while a part of it may do for something, or else all of it go to the fire box, there is not much loss. There is enough difference to be had by close calculations and finer manipulations in getting out stock to easily pay the wages of a stock sawyer to do the work carefully. Try it once, and follow it up closely, even if it involves training in some new men to do the work. Wood is too valuable these days to waste in the old reckless manner, and there is really no excuse for lots of the waste that is to-day considered unavoidable in some woodworking institutions.

Concrete Steam Boxes

In building steam boxes for steaming bolts in a slack stave plant there are many methods of construction, each fitting the individual needs



Front View Plan of Concrete Steam Boxes

of the plant. Generally these boxes are made of wood, as the mill can supply the lumber from its own logs. Where these boxes are made of wood, it is necessary to rebuild them as often as once every two years. Indeed it is necessary to rebuild them oftener than that in many cases, one manufacturer stating the other day that he put in new boxes just a little over a year ago and now finds that he will have to rebuild again this year.

To avoid this constant expense and loss of time in rebuilding the steam boxes, cement has been resorted to in a few cases, with marked success. The cement steam boxes last an indefinite length of time and give equally as good results as those made of timber. The fact is, it is claimed that they give better results, because they are built tighter and hold the steam better. Thus a maximum amount of efficiency is obtained from the steam box entering the boxes.

The following description of a row of six cement steam boxes built by a slack stave and heading manufacturer in Indiana will give an idea of the construction of the cement steam box. The manufacturer stated that the six boxes could be built for about \$400 or \$500.

The general construction and form is shown by the accompanying illustration. The height is about 85 inches, the width of each box 72 inches and the depth about 64 inches. The doors are made of good lumber and fit into a small offset in the opening to the box so that they will fit snugly. Two holds made of iron and set in the cement on either side of the door opening hold a 2x4 plank which serves to hold the door in place.

There is in fact no foundation for the structure, with the exception that the walls are begun some 18 inches below the surface of the ground. The steam enters the boxes through a pipe placed in the lower part of the back wall. A rough wooden floor was built in these boxes, although this is not at all necessary.

The advantage of the cement steam box is that when it is once built it is built for all time, the constant heat and pressure of the steam having no effect on it.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

A Well Managed Lumber Camp

The internal economies and details of management of a well kept camp are matters which demand much more attention than outsiders would ever imagine. The pulpwood camp, No. 1, owned by the Dulmage Company on Pearl river, Ont., is a good example of a model camp. It is located three miles southeast by east of Pearl station on the C.P.R., and is composed of three camps. The dining camp is 26 feet wide, 38 feet long, and 13 feet 6 inches high. The kitchen is 12 x 26. Connected with this is a root-house 12 x 24, with door connecting kitchen and root-house. This root-house is supplied with everything necessary in the way of vegetables, and all in large quantities. The seating capacity of the dining room is for 75 men.

The kitchen is a credit to Mr. McBride, the cook. People who have seen this camp, wonder how this place can be kept so scrupulously clean, but Mr. McBride alone knows this. He is assisted by second Cook Mr. Cragg, and cookee, Mr. Sterling, and outside help, Mr. Morris. The sleeping apartments are of the same size as the dining hall and accommodate 68 men. There are at present 40 men in the camps. The ventilation of the sleeping camp is most worthy of note. It is provided by a ditch dug beneath the camp running out to rear of camp, and a window in the centre of the roof with six lights of glass 10 x 12. This window works on a pulley and can be opened or closed to suit the sleepers' convenience. Another window in the rear of the camp slides back and forth, with six lights of glass 10 x 12. There is a window opposite the door with six lights of glass 10 x 12. Still another window is placed over the sink, with ten lights of glass 10 x 12. Everything in the camp is brand new, and especially in the sleeping camp is the cleanliness noticed. Adjoining the camp is a large barn accommodating 12 horses.

All the men in this camp are well supplied with everything in the way of boots, clothes and tobacco. The men at present are busy preparing the camps for the winter. They have three crews of men cutting pulpwood, but will have more at a later date. They are cutting about 38 to 40 cords of wood a day just now, but will probably double this amount when the full force is at work. A doctor has been secured to attend the camp in case of sickness, but as yet he has not been in.

Extensive Logging in Michigan

Logging operations in upper Michigan will be conducted on an extensive scale this winter. In fact, there is every indication that more timber will be cut than any other season in recent years. Operations will be carried on briskly in every one of the fifteen counties of the peninsula. Much logging railway has been constructed in various portions of the region the last few months, and with the exception that there is a scarcity of labor the opening of the season finds the lumbermen better prepared for extensive work than ever. Already a large number of camps have been established, and as fast as men can be procured they are being sent to the woods.

Logging has been an important industry in upper Michigan for several decades. Naturally tremendous inroads have been made in the supply of timber, and there is very little white pine remaining. But it is a wholly mistaken idea to imagine that the region has practically been denuded of its forest growth or that it is even reaching the end of its wooded wealth. The resources still are of vast extent. A generation hence will find logging in progress in timber now standing, and by that time new forests will be available. Lumbermen and land owners are beginning to see the great value of reforestation and conservation, and forests are not being despoiled as they have been. More careful methods of logging are coming into vogue and more attention is being devoted to the cultivation of new growths of timber.

Lumbermen Scarce in Maine

The annual round-up of woodsmen to supply the lumber camps in Maine's lumber district is now under full headway. The various employment agents cannot get enough applicants to fill the large orders they have received from lumbering companies. The scarcity of men is more noticeable than in past years and at the present time a great many men are engaged in picking potatoes. The potato crop is much better than for years, and consequently a large number of men are at work in the fields getting good wages and are not anxious to be any nearer the pole than at present. Much work is being completed just at present by the railroads, many hundreds of men being employed. These men also receive good wages and would rather work for the railroad than go to the woods.

The scarcity of men has the effect of making labor more valuable and the men who go into the woods are receiving about \$2 more per month than they did last year. This advance in wages does not seem to draw them any better, however, and the agents of the companies, who

hire labor are forced to do much hard work to get enough men to fill the various crews.

Boston sends many men annually into the Maine woods. These men are not, as a rule, experienced woodsmen, and the employment agents say that a local man is worth three of the "imported variety." The Boston men do not receive as much pay as the Maine men because they cannot do as much work in that line. The class of men who do work in the lumber district is continually changing, and now there are 50 per cent. less Maine men go into the woods than was the custom in the old days. Then lumbering was about the only sort of work open to men who were out of steady employment. Swedes, Russians, Poles and province men make the general run of a camp crew now, where in the old times the woodsmen were mostly Americans and Irish.

It is understood that at least one of the big lumbering companies will not cut more than half as much as it did last year. The company is overstocked with logs and will be unable to handle as large a cut as usual. Present indications, however, point to a large cut this winter and operators are confident that conditions will be favorable to the lumbering interests.

Historic Mill Being Dismantled

A press despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says: "Wm. Rutherford has sold out the last of his mill property in the Cypress Hills. The dismantling of the mill will recall to many old timers the first mill erected in the Cypress Hills country, which involved an expenditure of about a quarter of a million dollars on the part of Louis Sands, the great Michigan lumberman, and gave rise to the notorious Rykert scandal. It will be remembered that three sections and a quarter of timber limits were bought by Sands in 1882 from Rykert, after the latter had obtained them from the government of that day. Sands' confidential agent only got as far as Winnipeg to inspect the timber, and through circumstances which are still green in the memory of many, sent in from that point a made to Sands for \$200,000. Three additional sections were brought most favorable report of the limits, resulting in a sale of them being from the C.P.R. also, but they only cost \$10,000. Sands set up a mill on the property just east of Elkwater lake, shipping the plant as far as Walsh, to which station the C.P.R. line had been constructed. The mill was worth \$25,000, was 112 feet long, and had a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber a day.

"Logging roads were cut through the brush and camps erected, of which traces still exist. Mr. W. N. Adsit's father went out to take charge in 1883, and after going over the limits thoroughly, advised that no more money be wasted on the proposition, the timber being entirely too young to repay the labor of cutting. The outfit, however, was operated at a loss for several years before being abandoned. In 1889 W. N. Adsit made an arrangement to secure the mill himself for the winter, but found that out of 100,000 feet which he cut, not 2,000 feet of the lumber attained a width of one foot. In 1892 the plant was shipped east.

"It was about 1896 that William Swibert established the present mill, on top of the mountain, which a few years later was taken over by the Rutherford Bros., and was afterwards conducted by Wm. Rutherford, whose experience, however, was quite the reverse of that of the Sands people financially. Mr. Rutherford purposes moving his family to Calgary, and engaging in the lumber business in the north."

Messrs. W. Thompson & Sons, of Thurso, Que., are operating again this season on the McGurn property. They expect to take out between 6,000 and 10,000 pieces of sawlogs, ties, etc. The logs, it is presumed, will be cut at Gillies Bros.' sawmills. Messrs. Gillies Bros. will probably do a little logging on some lots they have in Portland West. They will take out four or five thousand sawlogs. Part of the cut will be banked on Wright creek and part on Priest creek below Holland's dam, or whatever is left of that structure.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company will only operate two camps on the Lake of the Woods during the coming logging season. These have already been sent out in charge of Messrs. Blakie and McMillan respectively. The company are aiming to save their standing timber as much as possible and with this end in view have purchased large quantities of logs from other sources. In addition, they have a large quantity of logs on hand. On this account the amount of timber that will be required to be cut on their Lake of the Woods limits this winter will be greatly lessened.

The logging camps of the United States Pacific coast are looking for more men and are finding some difficulty in securing them. Logging operations this winter are expected to be large and it is feared that it will be a very difficult matter to secure an adequate number of lumberjacks

A Departure in Planing Machine Construction

The exacting requirements of modern planing mills in rapid production and high grade of finish, have necessitated the development of many new features in planing machines and the abandonment of many of the older features of construction that had previously been accepted without question.

One of the greatest troubles in obtaining perfect cutter head work was due to the great difficulty in maintaining the proper condition in the cutter head journals. Under high speed of planing machine cylinders and the increased size of belt necessary for fast feed, the wear of the journals was very rapid and soon destroyed the accuracy of any adjustment. The lubrication of long cutter head boxes was also a difficult matter. Then, too, vibrations and jars thrown into the cutter heads by the action of the belts upon the pulleys direct upon the shafts, were hard to eliminate. Frequently the lacing of the belt left a mark upon the stock each time it passed over the pulley. The difficulty of making two belts run exactly alike was also a prominent cause of dissatisfaction. When it is considered that as slight a difference as 1-100-inch in the diameter of cutter head pulleys would mean a difference of 10 to 12 feet in the amount of belt travel at the ordinary planing machine speeds, it will be seen that the slippage between the belts was a serious factor.

Belting the cutter heads upon the front or operating side of the machine was also dangerous, and especially so in the modern machine in which the operator must work about his cutter heads in the process of truing them while they are running full speed. Many serious accidents have occurred to operators through the breaking of belts at this time, or while making other adjustments that take the operator within the line of belting.

In any machine, convenience and accessibility on the operating side

plating the installation of planers will do well to look into this new type of machine.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce report contains the following enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1614. Lumber and doors.—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with the Canadian shippers of all kinds of lumber and doors. Quotations to be c.i.f. Durban.

1628. Hard maple lumber, maple log, hickory logs, maple mangle roller blocks.—One of the largest firms of timber merchants in Liverpool, England, desires to hear from Canadian shippers of the above timber.

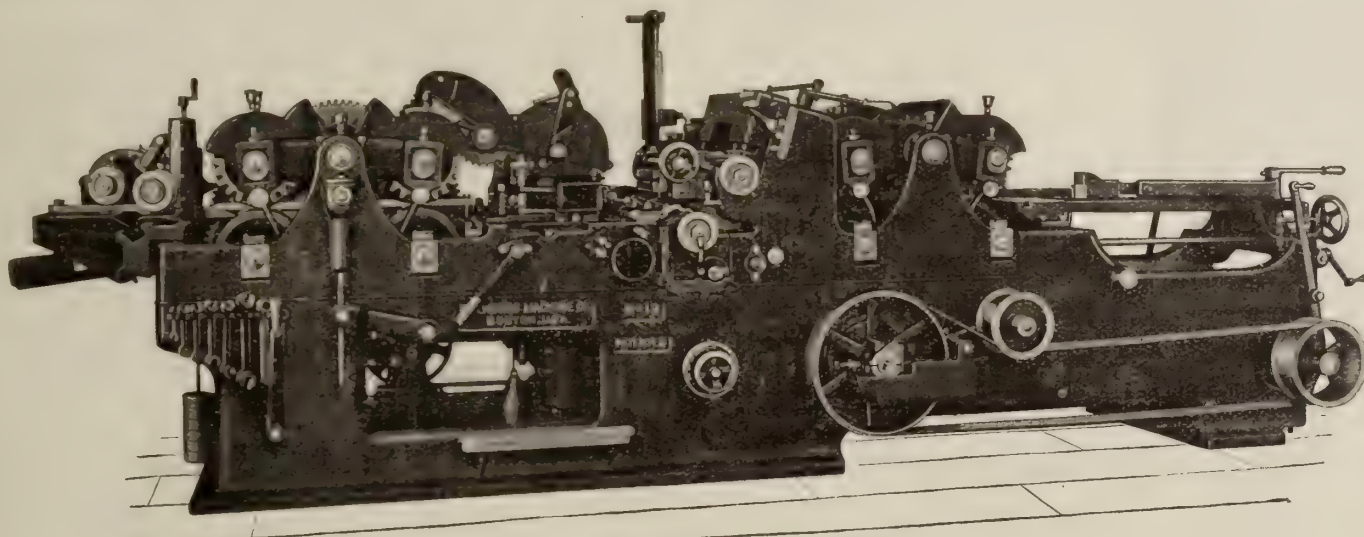
1657. Boxboard.—A London firm invite correspondence and quotations from Canadian manufacturers of boxboards who are in a position to undertake export business to South Africa.

1659. Lumber, flooring and ceiling boards, pine doors and shelving.—A South African firm of commission agents desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of lumber, flooring and ceiling boards, pine boards and shelving. Quotations to be f.o.b. Montreal and St. John.

1670. Maple flooring and flooring blocks.—A Liverpool company of timber merchants have a large demand for maple flooring and flooring blocks, and wish to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers who can supply these goods.

1679. Wild cherry wood.—A Belgian firm desires to correspond with a Canadian firm in a position to export wild cherry wood.

1682. Maple flooring blocks.—A South Wales firm wishes to pur-



The Woods New No. 19 Planer and Matcher

allowing the removal of cutter heads, taking out broken stock or defective pieces, etc., are desirable qualities. To secure these and to eliminate belting upon the cutter head direct, also to clear the front or operating side of the machine for accessibility, and to reduce belt troubles, the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, U.S.A., have developed the one side coupled drive, in which one belt only is used for each cutter head. These belts are placed on the back side of the machine, each driving a cutter head pulley supported by boxes entirely independent of the cutter head itself—connection between the two being made by a flexible coupling. This coupling, they claim, absorbs all the vibrations transmitted to the pulleys by the belting, and leaves the journals of the cutter head free from the strain of the belts or other disturbing influences. It also permits the use of short journals upon the cutter head, which are efficiently lubricated by improved oiling devices, and can be maintained in ideal running conditions with ease. Another important feature of this design is the possibility of uncoupling the head from the driving spindle without disturbing the belts, thus detaching the cutter head instantly from the driving spindle and leaving it free to be turned when setting up.

Driving a planing machine from one side is a radical departure from the construction followed for so many years. This arrangement, however, the company claim, has proven most satisfactory. There are many other new features embodied in the Woods No. 19 planer and matcher which assist in the rapid production of highly finished lumber. The machine is built in two sizes, to work 9-inch or 15-inch wide by 6-inch thick. The S. A. Woods Machine Company, of Boston, are known as the planer specialists. They have concentrated their energy in the development of wood planers, and the No. 19 is the outcome of this specialization, illustrating that a high state of efficiency may be reached through concentration rather than by spreading over a wide field. Millmen contem-

chase supplies of maple flooring blocks and would like to receive prices from Canadian exporters.

1693. Wood blocks.—A firm of manufacturers are buyers of planed blocks of white wood, which must be free from knots or other defects. Sizes 8 inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch square. Prices desired from Canadian manufacturers for shipments to Liverpool or Manchester.

1699. Timber.—A South African firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of timber, flooring and ceiling boards, and pine doors. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London and Delagoa Bay.

1704. Agency abroad.—A Bristol manufacturer's agent desires to represent Canadian exporters of wood products, including brush handles, blind rollers, Venetian blind laths, wood dowels, birch, beech and maple cut to all sizes, box shooks and furniture in the rough knocked down and delivered c.i.f. at Bristol.

Timber Imports into Australia

From unofficial records carefully collated and compiled it is stated that the gross imports of timber into Australia during the year ended June 30th, 1909, reach 114,543,000 superficial feet, or over 10,000,000 more than in 1907-8. Oregon pine was 11,200,000; kauri, 990,000; New Zealand white pine, 2,050,000; and Pacific pine (logs), 5,050,000 feet; in round figures, more than in the previous year. The consumption of all over-sea timbers recorded was 98,858,000, about 2,053,000 superficial feet more than in 1907-8 and within 4,057,000 of the record in 1906-7. Stocks in the aggregate at the end of the fiscal year were the largest recorded, but Baltic flooring, etc., figured over 4,300,000 superficial feet short of the total for last year. The great increase is in American products, being in round figures 5,000,000 Oregon, 5,100,000 white pine, and 6,000,000 superficial feet Pacific pine in excess of the imports for the previous year.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple

WANTED—80,000 FEET OF NO. 1 COMMON and better 1½ inches Hard Maple. Apply, Box 855, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Soft Elm and Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A FEW cars of the following dry lumber:—2" soft elm No. 1 common or common and better, 6/4 and 8/4 birch, No. 1 common or common and better. Address, LONDON LUMBER COMPANY, London, Ont. 24

Wanted

WILL PAY GOOD CASH PRICE FOR 1" Coffin Elm, 1½" 2" and 3" Mill Run Elm. Box 830, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 25

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 24

Wanted

DRY HEMLOCK, PINE AND SPRUCE. Will also contract for stocks cut or to be cut. Box 846, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Lath Wanted

WANTED ¾ x 1½ x 4' HEMLOCK AND White Pine lath. Describe fully and quote lowest wholesale price on car, naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y. 24

Lumber Wanted

SOFT ELM, ASH, BASSWOOD, OAK, Beech, Soft Maple, Cherry, Chestnut, Hard Maple, and Birch, 1" to 3". Can use log run, dead culls out. State what you have of each kind, when sawn and lowest price. Box 793 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this, please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Wanted: White Pine Tank Lumber

3 x 6 and 8-18, and 3 x 10-24

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO 24

FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

THREE CARS OF SHORT PINE BOX and better, 2½" and wider x 14". Six cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 20". Two cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 24". Address CHARLTON SAWMILL CO., LTD., Collingwood, Ontario. 25

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont. 24

For Sale

1 Car ¾ B Ash, C and B
1500 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 feet
5 Cars Extras M. B. Shingles
10 " Clears " " " "
3 " 2nd Clears " " " "
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 24

For Sale

40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8' long. Address, THOS. CROCKETT, Fort William, Ont. 24

For Sale at our Canada Storage Yard

65 M. FT 3 x 6 12' NO. 1 CLEAR LONG LEAF Straight Grained Yellow Pine Pole Stock, BONE DRY. Will quote a special price to move quick. AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 24

FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

Mill Frame For Sale

MILL FRAME FOR SALE, IN GOOD CONDITION, 110 x 40 ft. heavy timbers 8 x 8, 10 x 10 and 12 x 16, suitable for saw mill, planing mill or large factory. Apply to 512 Dickson St. Peterborough Ont. 22

Saws

SAWS, MORTGAGEE'S BARGAIN—5 TONS new mill, pit and cross cut saws by Osborn Sheffield. Gross invoice price £522; Net £203. Mortgaged for £140. Price £75 F.O.B. or £25 cash, £55 at 90 days.—NEW INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, 143, Cannon Street, London, England. 22

Machinery for Sale

Stationary Boilers: one each, 100, 80, 70, 60 & 40 h.p.
Locomotive Boilers: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmill Engines: 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 h.p.
Portable Engines on Wheels or Skids: 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 h.p.
Sawmills capacity from 2 to 30,000 feet per day.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. 24

Machinery for Sale

One MacGregor Gourley Co., 15" O. Y. Matcher.
One MacGregor Gourley End Matcher.
One Cowan & Co. 13" Four Sid Moulder.
One Cowan & Co. Heavy Door Clamp.
One 24" Revolving Bed Surfacers.
One combination rip and cross-cut Saw with iron frame.
These machines are all practically new and are being disposed of as the owners are going out of that line of business. Any of these machines can be seen running in our factory. Address in first instance to Box 848, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Machinery for Sale

THE MACHINERY USED IN A WATER-power mill, the business of which is wound up, consisting of one rip-saw frame; one lath mill; shingle mill (Butterfield); clipper machine, 48 inch solid tooth saw; single hand edger with 16 inch saw; saw-frame hasher and carriage; two block carriage 14 inches long; feed works; rope feed spool and rigging; bull-wheel and chain; also bolting apparatus for grist-mill, and one hasher, small, in good order. For further particulars apply to J. D. MCKINLEY Ardoch, Ont., or to MACDONNELL & FARRELL, Kingston. 22

Second Hand Engines For Sale

1—Laurie Corliss 15 x 30 with 14 ft. 6 in. fly-wheel, Corliss gear with double eccentrics, fitted for indicator and complete with lubricators and valves, etc.

1—Brown Engine 13 x 34 90 R. P. M. 70 H. P. complete with usual valves, fitting and indicator piping.

1—Brown Engine 10½ x 30 80 R. P. M. 47 H. P. 8' x 4½ fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.

1—Slide Valve Engine 10 5/16 x 24 84 R. P. M. 10' x 16" fly-wheel, complete with usual valves, fittings and indicator piping.
Apply for prices, etc.

 CANADA PAPER CO Limited,
Montreal, Toronto or Windsor Mills, P.Q. 22

Engine for Sale

55 HORSE POWER HEAVY DUTY SLIDE Valve Engine good as new \$275.00. TORONTO MACHINE WORKS, 64 John St. 22

WANTED-MACHINERY, ETC.

Flooring Machine

ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND FLOORING Machine. JOHN STIRRETT AND SONS, Hymers, Ontario. 24

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS LUMBER SALESMAN, PINE or hemlock. Would handle stock on salary or commission. References furnished. Box 853, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

WANTED—POSITION IN OFFICE OR AS shipper with British Columbia lumber or logging firm. I have had three and a half years experience in Canadian Chartered Bank and I am now office manager and shipper of large furniture manufacturing company. Will supply recommendation letters if requested. Apply to Box 839 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

WANTED-EMPLOYEES

Accountant Wanted

WANTED: A HIGH GRADE ACCOUNTANT and office man for lumber company. Prefer a man who is now employed but who wishes to better himself. Apply stating experience, and giving references to P.O. Box 916, Revelstoke, B.C. 23

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Saw Mill

SAW MILL BUSINESS FOR SALE AT Ruthelgen, Ont. For particulars Apply to P.O., Box 109, North Bay, Ont. 23

FOR SALE—SMALL HARDWOOD MILL Well equipped. On Georgian Bay. Lumber sold for several years. A Bargain. For further particulars apply Box 844, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

For Sale

IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, SAWMILL, capacity 20M, also one timber limit, 8,000 acres. Snap for quick buyer. Box 851, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

For Sale

SAWMILL, CAPACITY 20,000, AND 1,300 acres of timber in Parry Sound district. Situated on lake with navigable water to R.R. Scow, camp, etc., in connection. Apply Box 840, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

For Sale

A FACTORY WELL EQUIPPED FOR THE manufacture of Furniture and similar lines. Plenty of water and electric power at very low rates. There is a splendid bargain in this and the council will deal liberally with any responsible person or firm. Particulars on application W. H. CROSS, Gravenhurst, Ont. 23

Veneer or Package Business

FOR SALE, WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in Veneer or Package business in desirable location, where timber can be had at low cost, also comfortable dwelling included. Good reasons for selling address. Box 857 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

Planing Mill and Factory

The Thompson & King Planing Mill and Factory in the town of Parrysound. Main building 40 x 60, two storeys. Boiler, engine house and drykiln detached. Thirty-five h.p. boiler and engine, and large amount of machinery. Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if parties desire. Must be sold at once. A good bargain for some one. Apply to S. ARMSTRONG, Assignee, Parry Sound, Ont. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. 29

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C. P. R. near road station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19-20-23-24

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST; fifty miles from Toronto; 1½ miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Partnership Dissolved

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE FIRM OF Craig & Austin of the village of Kinmount, Lumbermen, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual by J. AUSTIN & SONS. 24

Investment Opportunity

INTEREST IN SECURING GOOD HOLDINGS of timber tributary to Lake Temiskaming is growing. Of course the reason is obvious—transportation facilities are good and the mines and towns of Temiskaming are growing apace, producing a market on the ground. We can show you why you will make money buying timber tributary to Haileybury and manufacturing it there. Write us. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Department, Haileybury, Board of Trade.

Valuable Timber and Pulpwood Limit

FOR SALE, WITH SAW MILL AND PULPWOOD ROSSING MACHINES in full operation. Well situated on the North Coast of the St. Lawrence River and having great facilities for shipments. For particulars apply to Box 64, VILLE ST. LAURENT, near Montreal, Que. 23

Timber Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Mershon Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 50,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,
C. A. MILLINER,
Deseronto, Ont.

British Columbia Timber Limits and Going Sawmill Concerns

To close an estate the Advertiser offers for sale

39,800 Acres of Selected Timber Lands

in the interior of British Columbia, very accessible, and reported upon by Government Cruisers to carry over

600,000,000 ft. B.M. of High Class Timber

together with two first-class sawmills, now operating, which have been erected and equipped at a cost of over \$200,000, and which have a combined capacity of over twenty million feet B.M. per annum, and are now doing a very profitable business. Also logging plant, horses, buildings, franchises, charters, steamers and all operating equipment, for the sum of \$600,000.

This price is considerably less than the present value of the standing timber alone, which in six years will undoubtedly have a stumpage value of over \$5.00 per thousand, or over \$3,000,000. Over \$100,000 profit per annum can be realized from operating under present conditions. This offers

the best operating and timber holding
investment in Western America

and will bear the most stringent investigation. Terms of payment extending over a number of years will be given to responsible parties. Only those in position to handle need apply. Write in first instance to

t.f. Box 858, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto

Timber Limit in Parry Sound

FOR SALE—A TIMBER LIMIT IN PARRY Sound District, containing about twenty-three square miles. Timbered with Pine, Birch, Hemlock, Spruce, Balsam Maple (hard) and Beech. Also well equipped saw mill with wagons, sleighs, etc. Timber can be floated down by water to R R station. For particulars enquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, c/o Huron & Erie office, St. Thomas, Ont. 22

Timber for Sale

FOR SALE, 2600 ACRES, HEAVILY TIMBERED with spruce, fir, birch, easily lumbered driving stream runs through limit, five miles from railway and shore, situated at St. Godfroi, Township of Hope, County of Bonaventure, P. Que. Price reasonable. Apply, P. NAUDEAU & SONS, Grand Cascapedia, P. Que. 24

Saw Mill Machinery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING:

Trimmers, Lath Mill and
Bolter, Gang Bolters, Edgers,
Saw Gummers, Picket Headers,
Tram Cars, Logging and
Yard Locomotives, Shaking
Grates : : : : :

and all other Saw Mill Equipment. We can make prompt shipment. Write and get our prices and circulars.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, Pa.

Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer

163 Sparks St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Phone 163
References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Apple Butter for lumber camps

I am manufacturing and have for sale a high grade of apple butter which I guarantee to give satisfaction. It has already gained a wide reputation among all users.

Telephone in connection.

Thos. Chambers,
Dunedin Ontario

For Immediate Shipment

1250 tons prime 56 lbs. relaying
rails with fastenings.

25 Steel Flat Cars 5 to 7 tons
capacity.

Full particulars on application.

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

Letterheads Printed from Steel

If you are thinking of improving your letter-head, and purchase in quantities of 5,000, I will submit a sketch that is artistic and with a business greeting arrangement. Address PENN DE BARTHE, 939 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A. 24

Gill & Fortune Wholesale and Retail Lumber

Trenton, Ont., Canada

RAILS For Tramways, Sidings, Etc. New and Second Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore

58 Front St. W., TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

New Machinery in stock for immediate sale

P. Payette's Patent Mill Dog, the only safe
Dog for winter sawing

One No. 2 Heavy Carriage, for large mills

Two Four Saw, Iron Frame Bolters

Two Three Saw, Iron Frame Bolsters

Four, Five Saw Lath Machines

One Picket and Lath Machine

One Portable Three Saw Edger

One, Medium sized, Three Saw Edger

One Double Action, Geared, Boiler Feed
Pump

One Brick Machine, for cement-sand bricks

If you are interested, write us

P. Payette & Company
Penetanguishene, Ont.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The demand for the better grades of white pine continues strong and prices are firmer. 1½-inch No. 1 cuts and better are much firmer at an advance of about \$5, the present prices at Toronto being from \$58 to \$60 for car lots, and 2-inch are also higher by about \$3 to \$5, selling at \$60 to \$65. No. 2 cuts are also feeling the benefit of the improvement in demand and are selling at \$46 to \$48 for 1½-inch, an advance of \$2 over the prices a fortnight ago. 2-inch No. 2 cuts are about \$3 higher at \$50 to \$54. The improvement has extended to No. 1, 2 and 3 cuts, which bring \$38 to \$40 for the 1½-inch variety, and \$44 to \$48 for the 2-inch, an advance of from \$2 to \$4. Common and dressing is holding well for all sizes, with a firmer tendency for 1x6 and 1x12. Box and common are also steady generally, but firmer for 1x10.

The demand for Ontario lumber in the northern States continues good with but little change. There is a scarcity at present of all thicknesses of shop lumber in Ontario and enquiries have been received during the last fortnight for shop lumber which could not be sold earlier in the season. Good sidings are exceedingly scarce. The market conditions for pine, hemlock and lath are all very promising. A few lots of hemlock are being offered at bargain prices, but the quantities are small and so do not have much effect upon the market, but they give the purchaser something to talk about and so prices are not very buoyant. Large firms, however, are not cutting prices at all. An interesting feature of the present market conditions is that Ontario producers of hemlock can get into the United States market and obtain prices as good and in some cases better than those that can be obtained locally. This shows that so far as the Americans are concerned they have advanced prices of hemlock sufficiently to allow Canadians to surmount the duty. An improved demand for hemlock is the cause of this. All the large cities in the United States, and even in Ontario, are breaking records in building returns, and much of this class of lumber is needed. A large manufacturer, speaking of the situation, says, that while hemlock is a little unsteady and some people at the present time are bearing the market, next May there will be a good deal of activity and a decided stiffening up of prices.

Many purchasers of shop lumber and intermediate grades of pine are now on the market who a few months ago were diffident and believed that there would be no scarcity. 1x4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch are getting pretty well cornered in common and dressing quality. 1x5 and 6-inch are reported to be practically out of the market. 4-inch is in fair supply. 8-inch is a little long but 10 and 12-inch are low. There is quite an advance also in Norway and it is believed that before long it will occupy the position upon the market to which it is entitled. Lath is still holding well and recent advances in prices for export have been maintained. There is a decided scarcity of labor in the Georgian Bay district. Good men are almost impossible to obtain. Wages are correspondingly high and almost anybody who applies can secure a position. Ottawa reports show that the lumber trade still continues quite brisk. Some of the large manufacturers have already closed contracts for their next season's cut of deal, and prices are reported to be considerably higher than those of last year. White pine in particular is very strong, and spruce is higher than it was a year ago. Low prices for box board are tempting a good many buyers in to the market. Pine strips and sidings, especially the better class, are very firm.

Eastern Canada

The manufacturing season is drawing to a close in New Brunswick and preparations for the winter's work in the woods are taking everyone's

attention. The indications are that the winter's cut in the woods will be about the same as last winter. The only noticeable trade feature is the continued dulness in cedar shingles for export to the United States. During the summer the demand fell off considerably and there has been no recovery since then. This is probably an aftermath of the high prices last spring. St. John manufacturers, however, are selling shingles at prices which give no cause for anxiety. Quotations just now for cedar shingles are about \$2.75 to \$2.85 on dutiable "extras" and \$2.25 to \$2.35 on dutiable "cleans," f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Spruce frames 9-inch and under at Boston are quoted at \$23 to \$23.50. A few firms who are holding for high prices are making sales at the latter figure, while others asking \$23.50 have been accepting \$23. The closing down of many of the mills has resulted in a considerable reduction in the quantity of spruce produced during the last few weeks. There is not much interest taken by buyers in the market for random. Narrow sizes are quoted down to \$20.50. Larger sizes are firm. Matched spruce boards are quoted at \$21.50 to \$22. At New York the prices for eastern spruce are steady but there is not much business offering. Arrivals have been numerous and reports from mill points indicate that stocks are ample. Manufacturers, however, are believed to be holding off for lake shipments. Shingles at Boston are quiet and prices are easy. Cedar extras have been sold at \$3.50, but most of the dealers want \$3.65 and some are holding for \$4. Lath are in good demand and firm at \$4.25 for 1½-inch. There is a good demand for 1½-inch and prices are firm at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Some dealers are asking \$3.90.

Western Canada

The price of logs in British Columbia is just enough to allow a small margin. A good run of fir logs brings from \$8 to \$9; spruce, \$9, and cedar \$8 to \$12. Merchantable lumber is selling at \$11 to \$11.50. The logs quoted average 35 per cent. No. 1 and will cut at 25 to 30 per cent. clear lumber, which should bring about \$16 per thousand. The margin, therefore, from the logs is about \$7, to pay for conversion into lumber. The demand for lumber is still good, but prices generally are below actual value. Shingle prices are unsatisfactory. They can be bought now as low as \$1.60 green. Stars are down to \$1.55 on Puget Sound, so that British Columbia shingles with a 50 cents duty are shut out of that market. Bolts now cost \$5 to \$5.20 a cord delivered at the mill, so that material costs the manufacturer about \$1 a thousand and the cost of manufacture is about 60 cents a thousand.

Some logging operators claim that logs are going into the water too fast. During September the logs scaled on the British Columbia coast totalled 56,000,000 feet.

United States

Chicago reports state that the city trade is still good but that the country trade is only fair. Northern pine at Chicago is in fair demand for the upper grades, with prices much higher than they were a few weeks ago. Inch stock is in especially good demand with prices firm and showing a tendency to advance. At Minneapolis new lists on white pine have been issued and the demand is good. All grades of 4 and 6-inch siding have been advanced \$1 a thousand. Higher grades are growing scarce and new stock is needed. At Buffalo the demand for white pine is good, though some dealers declare it is unsteady in all but the higher grades. The stocks which will be carried over into the winter are of good size. Car material is still the most sought after at Chicago and an increasing demand is appearing for timbers for railroad use. There is a good eastward movement also for fir for ships' decking. The

LATH

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

The

J. M. DIVER, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited



Bird's Eye View of Our Plant on Sarnia Bay.

Prompt Shipments and Uniform Grades

are two of the features which we started out to accomplish, and how well we have succeeded can be easily determined by placing a trial order with us.

Special bills to order in White Pine, Norway and Fir

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

demand for western pine at Chicago continues good. Southern pine is unchanged and the situation is unsatisfactory to both manufacturer and wholesaler.

Red cedar shingles at Chicago are in poor demand and prices are low, lower in fact than they have been for three years past. Clears are quoted at \$3.17 and stars at \$2.69. White cedars are moving slowly with prices unchanged. Lath are steady and firm. Buffalo is receiving large quantities of shingles and since lake shipments have become unsafe, 10 cents has been added to the price of Pacific coast shingles. The preference for 16-inch lengths of red cedars continues. Some white cedars are arriving from Canada at lower prices. Extensive stocks will probably be carried this winter and the local consumption for building purposes at Buffalo promises to be heavy.

The hardwood situation at Chicago is promising. All dealers state that October was one of the busiest months that they have had for a long time past. Many of the hardwood firms at Chicago are short on the principal staple items. Southern stocks are arriving very slowly. Plain white oak and plain red oak are in strong demand and offers of stock are more freely made, although the supply is not increasing materially. The best grades of 1sts and 2nds are bringing good prices. Quartered oak is in good demand for 1sts and 2nds and No. 1 common. The demand for basswood 1sts and 2nds is good. Birch is also in good demand and prices are firm. The same is true of maple. The maple flooring manufacturers of Chicago have plenty of orders ahead. At Minneapolis the demand for hardwoods is excellent. Oak is strong for both plain and quartered.

The cooperage situation remains practically unchanged although a few unexpected orders and inquiries have been turning up at Chicago both for tight and slack barrel stock.

Great Britain

Reports from Liverpool state that the slight improvement in trade which had appeared was being maintained, but that the volume of trade was still poor. There is really no life in business at Liverpool, transactions being restricted to the satisfaction of the buyer's most pressing wants. Spruce deals from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, however, have been well maintained in price. The few cargoes to arrive are firmly held. Stocks of spruce deals are fairly plentiful, the only noticeable scarcity being in the longer deals, especially 8 x 9 and 11-inch. There is also a scarcity in 2½ x 7-inch at several of the west coast ports. Imported boards are becoming very scarce. British importers do not seem to yet realize their situation in connection with Canadian pine goods. Prices for next year have been advanced by the Ottawa manufacturers, who are greatly strengthened by the demand from the United States, and British importers may have to pay whatever price is asked.

At London there is a fair amount of trade, comparatively speaking. The tone of the market continues to be good and prices are fairly well maintained. At Churchill & Sim's recent auction sale 4 x 16 prime Oregon unsorted could not get beyond 1s. 6d. 1st broad Quebec pine went at £31, with the shorter lengths at £30, 3rd Montreal 3x9 at £14 and £13, with 8-inch at £12 5s., and 7-inch at £12 15s. 3 x 11 3rd Quebec spruce went to £10 5s., and 10 and 11-foot 3 x 9 ditto at £9 5s., 3 x 12 2nd Quebec at £10, 3 x 7 2nd ditto £8 10s., and unsorted ditto at £8 5s. Quebec 1st birch only made 57s. 6d., and planks 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3½d. Some nice stocks of floorings were offered and produced satisfactory prices.

Timber at Manchester continues steady and it is believed that a turn for the better has taken place. The import season has not yet closed. Several spruce cargoes are still to arrive with the option of Manchester as the port of discharge. At Southampton the trade is very dull. Imports at Bristol consist almost entirely of liner parcels.

Interest in the preservation of our forest and other natural resources is rapidly increasing throughout Canada, according to Mr. James Lawler, Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, who has just returned from a two weeks' trip to the southwestern part of Ontario, where he lectured in Berlin, Sarnia, Walkerville, Chatham and London. These illustrated talks on the state of our forests and what should be done to protect them were well attended, and were held in collegiate institutes, town halls, Canadian Clubs and Board of Trade rooms. Leading citizens took part in the discussion and held that prompt measures should be taken to preserve and perpetuate our forests.

A Bellingham, Wash., report says that an important test of the export laws of British Columbia and the import duty on timber into the United States is being made by lumbermen of that city and British Columbia. As near as can be learned the evasion of the British Columbia export tax is being made by squaring the timber by sawing off slabs, which, it is held, permits the shipping from that country without payment of the export tax. In that condition it is also held that no import duty can be charged by the United States government. The experiment and the ultimate outcome is being watched with great interest by lumbermen on both sides of the line.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—Brisk Trade in English Deals

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—November witnesses a continuance of the brisk trade reported last month. Contracts have been practically closed with J. R. Booth, Hawkesbury Lumber Company, and the W. C. Edwards Company for the next season's cut of deal. All the deal in the Ottawa Valley not now disposed of to the English buyers will be picked up in the course of another week if one may judge by the anxiety to secure the stock. While always reticent about telling exactly the selling prices of deal the Ottawa manufacturers assured the "Canada Lumberman" that the product went at an important advance on last year's figures. The white pine stock was especially strong. Enquiry shows that spruce lumber is also firmer than a year ago, and that the 1910 cut will bring a considerable sum more than the cut of the past year.

The favorable situation as to box board from the purchasers' standpoint is attracting many offers, and the prospect is that very little of that stock dry enough to ship will be left by the opening of navigation next spring. The remaining week of navigation this season promises to be the most active in lumber movement for several years. The middlemen have enough confidence in the market to stock up heavily for the winter. Some of the better classes of pine strips and sidings are practically all sold and prices are exceedingly firm. Frequently the buyers have to go to dealers to be supplied. Speculators expect to make a profit on lots of box board bought at from \$16 to \$20 and one-inch shipping culls selling at from \$20 to \$25 according to width. The 6 and 8-inch sizes are pretty well off the market at this moderate price. Holders of the low grades of lumber expect to see them advance as rapidly as the upper classes before long.

Shippers are beginning to realize the loss from the suspension of sawing operations during the high water in May. The lumber sawn in that month is always dry enough for early shipping, and although the mills have nearly all made up in quantity for the loss on account of the steady supply of water for operation and driving logs that followed, the movement of dry lumber has been greatly hindered. There is every prospect for the mills being able to run until the end of November, and with a few exceptions they will take advantage of the chance.

Lumbermen attach significance to the retirement of the St. Anthony Lumber Company from the field of operations. The company closed its mill at Whitney the last of October after 14 seasons of business. Its output is estimated at nearly 40,000,000 feet this season, and it has been about that for many years. Its white pine was among the best turned out in the Ottawa valley, and with the discontinuance of the industry the lumber most in demand becomes all the scarcer. The company produced very little deal in recent years as it made more money by catering to the American demand for good sidings. English customers who knew the stock well also bought sidings from the St. Anthony Lumber Company at better prices than could be made out of the same lumber sawn into deal. The white pine on the limits is pretty well exhausted but there is an abundance of hardwood which will later be put on the market.

Lumbermen's agents are unable to supply the demand for experienced shanty men, and those who can be relied upon to stay in their places all the season after their transportation has been paid. R. Carling, head clerk of the Carney Lumber Company, of Massey, who was in the city this week, states that 75 camps in the Georgian Bay district are short of help and that 6,000 more men are needed there. The Soo Lumber Company, which ordered 100 hands from Ottawa, was able to get only 19. Their agent says that he could place 300 men a day in all the camps now looking for men. Wages are still around \$26 and \$28 per month for good men. Those who go on railways get \$8 or \$10 more, and that has reduced the number available. The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., have enough logs ahead to permit of curtailing the coming winter's cut, but this affects chiefly the jobbers of the district.

Ottawa valley lumbermen are interested in the efforts for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to alter the purpose of the Insurance Act passed in the last session of the Commons, and which will come before the Senate this session. The bulk of the lumber in the Ottawa valley is insured in mutual companies at from 20 to 35 per cent. less than would be charged by tariff companies. Under the present Dominion insurance law the reciprocal insurance is not practicable in Canada and the lumbermen are obliged to go outside the country for it. Consequently there is a lot of lumber covered by the New England mutuals, and to keep them out would impose a hardship. Some years ago the mutual insurance scheme was so popular in the Ottawa district that an effort was made to organize a mutual company. The men behind it finally formed the Ottawa Insurance Company, but there is still a desire to provide a means of mutual insurance among the lumber interests. Mr. Peter Whelen, president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and manager of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, and W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company, also vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association,

Eventually



Why not Now?

SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES :

REGINA, Medical Hall Building	-	-	-	-	-	C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building	-	-	-	-	-	F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building	-	-	-	-	-	H. A. ROSE
CALGARY, 633 15th Avenue West	-	-	-	-	-	A. CLUTTERBUCK

are strong opponents of the features of the Insurance Bill which aims at blocking the progress of mutual insurance.

The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, has been confronted with a resolution of the Hull School Commissioners withdrawing the tax exemption on the Eddy pulp and paper mills which they have enjoyed for 20 years. The Eddy plant is assessed at a million and a half. The Public School Board (Catholic) of the city would derive \$15,000 a year, which would be subject to 12 per cent. discount, leaving \$12,000 net. The plant had been exempted on account of its value to Hull as a going industrial concern. The company had agreed to pay \$1,300 a year, which was to be divided between the Catholic and Protestant boards. The latter never sanctioned the exemption scheme and kept raising its assessment claim until it demanded the whole of the \$1,300. Being left without any revenue at all from the big manufacturer the Catholic Board now declines to renew its exemption agreement, which comes up for ratification every ten years. Trustees claim they have lost \$100,000 to the Eddy Company. All the tax required by the Hull Board is \$26,000, so that the disposition of the Eddy revenue is of much concern to the city.

Mr. H. B. Shepard, president of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, has been over the limits with the Canadian manager of the company, Mr. Peter Whelen, and Mr. Minot Shepard, son of the president, who comes from Boston to study the Canadian end of the business. The company is preparing to cut a quantity of logs which will produce the usual output of lumber. The company's mill cut this season promises to be 32,000,000 feet.

The Dominion Government has awarded the contract for the new Kippewa dam to Morrow & Beattie, of Peterboro, the contract price being \$26,210. The dam is part of the Government's great scheme for the conserving of the waters of the upper Ottawa and distributing an equal amount of water all the year round, with the exception of the spring. After the completion of the dam the greater bulk of the Ottawa's water will be retained in Lakes Temiskaming and Kippewa. The contract for the Temiskaming dam was let some time ago and the builders have nearly completed the work.

New Brunswick News—Preparation for the Winter Cut

St. John, N.B., Nov. 10.—The past fortnight in lumber trade circles has been productive of a number of interesting phases although none of a startling or even remarkable nature.

The most interesting feature of the industry during this particular season of the year is afforded by the prospects and conditions governing and connected with the getting out of the winter's cut of logs. It is upon this phase of the business that the first forecast of next year's business is built and it is the only basis upon which to figure the probable output of lumber during the ensuing season. Hence its importance to all connected with the trade from the man who chops the logs to the man who retails the lumber at the lumber yard.

For each year of the decade preceding the year 1906, there was an increase each year in the cut of logs at the principal logging centres of New Brunswick. Then began the period of depression in the deal trade, from which that trade has not yet recovered. Since that time the annual cut of logs on the St. John, the Miramichi and the other principal rivers of this province has averaged perhaps two-thirds of what it amounted to previous to 1906.

The winter of 1909-10, judging from all indications, promises to be somewhat similar in this respect to the three winters which preceded it. The initial cause of this curtailment is, of course, the uncertainty which prevails in regard to the future of the spruce deal market. Curtailment of output and of supply of raw material is obviously the safest policy.

Practically all the larger manufacturers have completed arrangements for the winter's work and, speaking generally, the prices being paid for the getting out of the logs are much the same as those which figured in contracts made a year ago.

The wages of choppers, teamsters and swampers are also very similar to those paid last winter. The fall so far has been a most unfavorable one for the getting of logs. The excessive wet weather has in many sections made the roads impassable. Up till the end of the first week in November there has been no frost in the ground. The streams have been very high and the swamps and lowlands in many places have been flooded.

The manufacturing season of 1909 is drawing very near to a close. The 20th of November will mark the cessation of operations at all the inland mills with the exception of portables. At this city nearly all the mills will be closed late in the present month or early in December. There will be only two exceptions to this rule; the two plants in question being so situated that it is possible to keep them running throughout the winter and also having enough logs to provide for all or a part of the winter's operations. With these two exceptions, local mill owners will have their logs practically cleaned up when the mills cease operations later in the month. The curtailment in logging operations each year does not provide raw material for extended sawing seasons such as those of four, five and six years ago. With their logs practically cleaned up this fall, all the probabilities point to the conclusion that the mills will make a late start in the spring of 1910. They will be obliged to wait until the new logs reach the booms. The earliest of these new logs arrive about the

middle of May, but no really important quantities are on hand until a fortnight later.

A feature of the past month has been the continued monotony of the trade in cedar shingles for export to the United States. While cedar shingles lost considerable ground during the hot season, which has not since been regained, prices and prospects are by no means such as to warrant any pessimism on the part of those who have shingles to sell. The high prices of last spring brought heavy receipts and a consequent shrinking in the demand with the natural shrinkage in price. At the same time local people claim that they have no trouble getting rid of their shingles at prices which by no means indicate that the bottom has fallen entirely out of the shingle market.

An enquirer for cedar shingles would be quoted from \$2.75 to \$2.85 on dutiable "extras" and from \$2.25 to \$2.35 per thousand on dutiable "clears."

Strong Position of English Deals

The two great lumber staples of the eastern Canadian provinces—pine and spruce deals—for export to the English market, have moved along into the fall season in a strong position, with price gains reported in spruce and a promising outlook for pine, though pine prices are not quotably higher. The English market for spruce had been very disappointing since the spring of 1907, and in the interim the mills have been turning a larger proportion of their cut than usual into sizes suited to the American market. Though the new duty will be a less severe handicap upon American shipments than was the old Dingley bill, it is claimed in Canadian circles that a larger proportion of the cut will seek a market across the water should present favorable conditions in England continue. Canadian lath, shingles and clapboard will continue to find their chief market in "the States," but there is no enthusiasm for enlarging the production of the two first items, though, perhaps, the more favorable position of clapboards will encourage an enlarged production. The demand for spruce clapboards from the New England trade was never stronger than at the present time, and this, coupled with the fact that the tariff charge has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand pieces, will quite surely encourage an enlarged production. The white cedar shingles of Eastern Canada were hard hit by the new tariff, and it will require a strong American market with a high level of values to enable the shipper to overcome the handicap of the duty of 50 cents and show a profit.—Lumbermen's Review.

An English View of the Deal Market

The spruce deal market in Great Britain is thus summarized by the London Timber Trades Journal:

"There is no change to report regarding values of these goods; in fact, the market shows no sign of any fluctuation either way—that is referring especially to c.i.f. prices. With regard to the near future, it is almost impossible to forecast how prices will turn out. But to review the position would not be altogether inadvisable. From the state of the demand which we can fully believe and realize exists in the American market, we may be certain that the shipper can dispose of a considerable amount of his available cut somewhat advantageously to that market; but from what we can gather, there will be a surplus of not inconsiderable proportions for this market for shipment per liners. It is no use disguising the fact that the demand in this country has fallen off considerably, and, although stocks are by no means too heavy for a normal demand, if a large quantity were to come over by liners the demand would be easily catered for ex quay, and stocks would remain. It is all very well for the shippers to lead us to understand that prices will never come down to any extent, because every interested party knows that they cannot remain on the present basis for ever, and it only means that if the demand remains in the present unsatisfactory state, and consignments are sent over here, prices are bound to ease a little. So that it all depends on what the demand in this country is like for the next two or three months whether prices will be maintained."

Milling in Transit

Attention is directed to the advertisement of J. R. Eaton & Sons, of Orillia, who announce in this issue that they have recently improved their facilities for milling in transit by having railway sidings built to their factory. As Orillia is an important railway junction point, the firm believe that they are particularly well situated to give good service to parties wishing to have planing, matching, moulding, resawing, etc., properly done. In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker," the firm report that they are doing this work at the lowest possible price consistent with good workmanship, and they make the following point in regard to price, which is often overlooked: The lowest priced work in matching lumber does not by any means necessarily imply that it is the cheapest. Twenty-five cents per thousand is a big item on this work, but lumber run too fast through the machine or run on poor machines or on machines not kept in first class order will do far more damage to the lumber than is gained in the difference in price.

Burns

Our
Inserted Tooth Saws
are made by Experts
and are fitted only
with
Hoe Fittings



Saws

If you want a Saw
to work
winter and summer
Get a Burns

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Do not allow yourself
to put off buying one
of these haulers for
another season.

Get one this year and
haul this season's cut.

Next year lumbering
will be a trifle. Only
cost, first cost.



Our Catalog tells you
a little more than the
Cut does.

Our Demonstrator,
though, with one of
these Engines in our
Sherbrooke yards, ex-
plains everything from
the smoke stack down
to the runners.

Can you afford to al-
low this golden oppor-
tunity to slip by with-
out seeing for yourself?

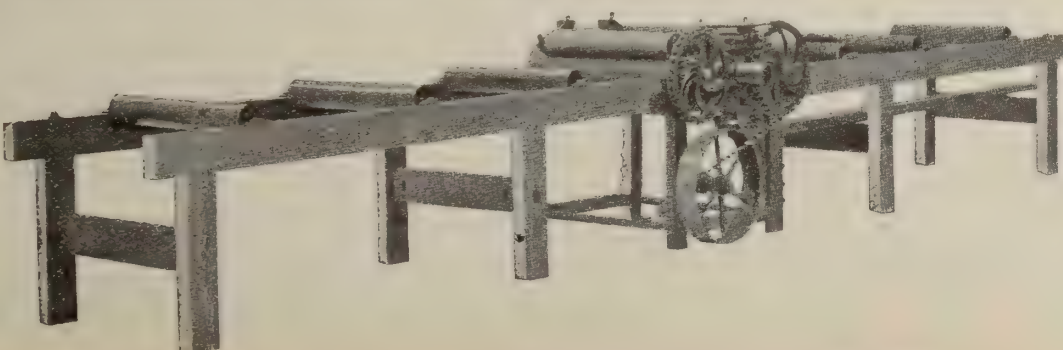
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If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.
Did it ever occur to you that our prices on Clapboard Machinery are just one-half the price of others. Capacity of each machine over 4,000 boards per day



STOP: I am the most Perfect Acting and Reliable Double Edger upon
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Eclipse Board Saw Carriages and Accessories.
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If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

How are you fixed on

Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common—all dry and good lengths and widths.

Get an order in early for quartered

White Oak

We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better

There is a lot of

Yellow Poplar

at one of our outside points—
5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common
2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2
2 cars 5/8, 18" and over
1 car 5/8, No. 1 and Better
100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

You can get a good price on this
Common and Better

Ash

2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Ask us about our Log run

Bass

We have about 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mills culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

If you are in the market for

Cherry

get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

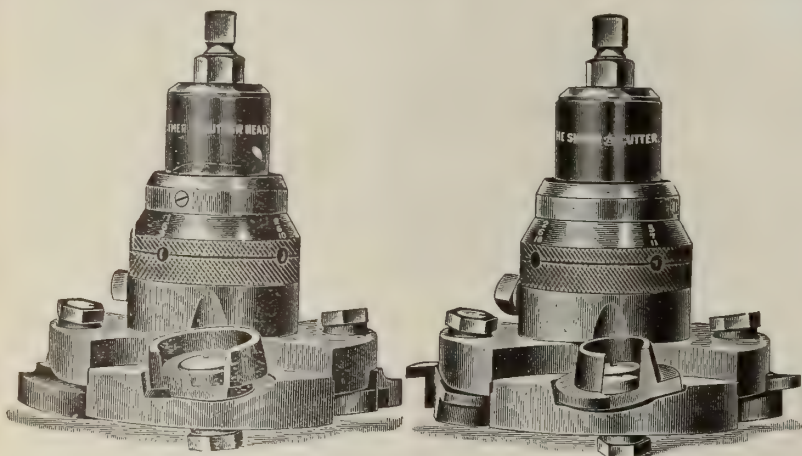
Attractive price on

Carload of Assorted Hardwood

85 to 90% Maple—balance Beech and Birch. Must be shipped quickly.

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Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.



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The making of the Cutter Heads for woodworking machinery has been our specialty for years and many mill men come to us for their best work in this line.

THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS are essential, if an increase of product over old methods is desired. They can be fitted to any make of matcher, moulder or planer, all that is necessary is to give us the measurements asked for on our card.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE QUALITY of product, the saving in time and material, the relief from the worry of "fitting and trying" are a few of results of using the Shimer Cutter Heads.

EFFICIENCY IS SYNONOMOUS WITH THESE TOOLS. They are made with precision, care and judgment by skilled tradesmen in their line. Each cutter is fixed upon its seat, pitched for clearance, and as a result it works with the freedom of a saw tooth when set, producing outlines of lumber, accurate, clean and smoothly finished.

In the filing and fitting department The Shimer Cutter Heads are so readily sharpened with an ordinary three-cornered file and the Bits are so easily set to the gauge that a uniform size of tongue and groove is maintained until the full circle (tool cutting edge) of each Bit is used up. Duplicate cutters can be had promptly at reasonable prices as we keep the measurements and records of all tools turned out.

These tools will enable any planing mill to increase its capacity and do better work at less expense. It will pay to try a set 30 days.

See That You Get the Genuine

Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Galt, Ont. Can.
Branch of Milton, Pa., U. S. A.

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Bray Lumber Company, Powassan, Ont., have advertised sawmill, etc., for sale.

Jackson Bros., Gore Bay, Ont., operators of timber and sawmill, are reported to have assigned.

Hamilton Brothers, of Glenhuron, Ont., have lost their sawmill by fire. The loss was \$3,500, with no insurance.

Capt. Shear, of Port Arthur, Ont., has been awarded a contract to supply 300,000 ties for the C.N.R. this winter.

The mill of the North River Lumber Company, at Widdifield, Ont., has been burned. The loss amounted to \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Sturgeon River Lumber Company, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are H. S. Brennen, M. J. Brennen and H. W. Watson, all of Hamilton, Ont.

C. N. Clendenning, of Welland, Ont., is building a new planing mill on Queen Street. The roof will be an oval one, supported by lattice covered with asbestos. A 40 h.p. motor will be installed.

Keenan Brothers, Owen Sound, were the successful tenderers for the Cape Croker timber for the coming season. A number of tenders were received by the Department of Indian Affairs, many of them being close.

The Siemon Company, Limited, has been incorporated to take over and operate a number of valuable manufacturing plants and timber limits. The head office of the company is in Toronto and its plants in Wiarton, Lakefield and Parry Sound.

The F. & L. Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in products of iron and wood. The incorporators are J. Fowler and M. Fowler, both of Toronto, and J. Wilson, W. B. Campbell and G. D. Leadbetter, all of Detroit, Mich.

Fire broke out on Nov. 5th in the warehouse of the Guelph Paper Company. The upper storey of the warehouse was gutted and the stock all damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at \$7,000, partially covered by insurance in the Commercial Union, Norwich and Home Insurance Companies.

Fire destroyed the shingle mill at Clyde Forks, Ont., run by Lawrence Bros., on Nov. 5. It is supposed to have started from a spark from the engine. No other damage was done except to burn a lot of shingles. The portable engine which runs the mill was not badly damaged. All the other machinery was burned.

Final negotiations are under way for the taking over of the Imperial Paper Mills plant at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., by a syndicate, and the citizens of that town are anxiously awaiting the outcome, as the plant has been idle for many months, the town suffering accordingly. The sum of \$20,000 has already been paid on the purchase price, and an additional sum of \$100,000 is to be paid when the necessary papers giving title are executed. It is said that the purchase price is in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars.

The Canadian Bond Hanger & Coupling Company, Limited, Ottawa, has been incorporated with a capital of \$45,000, to carry on the businesses of engineers, founders, machinists, millwrights, woodworkers, iron and steel workers and fitters. The incorporators are: W. C. Perkins, M. C. Edey, A. W. Fraser, G. W. Hunt and J. G. Gibson, all of Ottawa, Ont.

Eastern Provinces

J. J. Murphy, timber merchant, Quebec, Que., is reported to have assigned.

Fire recently broke out in the Williamson & Crombie lumber mills at Kingsbury, Que., and caused between \$10,000 and \$15,000 damage.

A number of Americans interested in the paper industry are inspecting the Murray Bay Lumber Company's lumber district with the object of establishing a pulp and paper mill at that point.

It is understood that Lord Northcliffe proposes to establish a line of steamers between Newfoundland and England in connection with his paper and pulp industries at Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

The Riordon Paper Mills, Limited, have purchased the Torrance property on Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, and intend using it for office purposes. It is understood that the price paid was in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

A large party of United States merchants interested in the paper business visited the Lake St. John district on Nov. 7th, and all were surprised at the enormous mills and water power development of the country. Much increased traffic is expected as a result of this trip and it is possible that more United States paper makers will visit the country.

The Eastern Canadian Lumber & Construction Company, Limited, said to be incorporated in New York by New York men, is reported to have purchased the lumber property and sawmill of Isaac Prescott in Albert County, N.B., for approximately \$1,000,000. It is said that the company will develop the hardwood lumber industry in that section and will reopen the Albert Southern Railway. The name of W. H. Malcolm, of New York, has been mentioned as one of those interested.

The report of the International Paper Company for the fiscal year ended June 30th, makes poor reading for its stockholders, the net earnings being but \$149,967.99, which is paltry in comparison with average years in the business life of the company. In explanation of the small surplus President Burbank says that the long strike which occurred in the latter part of 1908, together with unfavorable business and manufacturing conditions, is responsible for the small amount earned.

A recent despatch stated that the ship Glenlin, after loading at Rimouski, had been driven ashore there by a northerly gale. Messrs. Price Bros. & Company, to whom the ship was chartered, immediately on receipt of the news of her accident despatched the steamer Lord Strathcona to the Glenlin's assistance, and it was hoped that she would be floated before receiving serious damage. The Glenlin is a splendid iron ship of 1,847 tons register, and is loaded with lumber for South America.

Western Canada

Galvin-Walston Lumber Company, Humboldt, Sask., have registered in Alberta.

The Red Spruce Lumber Company's plant and holdings in Vancouver, B.C., are reported to have changed hands for \$200,000.

R. Conn & Son, lumber dealers, have recently opened a branch at Moore Park, Man., on the C.P.R., McGregor-Varcoe branch.

The Guggenheim interests are said to have obtained control of the Western Fuel Company, which owns 42,000 acres of coal and timber lands near Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. The deal, which was for two millions, included the mine at Nanaimo.

The steamer Empress of India, sailing for the Orient on October 28th, carried the first shipment of Canadian pulp wood sent across the Pacific from Canada. There were 160 bales, each weighing 250 pounds, from the new pulp mills at Swanson Bay to Kobe, Japan.

Creosote wood blocks, which will be used on the traffic floor of the Fraser river bridge at New Westminster, B.C., have been found to last on bridges for flooring double the time of ordinary planking. The floor is expected to last for ten or fifteen years. The cost is \$22,000.

A despatch from Arrowhead, B.C., states that the Big Bend Lumber Company, of that place, has suffered a severe loss in the burning of its mill. The building was insured, but the loss will nevertheless be considerable. It is understood that the kilns and lumber piles were not burned.

Martin Jerome, ex-M.P.P., Government fire ranger, has returned to Winnipeg after investigating the damage and seriousness of the swamp and bush fires which have been raging between Cold Springs, Man., and The Narrows. He reports a large loss of property and untold loss of timber and damage to the land.

The steamer Princess Beatrice has brought down the second shipment of wood pulp from the mills at Swanson Bay, B.C. The shipment consisted of 50 tons. The vessel brought word that the new pulp mills are working night and day and turning out an average of 25 tons of pulp per day. The present shipment is for Port Mellon.

A large basket and box plant will be established at New Westminster, B.C., on a site on the waterfront in the west end. American capital is interested and work will be commenced at once. Arrangements have already been made for the material required. It is expected that the plant will be in operation in January. The first section will cost from \$60,000 to \$75,000, but the plant will be greatly increased later.

There is a great lack of labor in the woods in the Prince Albert, Sask., district. Any man who can lend a hand will get from \$30 to \$45 a month and all found from any of the Prince Albert or Sturgeon Lake concerns. A. L. Mattes, manager of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, said recently: "I could put 1,500 men to work at once if I could get them. I am unable to get enough help and since logging operations have commenced many more men are wanted in the woods."

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Timberland Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; the Call Creek Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$150,000; Portland Wonder Mining Company, Limited, capital \$600,000, to import, buy, sell and deal, among other things, in sawlogs, timber, lumber, wood pulp, etc.; Powell River Paper Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000.

The site is being cleared for a new lumber mill at Nahmina on the Alberni canal, B.C. This point is at the mouth of the Nahmina river, eleven miles from Alberni and will be tributary to that town. The machinery to be put in will be large enough to load a big ship in a short time, having a capacity of something like 100,000 feet a day. The lumber for the workmen's houses has already been taken down from Alberni and the work will be pushed ahead so that the mill will be able to start work early in next year.

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian Mexican line, which left Victoria, B.C., on October 26th, had a full cargo of lumber and coal, made up of 16,000 railway ties loaded at Chemainus and Sidney; 1,000 tons of coal from Boat Harbor and Comox; and a quantity of box shooks. A small consignment of canned salmon and other merchandise was also taken. This is the largest cargo taken by the Canadian Mexican steamers for many months. The freight will be landed at San Blas, Manzanillo and Salina Cruz, after which the steamer will load with through freight from Europe and Montreal. The steamer took south seven passengers.

Lumber freight rates on the Pacific are firming up considerably, both the Australian and United Kingdom ranges commanding higher prices. Rates are quoted as follows: San Francisco, \$3.50; San Pedro, San Diego and other southern California ports, \$4.25; Hawaiian islands and Guaymas, \$5; Santa Rosalia, \$6; Sydney, 31s. 3d. @ 32s. 6d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 36s. 3d. @ 37s. 6d.; Port Pirie, 35s. @ 36s. 3d.; Freemantle, 40s. @ 42s. 6d.; Hong Kong, 33s.; Shanghai, Kiaochow or Weihaiwei, Port Arthur, Taku or Newchang, Kobe, Yokohama or Nagasaki, 30s.; Valparaiso, for orders (2-6 less direct), 41s. 3d. @ 42s. 6d.; Callao, 38s. 9d. @ 40s.; Cape Town, 52s. 6d.

The construction of the Canadian Northern Railway across British Columbia will give the lower coast mills and others as far east as Kamloops direct communication with a large territory east of the mountains, and over a four-tenths grade, which should allow medium freight charges. The agreement with the Government provides that construction shall be started within three months, and Mr. Mann says that with surveys advanced as they are there will be no delay, and that the road will be completed in three years. There will be docks both at Vancouver and on the Fraser river, the plans calling for a fast ferry service from a point south of the mouth of the Fraser river to Vancouver Island. The route will be via Kamloops and the Yellowhead pass to Edmonton.

A new town in British Columbia is Chase, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, a few miles from Kamloops. A few months ago a couple of shacks marked its forest site, to-day the town has at least fifty residences, well laid out streets, a first class tourist hotel, several stores, two churches, a bank, a school, two sawmills and other evidences of increasing prosperity and importance. Of the townsite over 30 acres have already been surveyed, and nearly every lot has been disposed of. The cause of all this development is to be traced to the enterprise of the Adams River Lumber Company, Limited, in locating a large and modern sawmill plant at that point. The workmen have purchased lots and built homes, the company supplying the lumber on easy terms. J. A. Magee, the company's manager, has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the new community and stands high in the esteem of all.

LUMBER

**Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles**

**V. Joint
Roofing
Sheeting**

Write for Prices

**Sash, Doors,
Blinds and
Factory Material**

W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

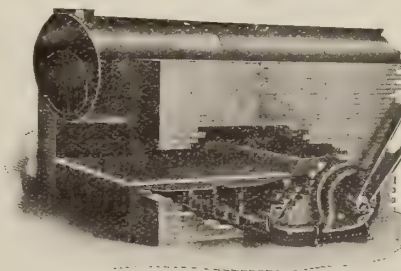
Ottawa, Ontario

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

**Makes TWO Boilers do
the Work of THREE**

SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL:

I had THREE 300 H.P. boilers in use in my saw mill, burning mostly wet fuel, and WAS NOT ABLE TO RAISE STEAM ENOUGH TO KEEP RUNNING. Since installing your hollow blast grate I have been using only TWO of the boilers, and have STEAM TO SPARE. Theo. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate not only greatly increases the efficiency of a boiler and burns wet, green or frozen sawdust, slabs, etc., readily, either separately or together, but

**IT MAKES FIRING EASY and is PRACTICALLY
INDESTRUCTIBLE**

Let us ship you an outfit ON APPROVAL. We will give you thirty days in which to test it, and will pay the freight BOTH WAYS if it proves unsatisfactory.

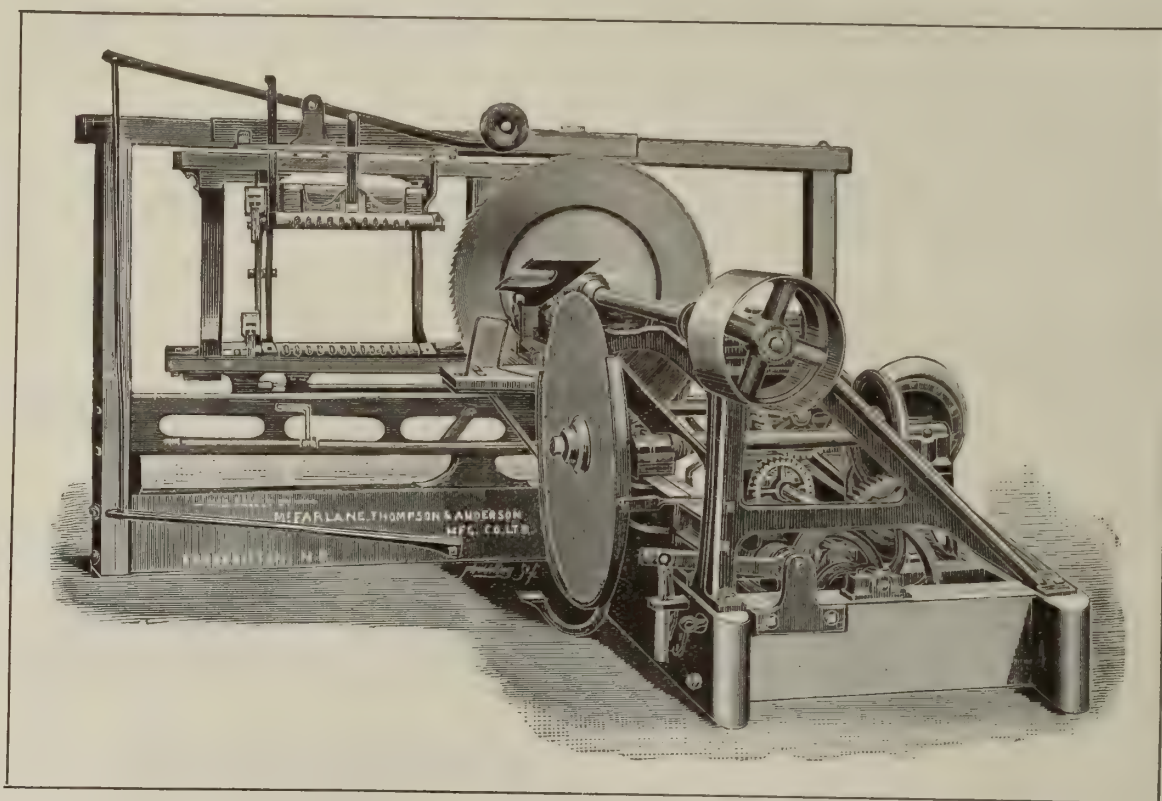
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Established 1889

Michigan

20,000 Shingles Per Day with an Original Dunbar!



A prominent manufacturer writes that with an ORIGINAL DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE he has cut and turned out as high as 21,000 shingles in one day.

Such achievements make this machine the leader in its field.

The DUNBAR produces more shingles per day than any other machine.

In the twenty-five years that this machine has been on the market it has shown a steady increase in popularity and improvements.

The DUNBAR is the only shingle machine that is equipped with **ring oilers**—the one sure cure for hot boxes.

What one leading shingle man says: "On a two million contract of bone dry cedar, the stock could **not** have been manufactured at a profit without the DUNBAR MACHINE. In the eighteen months I have used your machine my outlay for repairs has been only 25 cents for a spring."

The minimum of delays, repairs and saw-hampering if you use the ORIGINAL DUNBAR.

For quotations and particulars address

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

Fredericton, N. B.

The Quality of a Disston Saw

(The Saw you See from Sea to Sea)

begins with Disston Steel

THE Steel used in a DISSTON saw is a steel which goes through a treatment exclusively DISSTON. It is the best possible steel, to begin with. To make sure of that it is made right on the DISSTON works, and has been since 1855.

Something of its peculiar quality is seen when you hear that its tensile strength is **three times greater than that of steel used in the construction of bridges and buildings.**

Because of the steel being so strong, and because of the shop treatments it gets before emerging as a finished SAW or TOOL, a DISSTON Saw will withstand the greatest

reasonable strain. The teeth of a DISSTON Saw have the **right** temper, the correct temper to give wear and to retain a sharp edge the longest possible time.

These qualities of a DISSTON Saw have carried the brand over all the world—from sea to sea. For nearly seventy years, DISSTON Saws are the acknowledged STANDARD of the saw world.

You might be surprised to know how many styles of DISSTON saws there are—one for every use. The DISSTON "Handbook" (200 pages) describes them and something of the making of saws—interesting. Send for a postal.

THE HIGHEST AWARDS — GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDALS at A.Y.P. Exposition, Seattle, Washington, 1909

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

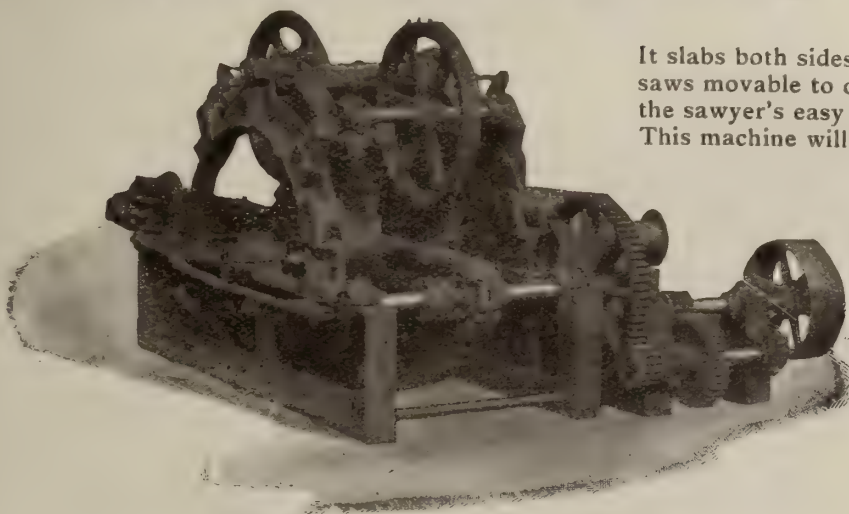
Philadelphia, U. S. A.



The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INQUIRE INTO THE MERITS OF OUR

New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

WE CAN ALSO INTEREST YOU IN

Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

Our **Triumph Turbines** are unexcelled. They will give more power than any other Water Wheel on the market.

CATALOGUES FOR THE ASKING.

Head Office and Works: **Lindsay, Ontario**

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

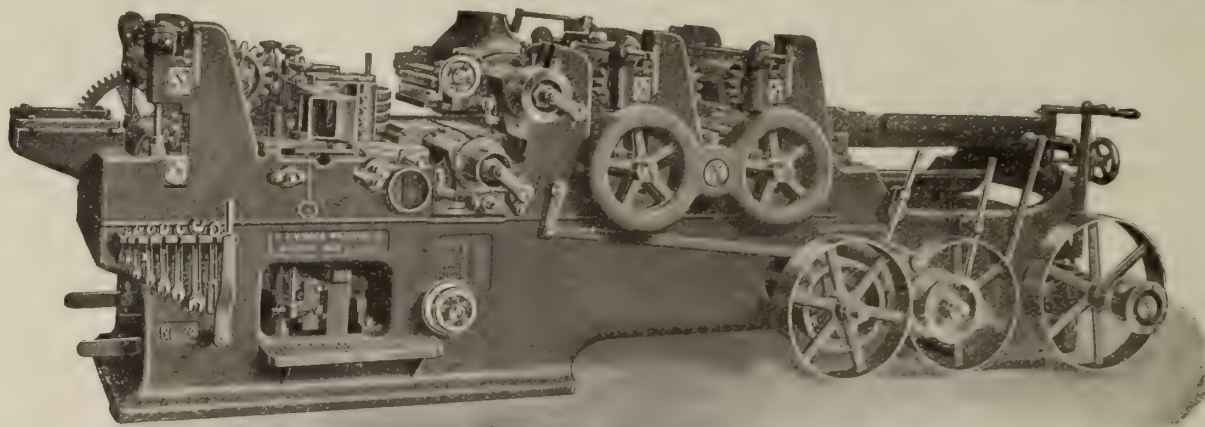
WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:

Canadian Fairbanks Company, Vancouver, B. C.

**S. A. Woods
Machine
Company**

**The
Planer
Specialists**

High quality as well as large quantity are distinguishing features of the output of Woods machines — the result of concentration upon a single idea, the perfection of the planer



The No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher has six feed rolls and works six inches thick by 9, 15, 18, 24 or 30 inches wide.

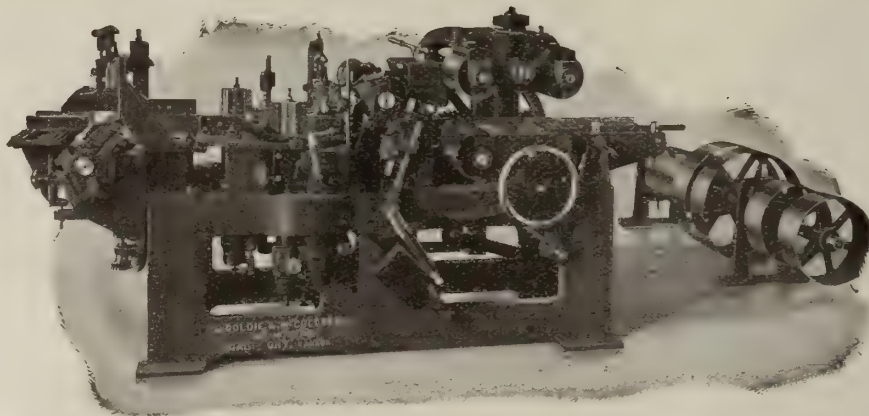
S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
Chicago New Orleans Atlanta Seattle

10-492

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited
GALT — ONTARIO — CANADA

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248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WE MAKE

Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors. Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

Operating with Horses is Expensive!



Patented in Canada and U.S.A.

Dunbar Logging Engine.

Dunbar Logging Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 feet of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses. The results to be obtained are not based on theory but have been actually obtained and in some cases the saving has been 75%.

Our descriptive circulars and photos will be gladly sent upon request. They will certainly interest every lumberman who recognizes the importance of economical log hauling.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Rotarys, Stock Gangs, Planers and all Saw Mill Machinery.

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited

Woodstock, N. B.



LOGGING TOOLS

Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

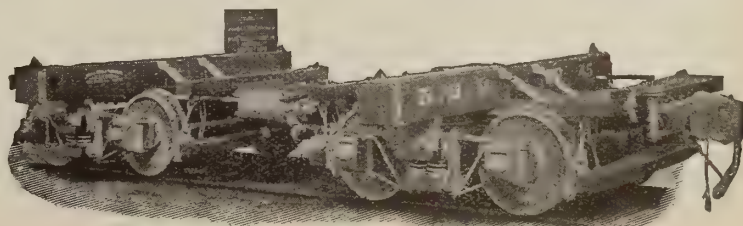
Powerful, Strong and
Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers



CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts	& better...	\$44 00 48 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1	cuts and better...	58 00 60 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and	Better...	60 00 65 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2...		46 00 48 00
2 inch No. 2 Cuts and	Better...	50 00 54 00
1 1/2 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		38 00 40 00
2 inch No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		44 00 48 00
1 in Pine Dressing	and better shorts	24 00 27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common	and dressing...	24 00 25 00
1 x 6 common and	dressing...	26 00 28 00
1 x 8 common and	dressing...	26 00 27 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g		29 00 31 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g		33 00 35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull	stocks...	18 00 20 00
2 x 10 common...		26 00 27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common		26 00 28 00
1 x 8 ox & common		23 00 24 00
1 x 10 inch box and	common...	24 00 25 00
1 x 12 box & common		27 00 28 00
1 mill run siding...		23 00 25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill	culls siding...	17 00 18 00
1 dead cull siding...		12 50 13 00
1 1/2 inch flooring		25 00 27 00
1 mill run Norway		20 00 22 00
2 inch...		22 00 24 00
Spruce mill run...		19 00 20 00
Spruce mill culls...		13 00 14 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.		14 00 15 00
2 x 4 to 8 in. 10 to 16 ft.		16 00 16 50
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.		19 00 20 00
Clear inch B.C.	cedar, kiln dried	53 00 60 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds,		
1 1/2 and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and		
2nds, 4/4		37 00
Ash, brown, No. 1. com.		27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and		
2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Birch, common and bet-		
ter, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4		
and 8/4		32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4		
and 16/4		34 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds,		
4/4		32 00
Basswood, No. 1. com-		
mon and better, 4/4		26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3,		
common		15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4,		
1sts and 2nds		40 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds,		
4/4		30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common		
and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3,		
common		15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4		
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds		
4/4		30 00
Rock Elm, No. 1 com-		
mon and better, 4/4		25 00
Rock Elm 1sts and 2nds,		
6/4 and 8/4		40 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up		42 00 46 00
1 1/2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		50 00 56 00
2 x 7 and up		52 00 57 00
3 x 7 and up		52 00 57 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8		
and up		34 00 36 00
Pine good strips:		
1 1/2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		38 00 42 00
2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		42 00 46 00
2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		44 00 47 00
Pine good shorts:		
1 x 7 and up		36 00 38 00
1 1/2 x 7 and up		38 00 40 00
1 1/2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		40 00 43 00
2 x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8		42 00 45 00
7 to 9 A Sidings		25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
sidings		33 00 35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
strips		26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
shorts		22 00 26 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet-		
ter 12 to 16		23 00 25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sid-		
ings		21 50 25 00
Pine s. c. Sidings 1 1/2		
& 2"		27 00 30 00
Pine, s. c. strips...		19 00 21 00
Pine, s. c. shorts...		17 00 19 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 4		20 00 21 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 5		21 00 22 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 6		23 00 25 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 7		22 00 24 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 8		23 00 25 00
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 9		23 00 24 00
Pine, s. c. and better		
1 x 10		26 00 28 00
Pine, box boards...		16 00 20 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...		30 00 33 00
1 x 10 No. 2		23 00 26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn		25 00 28 00

Pine O. culls...		10 00 13 00
Red Pine log run,		
mill culls out...		17 00 19 00
Spruce, 1 1/2 x 4 & up		15 00 17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks,		
7, 8, 9 and 10"		17 00 19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine		
dressing and B)		22 50 25 00
Hemlock 1"		12 00 14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8		
10, 12/16"		14 00 16 00
Tamarac...		14 00 15 00
Basswood log run,		
dead culls out...		18 00 20 00
Basswood log run		
mill culls out...		22 00 26 00
Birch...		18 00 20 00
Soft Elm, common,		
and better 1 1/2, 2"		20 00 24 00
Ash, black common		
and better 1" to 2"		25 00 28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine		
1 3/8" x 4"		3 75 4 00
No. 2 white pine		3 00 3 25
Lath, mill run		
white pine...		2 75 3 00
Spruce, mill run		2 25 2 50
Red pine mill run		2 75 3 00
No. 1 white pine		
1" x 4"		2 00 2 50
No. 2 white pine		
1"		1 75 2 00
Spruce mill run		
1"		1 75 2 00
Red Pine mill		
run 1"		1 75 2 00
Tamarac mill run		1 75 2 00
Basswood		2 00 2 25
Hemlock		1 75 2 25
32" Lath...		1 00 1 50
Pine Shingles		
xxxx, 18"		3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18"		2 75 3 50
xx, 18"		1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles:		
xxxx, 18"		4 00 4 50
Clear Butt, 18"		3 00 3 25
x, 18"		1 50 1 75

1 x 8 & 9 No. 2	20 00 22 00	Railway ties	0 42 0 50
Pine mill culls	16 00 19 00	No. 2 Railway Ties	00 20 00 25
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'		Spruce logs (pulp)	12 00 14 00
x 10	21 00 23 00		

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top	1 00 1 50
30 "	1 40 3 25
35 "	2 25 4 00
40 "	4 25 4 75
45 "	4 75 5 75
50 "	7 50 10 50
55 "	11 00 13 50
60 "	16 50

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	cts.	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal.	70 72	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	60 65	
---	-------	--

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	65 70	
30 to 35 feet.	50 55	

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25 35	
Average 16 inch		

BIRCH.

14 inch	16 00	
15 "	22 24	
16 "	27 30	
18 "	32 35	

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up	17 00 per ft.	
Oddments	15 00	
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18 00	
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SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"	50 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	55 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	62 00	
2"	64 00	

CUTS AND BETTER		
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	45 00	
8/4	57 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	47 00	
8/4	49 00	
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	42 00	
8/4	46 00	

NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	44 00	
1 1/2 in.	51 00	
1 1/2 in.	53 00	
2 in.	56 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	75 00	
4 in.	80 00	

NO. 2 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	29 00	
1 1/2"	39 00	
1 1/2"	41 00	
2"	45 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	60 00 65 00	

NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	21 00	
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	31 00	
2"	31 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	40 00 45 00	

MILL RUN.		
1" x 4"	24 00	
1" x 5"	26 00	
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00	

NO. 1 BARN.		
1 in.	31 00 42 00	
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	34 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	37 00	
4"	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.		
1 in.	29 00 33 00	
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	30 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	30 00	

NO. 3 BARN.		
1 in.	23 00 27 00	
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	24 00 28 00	

BOX.		
No. 1, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2"	20 00 27 00	
No. 1 mill culls, 1,		
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	16 00 19 00	

MILL CULLS.		
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00	
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	15 00	
No. 2	14 00 15 00	

LATH.		
No. 1, 32"	1 25	
No. 2, 48"	3 50	
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00	

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER		
12 ft. 14 and 16 ft		
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 00 21 00	
3 x 10	21 50 21 50	
3 x 12	23 00 22 00	
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 00 21 00	
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 00 22 00	
8 x 8	23 00 22 00	
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR		
DIMENSIONS. S. I. S. AND E.		
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	\$21 50	
18 to 32 ft.	24 00	
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	22 50	
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 00	
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50	
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	27 50	
2 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 00	
2 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	27 00	
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 30	
53 x 14, 4 x 14	27 50	

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16,		
up to 32		\$25 80
10 x 20		27 80
8 x 20		29 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.		
No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.		30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring		38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring		38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring		29 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring		28 00

SHIPLAP.		
Pine or Spruce		21 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.		18 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16		22 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16		20 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. I. S.		
No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch		\$27 00
" 2 "		21 00
" 3 "		18 50
" 4 "		15 50
" 5 "		11 00

SHINGLES		
XXX B. C. Cedar		\$3.80
XX B. C. Cedar		2.00
XXX Dimension		2.55

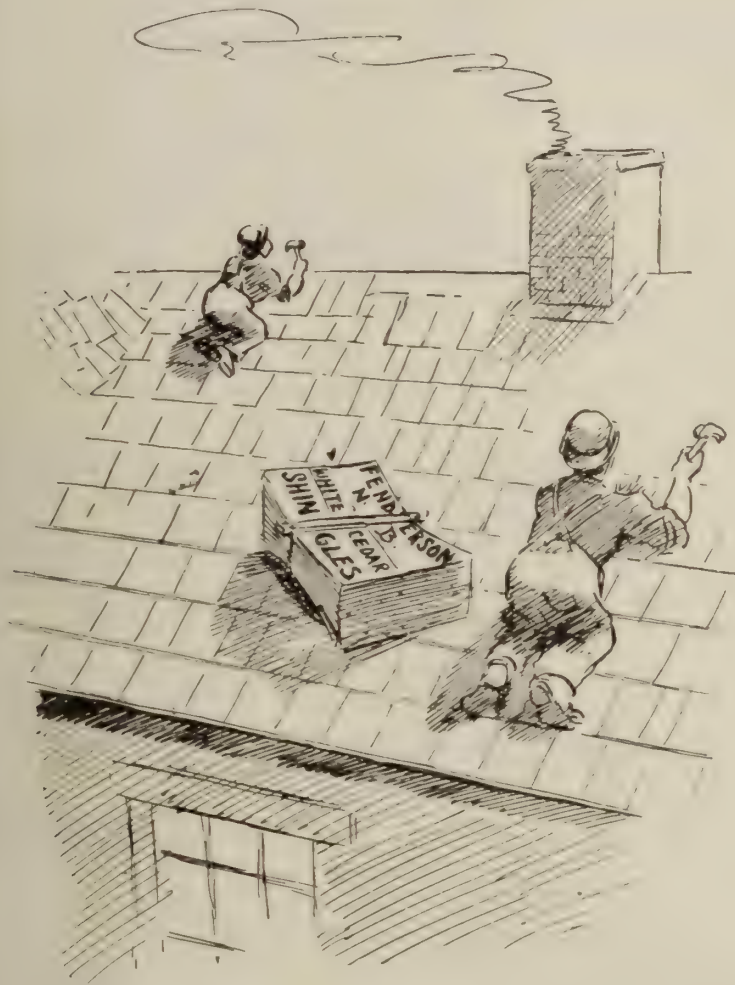
LATH.		
No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine		\$3.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir		4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.		
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WHITE PINE		
(Wholesale selling price.		

(Wholesale selling price.	
Uppers 4/4 to 8/4	\$88 00
0/4 to 12/4	95 00
Selects 4/4 to 8/4	78 00
10/4 to 12/4	90 00
Fine Common 4/4	56 00
" " 5/4	62 00
" " 6/4	62 00
" " 8/4	64 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	44 00
" " 5/4	55 00
" " 6/4	57 00
" " 8/4	60 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	33 00
" " 5/4	43 00
" " 6/4	45 00
" " 8/4	49 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	35 00
" " 6/4	35 00
" " 8/4	35 00
Dressing 5/4	46 00
" 5/4 x 10	51 00
" 5/4 x 12	52 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	58 00
" " 6/4	58 00
" " 8/4	58 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	47 00
" " 6/4	47 00
" " 8/4	47 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	46 00
" " 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	37 00
" " 1 x 10	33 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8	35 00
" " 1 x 10	29 00
Box 1 x 6 & up	24 00
" 1 x 10	24 00
" 1 x 12	26 00
" 1 x 13 & up	21 00

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



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Every time you do it, it makes the money.
We have some mighty good things in the
Shingle line just now. Are you interested?
We've got the Shingles.
You've got the orders.
And your customers have the nails.
Let's get together and do some nailing.
Our N.B. White Cedars can't be beaten.
"Quality is the Best Policy."
That's our motto and we stick to it.

New Brunswick White Cedar SHINGLES

No. 2 Quebec Dressed Spruce

The Silk Finish Kind

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

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Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
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OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

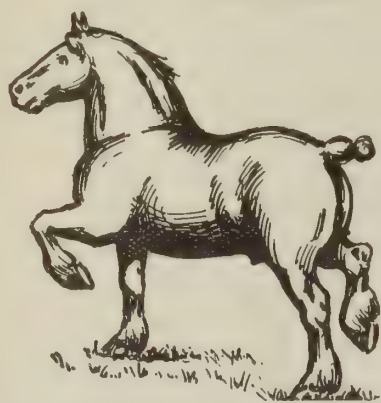
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

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Manufacturer of Logging Tools

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Keele Street - Toronto, Ontario



Lumber Horses and Work Horses

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A trial order solicited
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References: Dominion Bank, Toronto
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Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
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My Socks are sold Direct only through Travellers of My Own



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SAWMILL CHAINS

are interchangeable with other riveted chains of corresponding styles
and sizes. These chains are made of the highest quality malleable
iron; all links are uniform and true to pitch.

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LUMBER, REFUSE, SAWDUST, SLABS, ETC.

Write for Catalogs, Series "T".

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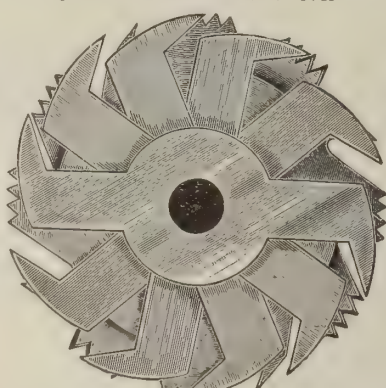
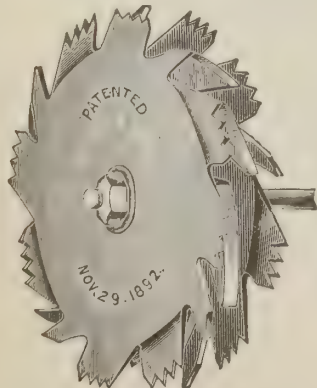
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HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain.
This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No
screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders
and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in
competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
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SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes

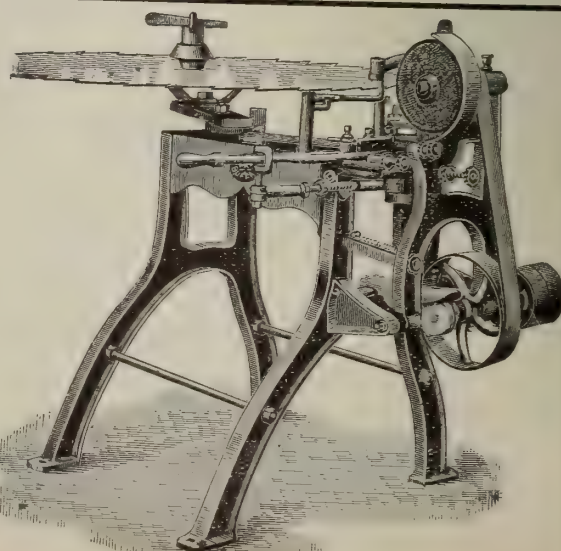
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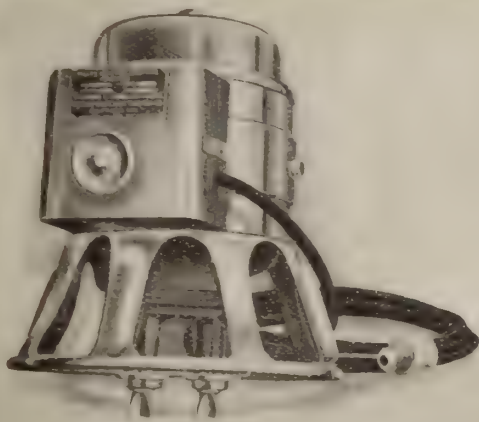
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Guaranteed the best wheel
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Saw Filers
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"The Kelley Router"

Electrically-driven and operated
on the bench by hand

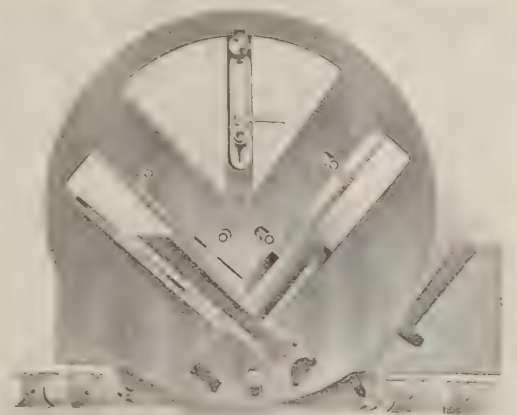
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Its accurate work and Time Saving
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Our Banner and Princess brands
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They can be used for every pur-
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We manufacture under favorable
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purity and cleanliness. Our products
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Write for full particulars about
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St. George, Ontario



We Stand Behind Every Garment Sold!



Mackinaw Pants
Long and Short, 35 oz.

The fact that "Carss brand"
is the only strictly waterproof
Mackinaw sold is well-known
to the lumber trade.

We stand behind every gar-
ment to which we affix our
brand, and guarantee its genu-
ineness. You are sure of honest
value for your honest money.

"Carss Mackinaw" is the
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are judged. Then why experi-
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you can have the standard
itself for the asking.

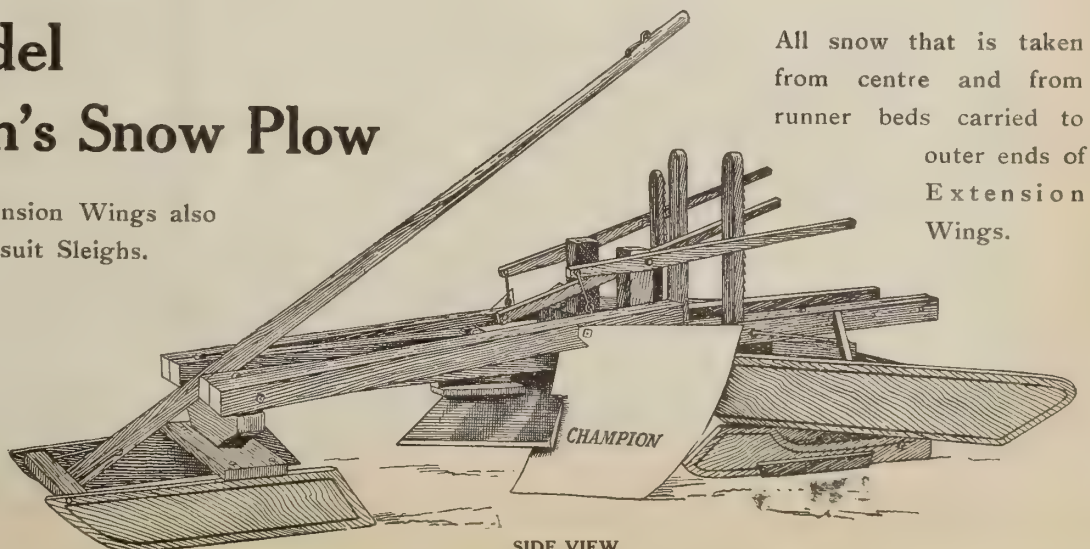
The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.
Orillia, Ont.

1909 Model Improved Lumberman's Snow Plow

Seat for driver not shown in cut. Extension Wings also
width of Plow made to any width to suit Sleighs.

The Steel Mould Boards also V Plow
for centre are raised and lowered
with levers as shown by cut.

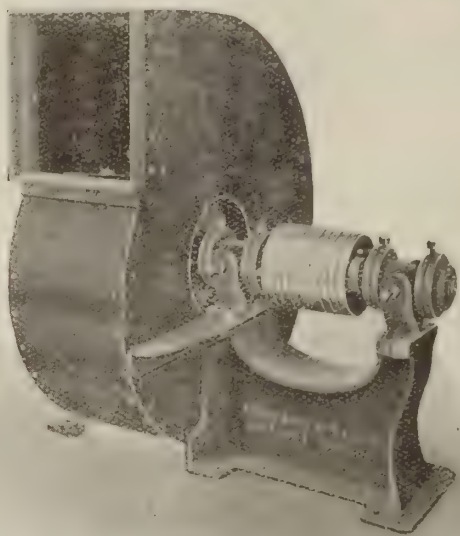
Phelps Machine Co.
Eastman, Que.



SIDE VIEW.

All snow that is taken
from centre and from
runner beds carried to
outer ends of
Extension
Wings.

Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario

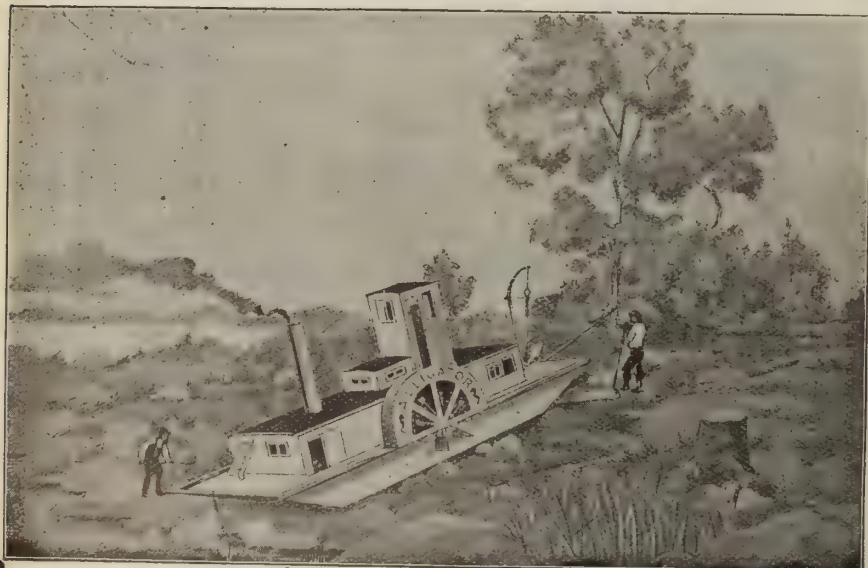
Don't you think it is a good plan for Canadians to help one another? If we want to buy anything in your line, we do not peddle our orders all over the Continent, but find out Canadian Firms that can supply us with the right kind of goods, and we always give them the preference. We make

Fans, Blowers, Heaters, Shaving Exhaust Systems, Dry Kilns, all kinds of Lumber Trucks . . .

in fact everything required for drying and handling lumber and we have filled some of the largest and best contracts in the Dominion of Canada. We should be glad to have an opportunity of figuring on your wants and can assure you prompt attention, reasonable prices and good goods. We shall appreciate your inquiries.

Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.

HESPELER, ONTARIO



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

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SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom. It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.

Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.

This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

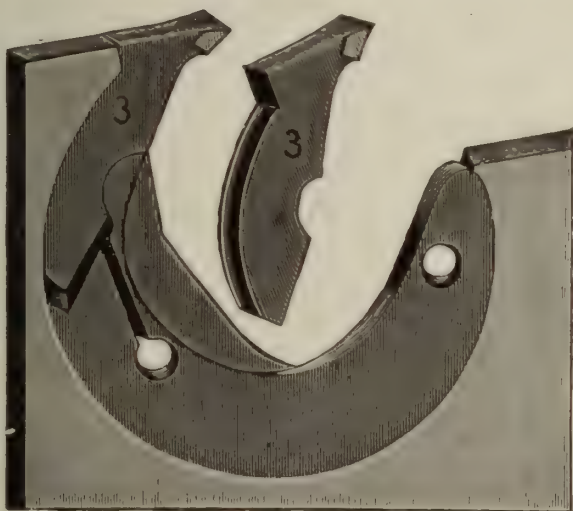
C-103

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

— St. Catharines, Ont. —

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

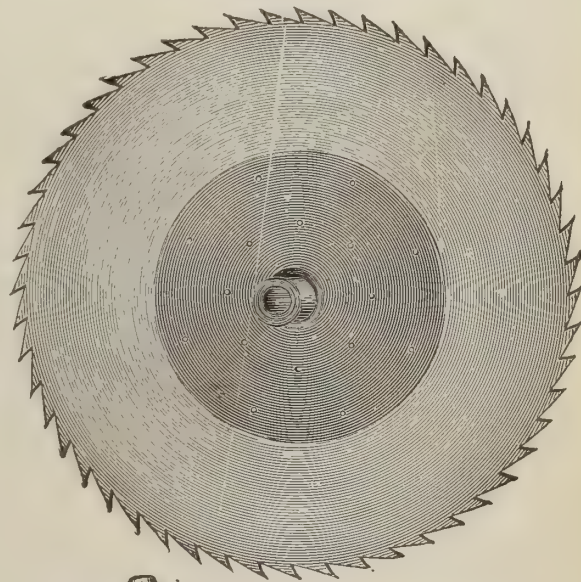
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

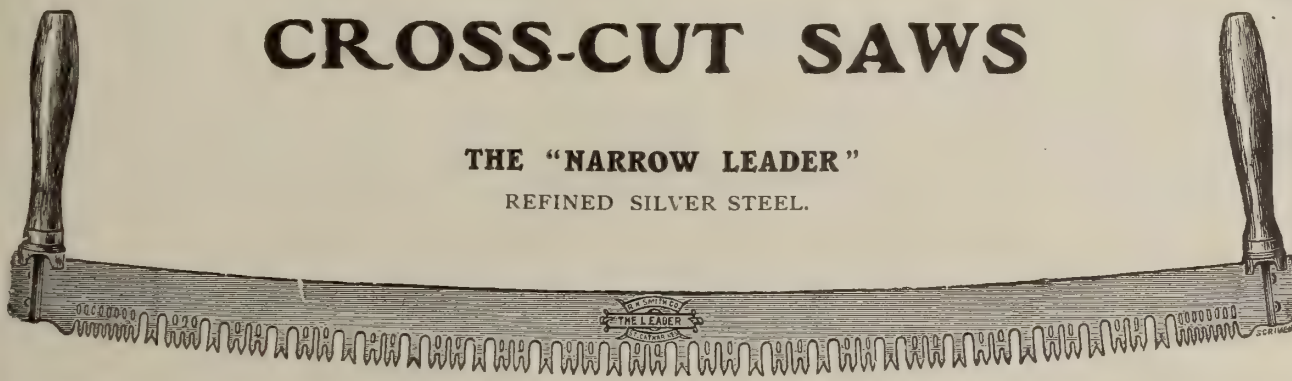
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

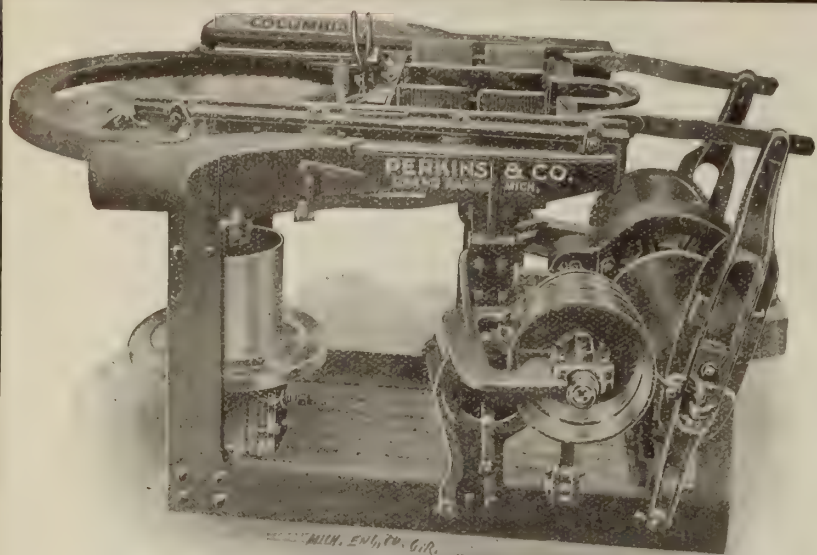
REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.



Here is the Most Reliable Shingle Machine Made

and the most profitable one too. Reliable because the

COLUMBIA

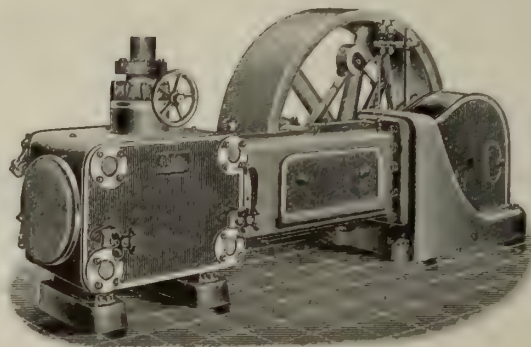
is always ready to run in any kind of wood. Profitable because it will turn out more and better shingles, in less time, from the same stock, than any other shingle machine made.

At the "come on" sign from you we'll send you all the "convincement" necessary to demonstrate the Columbia's superiority.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Winnipeg, Man.,
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Robb Power Plants



Engines

Corliss
Slide Valve
Horizontal
Vertical

Boilers

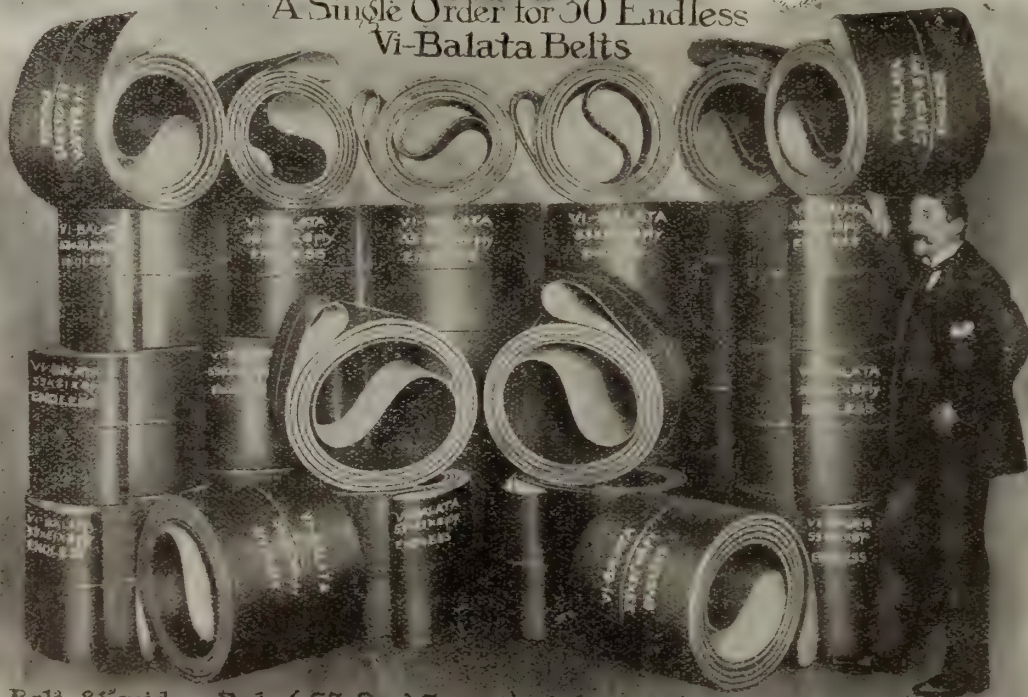
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Water Tube
Internally Fired
Portable

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

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Traders Bank Building, Toronto, William McKay, Manager
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A Single Order for 30 Endless
Vi-Balata Belts



Each Belt 21" wide x 8 ply (53 feet Long) for Driving Motors -
Supplied in January 1908 to one of the largest Mines in South Africa by
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The General Supply Co.
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Winnipeg, Man.

FLECK BROS., LIMITED, 443 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

219-221 Bank St.
Ottawa, Ont.

Steam Actuated

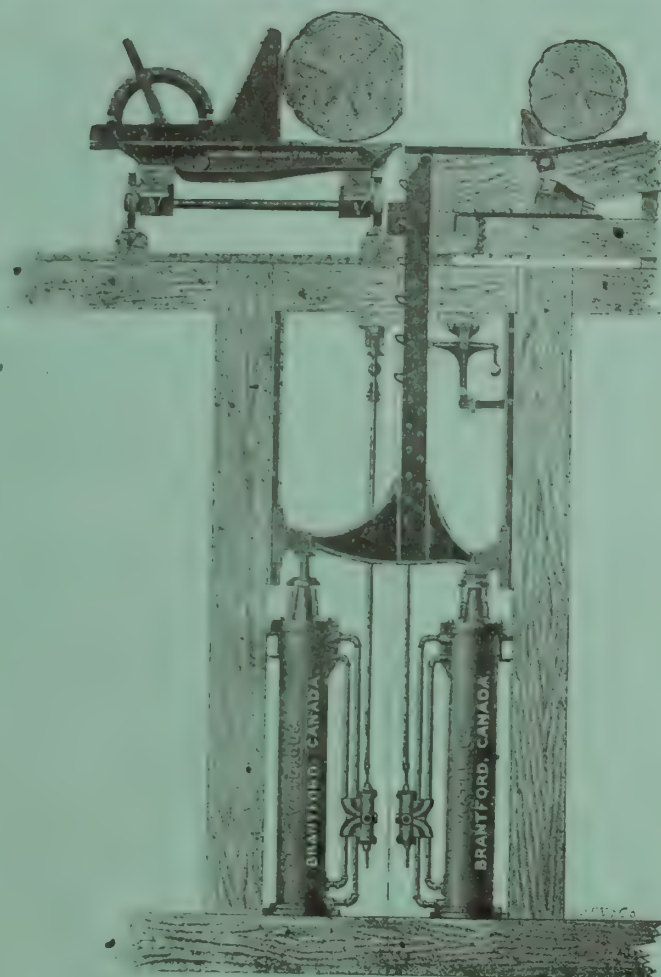
Single and Double

Log Deck Machinery

Our Stationary Niggers are built single and double cylinder, in sizes to fill the requirements of any mill.

The Cylinders are provided with steam ports instead of outside pipes, thereby avoiding leaky joints and loss of steam. They are made 8 in. and 10 in. in diameter, cast especially strong where necessary.

Valve Gearing and Valves of a newer and stronger design. Steam is admitted through a check valve, which regulates the exhaust to provide a steam cushion to the piston at both ends of the cylinder. This eliminates any danger of the cylinder heads being forced out by the piston. The valves operate easily and quickly by one lever only. Valve travel is short and the same distance in each cylinder.



Guide Rods of forged steel shafting, same diameter as piston rods, are carried with one end attached to the upper cylinder head to make the machine more rigid and self contained.

Cross Heads, extra heavy, bored to fit piston rods and guide bars, and provided with patent improved oiling arrangement.

Nigger Bars of cast and wrought steel, wider and stronger than the old style bars, fitted with forged steel teeth, hinged to drop back out of the way as the bar recedes.

New Spring Cushion Floor Plate, extra heavy, constructed to take up shock of the bar on the spring cushioned end pieces. All Cylinders and Valves are **thoroughly tested** before shipment.

NOTE: The accompanying cut has been used merely to show the general arrangement of our Stationary Nigger, as the cuts for our new Nigger, described above, are still at the Engravers.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of

Niggers	Log Turners
Kicker	Cant Flippers
Log Stops	Board Lifters
Log Loaders	

Write Us for any Information desired

Catalogues and Prices sent on request

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BRANCH:
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Winnipeg, Man.

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WE BELIEVE

BY LUMBERMEN

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DO YOU THINK YOUR INSURANCE RATES TOO HIGH?

We have a plan that will reduce your rates and invite you to correspond with us, we will be glad to explain.

ASK FOR OUR ADDITIONAL LINE PROPOSITION.

Would you not feel safer with from \$1,000 to \$10,000 additional protection? Suppose you have a fire to-night, would your present insurance put you on a sound business basis again? Write us to-day, now that you have read this advertisement before you forget.

Lumber Underwriters

FIRE INSURANCE

66 Boadway, NEW YORK, N.Y.

REDUCED RATES

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Each door we manufacture is made from kiln and air dried stock, carefully machined and finished and represents the best value on the market.

We stock in a variety of woods and designs, ensuring prompt and satisfactory service. :: ::

Newel Posts - Staved Columns

In our Staved Colonial Columns a "V" Locked Joint is employed, giving a larger gluing surface and preventing all possibility of shrinkage or checking :: :: :: ::

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THAT'S
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H. WALTERS & SON, HULL, CANADA

VANCOUVER BRANCH: Corner Powell and McLean Streets.

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AXES, ALL KINDS AXE HANDLES, MACHINE KNIVES, ALL KINDS LUMBERING & LOGGING TOOLS
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Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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are rapid cutters made by

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

Port Hope, Ont.

We Cannot Compel You to Come in---But

your decision after full investigation
will be correct and satisfactory to us.

The

Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of Boston, Mass.

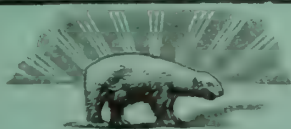
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ARCTIC METAL

It is Reliable

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We Guarantee every pound of ARCTIC METAL
Try it

Tallman Brass & Metal Co.
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Every Belt Guaranteed.

Made endless to order in Two
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Sleeping Bags.

Woods Building, OTTAWA, CAN.

J. J. TURNER & SONS

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The Largest Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in
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**LUMBERMEN'S, CONTRACTORS' and
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Bags, Straw Ticks, Sleeping Bags, Toboggans, Snowshoes,
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Window Tent for Consumptives.

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"THE GREAT BELT"

BEATS ALL RIVALS EVERY TIME

STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY
RELIABILITY
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TEST IT
TRY IT
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL
NEVER USE ANY OTHER
FOR WET or DRY WORK.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENT

J. S. YOUNG, 14 Hospital Street. MONTREAL.

WATERPROOF LEATHER BELTING FOR THE
WET PLACES IN THE SAWMILL

"AMPHIBIA"

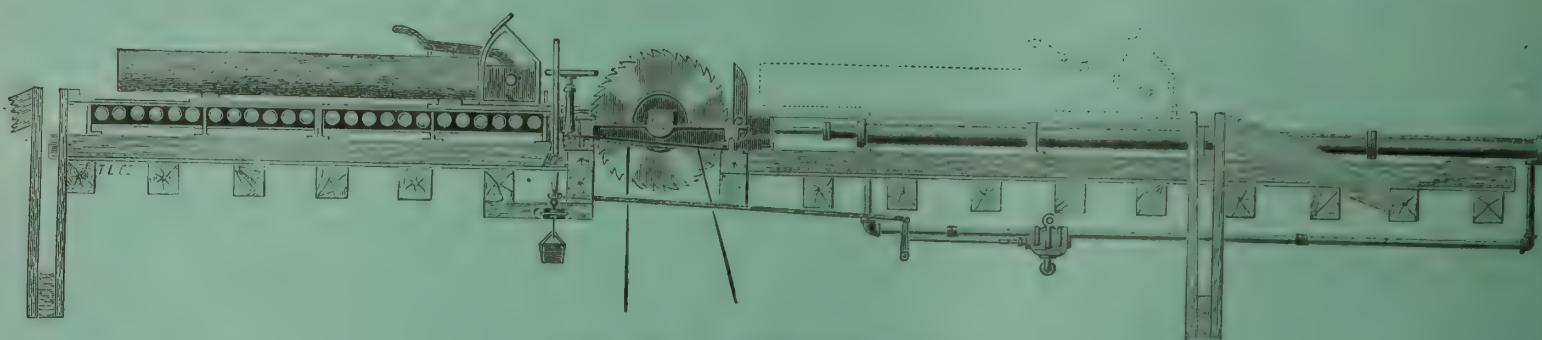
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Our No. 1 Twin Circular

Slabs both sides of the log at once

It is the very best machine now made for slabbing for a stock gang or a machine such as our "Kendall" Patent Circular Gang. It can be driven by a steam feed as shown or with a rope feed, and it is also made with a continuous chain feed.

Extremely simple and economical to operate.

It will add greatly to the capacity of a mill where such a machine can be used—and the repair bills are practically nothing at all.

Built in two sizes to slab logs of any length into cants from 24 in. to 6 in. and from 16 in. to 4 in.

We can send you a lot of interesting information if you would like to have it.

If you want any machinery for your mill this winter, don't forget that we build it. You will be interested in our prices.

B. C. Agents: A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Vancouver, B. C.

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO. LIMITED
PETERBORO ONTARIO.

RED and WHITE PINE



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“Quality” is our Watchword

The finest Pine Timber in Northern Ontario and Mills equipped in the most modern way possible enable our highly skilled workmen to perform their respective tasks to the best advantage. Every board is properly sawn, edged and trimmed. Try us when in the market for

Rough or Dressed Norway and White Pine Lumber
Railroad and Structural Timbers
Flooring, Ceiling, Moulding, Siding, Cross Arms, etc.

With a daily capacity of 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, besides box boards, pickets, etc., we are in a position to fill orders of any size without delay.

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RAIL OR WATER SHIPMENTS.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

**Band and Gang Sawn White Pine, Norway
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The quality of our lumber is unsurpassed. We have a complete stock on hand at Point Edward, Ont., and can make prompt shipments. Write us for prices.

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Our Hardwood Flooring is a Great Seller

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FRAMES	CRATINGS
MOULDINGS	TIES, LATH
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Lindsay, Ontario

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Mills at SPRAGGE, ONT.

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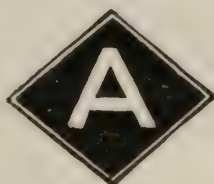
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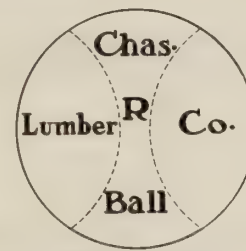
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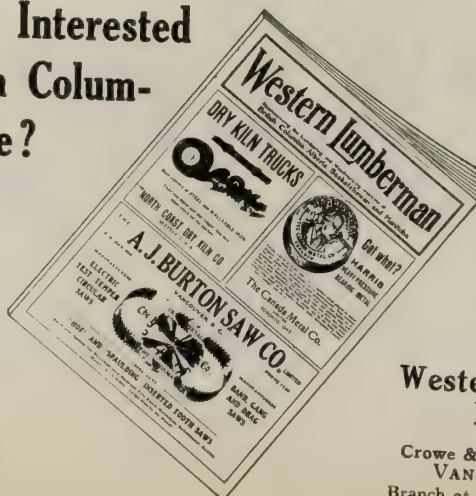
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St. John, N.B.

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180 St. James Street
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**Are You Interested
in British Colum-
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The immensity
of the Lumber
Industry will
within a few
years make
this Province
the most im-
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whole Dominion.



There is un-
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market for Mill
Equipment of
all kinds. Let
us demon-
strate our Ad-
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please others,
we can please
you.

**Western
Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

**WESTERN
LUMBER**

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SHINGLE

CO

VANCOUVER

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**PACIFIC
COAST
LUMBER
AND
SHINGLES**

WHOLESALE

**SEND US
YOUR
INQUIRIES**

**RAIL OR WATER
SHIPMENTS**

The
Yale-Columbia Lumber Co.

Limited

Head Office: Nelson, B. C.

Mills at Nakusp, Westly, Cascade and Nelson, B. C.

We use American Lumberman Telecode.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**All Kinds Rough and Dressed Lumber,
Mouldings, Lath, Etc.**

DEALERS IN

**Cedar and Fir Piles, Telephone and Telegraph
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Pine Lumber Co.

Telegraph Office: **Pine, Ont.** C. P. R. Station: **BAHNSEN**
WINDY LAKE

MANUFACTURERS OF
Red and White Pine
LUMBER and LATHS
Car Flooring, in Required Lengths

Our Red Pine, put up Box and Better, is nice stock. Take a Sample Car, and we are assured of further patronage.

The Mill Culls, though a little narrow, are otherwise "Choice," being culled for little red streak and little waste. They are splendid for Box Manufacture, and the Dead Culls too, with little waste, can be used for same purpose.

Try us, we will endeavor to satisfy you. We have our whole season's Cut to dispose of.

CLEAN PURE

BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands of condensed milk, and our two brands of powdered milk are

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LUMBER CAMPS

They can be used for every purpose with as much satisfaction as fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable conditions and guarantee absolute purity and cleanliness. Our products are the best that skill and science can produce.

Write for full particulars about our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfactory prices.

John Malcolm & Son
St. George, Ontario



**We Stand Behind
Every Garment Sold!**



Mackinaw Pants
Long and Short, 35 oz.

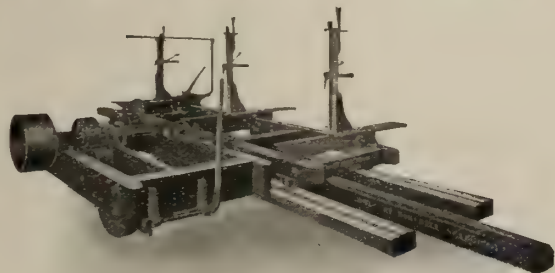
The fact that "Carss brand" is the only strictly waterproof Mackinaw sold is well-known to the lumber trade.

We stand behind every garment to which we affix our brand, and guarantee its genuineness. You are sure of honest value for your honest money.

"Carss Mackinaw" is the standard by which all others are judged. Then why experiment with other brands when you can have the standard itself for the asking.

The Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.
Orillia, Ont.

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Limited



MANUFACTURERS OF

Light Portable Mills

Edgers and Trimmers

Light Portable Engines

Shingle and Lath Machines

Heavy Engines and Mills

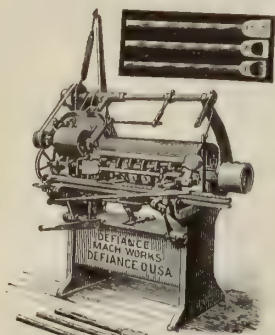
Our saw mills will do just as accurate and perfect work as any mills made. There are no kinks or twists in the lumber sawed by our mills, and it sells at good prices.

Write for catalogue and quotations

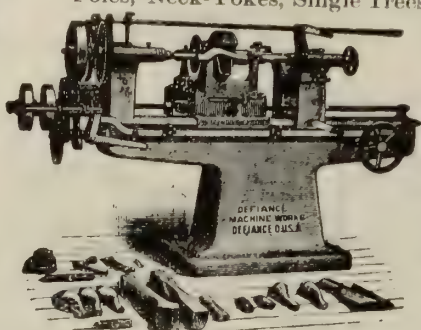
Head Office and Works

SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

"DEFIANCE" HIGH-GRADE WOODWORKING MACHINERY



'D' Shovel Handle Lathe



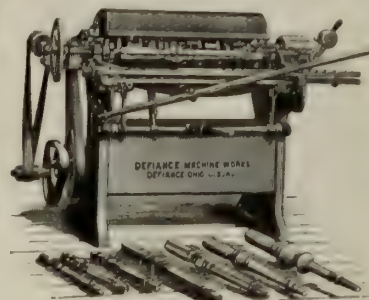
No. 6 Automatic Copying Lathe

FOR MAKING
Automobile Wheels and Bodies, Hubs, Spokes, Wheels, Wagons, Carriages, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Neck-Yokes, Single Trees, Barrel Hoops, Handles of all kinds, Insulator Pins, Spools, Bobbins, Table Legs, Balusters, Oval Wood Dishes and for General Wood work.

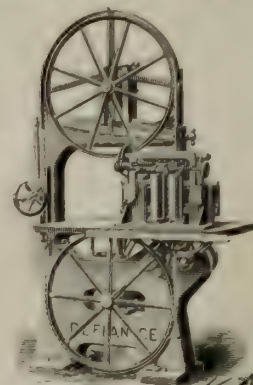
Invented and built by
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio

Write us for prices



32 inch Patent Variety Lathe

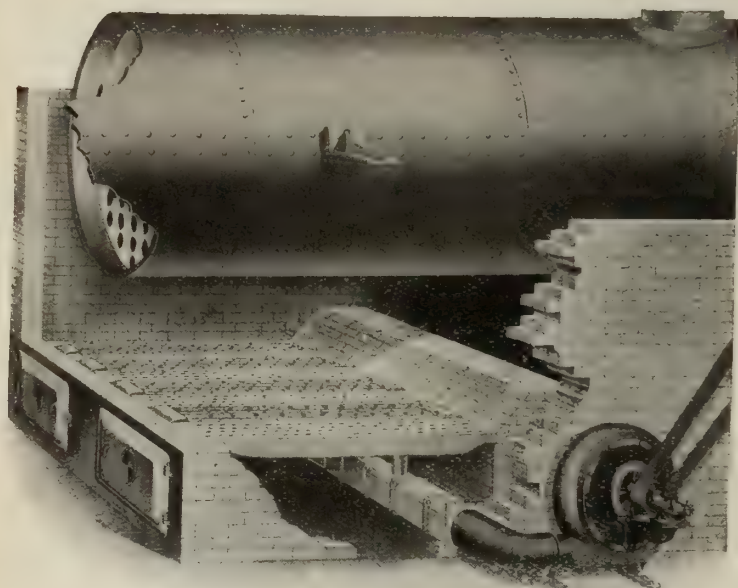


No. 9-36 inch Band Re-Saw

Send for Catalogue

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited Orillia, Ontario

Manufacturers of **Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery**



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal.

The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one:—

Berriedale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

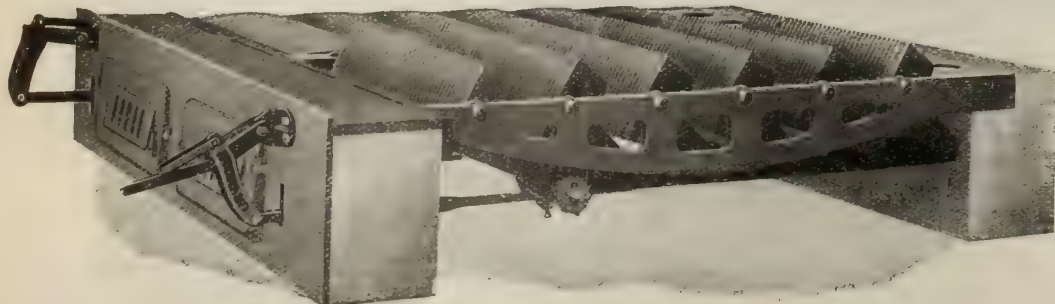
Full Particulars on Application

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario

Represented in the Province of Quebec by

Williams & Wilson, Montreal

New Model Diamond Shaking and Dumping Grate Bar



We handle Boiler Flues, both new and welded; at lowest prices.

The demand for the Diamond Grate has increased by 50 per cent. during the last 2 months and is giving splendid satisfaction to all our customers. Burning all grades of fuel with the very best results. All live Mill Managers and Engineers would do well to consult us when requiring new Bars. **These Grate Bars are warranted not to be an infringement on any prior patents. We stand behind our customers and guarantee them in the unmolested use of our own invention.**

We make a specialty of Boiler Setting and repairs to Boilers, employing none but expert workmen.

A post card or personal enquiry will bring a prompt reply.

DIAMOND GRATE BAR COMPANY

Branch Office: 119 St. James Chambers, TORONTO.

Telephone Main 1342.

Head Office and Factory: BERLIN, ONT.

The Lidgerwood Patent



Hauling Loaded Sleds over a Ridge

SLEIGH HOIST

A machine designed to hoist or lower sleighs loaded with logs, pulpwood, bark or other forest products, in mountain logging.

It handles steadily and under perfect control the largest sleigh loads, on any hill, **no matter how steep**, and up to 3,500 ft. in distance.

Saves horses when used with them. Maiming and killing of horses on steep hills is eliminated; saves the horses from the hardest work, that of taking the empty sleighs up the hills.

Does what horses cannot do. The hardest uphill haul costs no more than hauling on the level with horses. Enables bringing timber over heights of land, thus frequently saving long hauls; the improving of small streams; or the absolute loss of stumpage.

It pulls itself about in the woods; uses wood for fuel; and is simple to operate

We now have a representative in Canada, who will examine your conditions and tell you what can be done, free of charge of any nature.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.

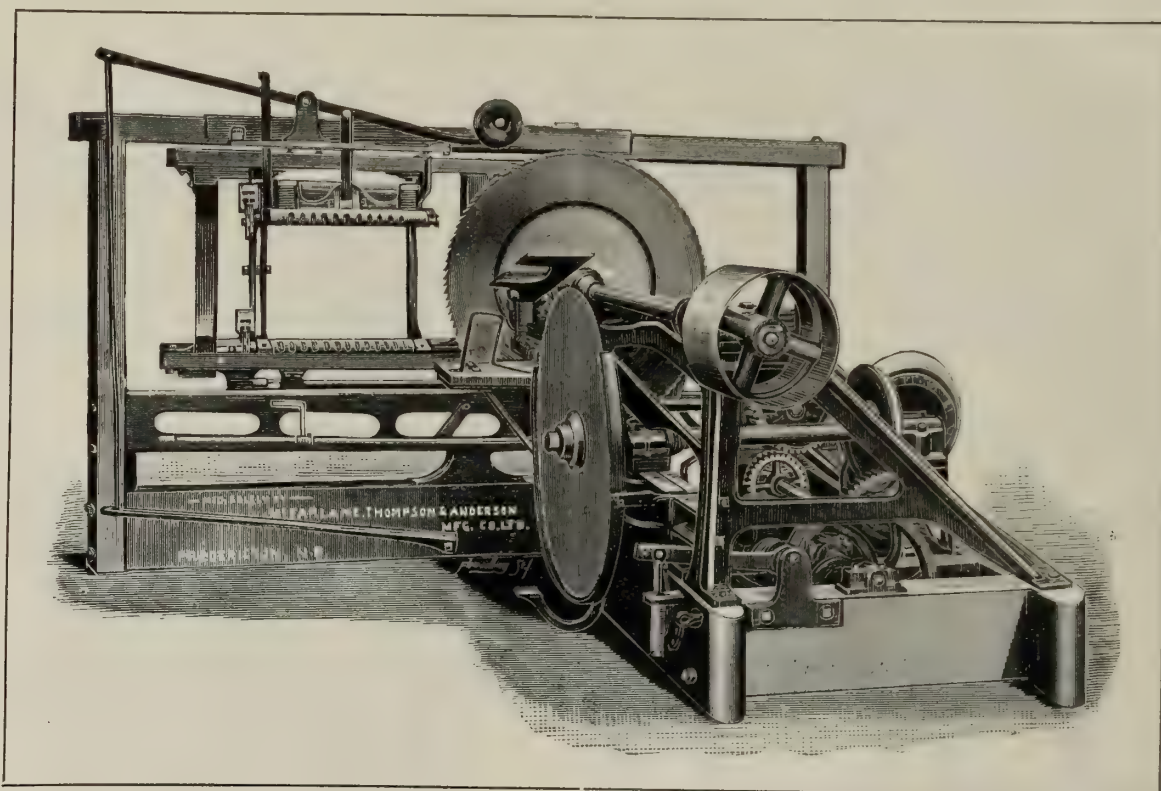
Originators and Builders of High Grade Steam Logging Machinery

96 Liberty Street

- - -

New York

The Original Dunbar Shingle Machine is a Splendid Investment



It will pay for itself by reducing to a minimum your repairs and waste in sawdust, etc. Being automatic requires but little attention.

With our **ring oilers** hot boxes are avoided.

Many of the large lumber concerns are using the ORIGINAL DUNBAR. Here is what some of them have to say about it:

NEPISIGUIT LUMBER Co.: "We have been using your shingle machines for the past TWENTY YEARS and we consider them the best on the market."

SHIVES LUMBER Co.: "We have thirteen of your machines in our two mills which have been running continually for several years, and they have always given every satisfaction."

J. B. SNOWBALL Co., LTD.: "We have two of your machines running in our mill which have given every satisfaction."

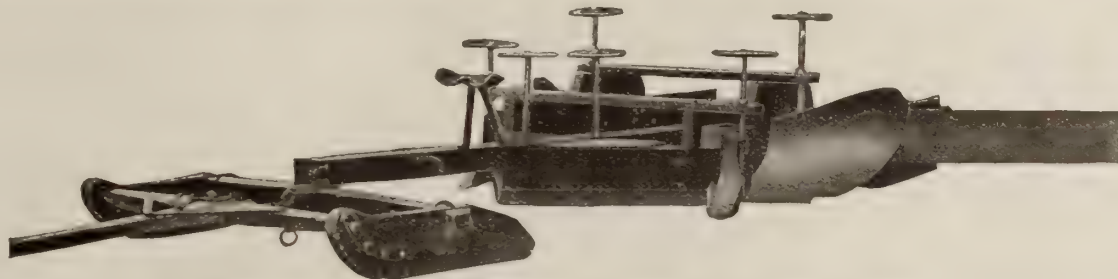
The ORIGINAL DUNBAR is

DURABLE RELIABLE AND COMPACT

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.
Fredericton, N. B.

Snow Plows The Famous Brazel Patent

Known in every Camp from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the most satisfactory Snow Plow made.



COMBINATION MODEL, LUMBERMAN'S SNOW PLOW, CAN BE USED
EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT RUT CUTTER.

One man to operate. Adjusting wheels close together make change for light or heavy work in an instant. Wings placed to throw snow 9' wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. Height of Mouldboards prevent snow falling back on track. **Brazel Plows** cut 6' wider than logging sleighs, roll snow outside track and away from roadway. Cut off knolls, fill up holes and leave a perfectly level road. Cut off dirt and manure from an ice road leaving a clean roadbed. Roll up and push entirely away from the road, 12' of loose snow each time the plough passes over.

Sold on their merits. Strongly built and of first class material. Well finished and fully guaranteed.

Illustrated Catalogue and Prices on application.

SOLE RIGHT OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE IN CANADA CONTROLLED BY

The Wilkinson Plough Company

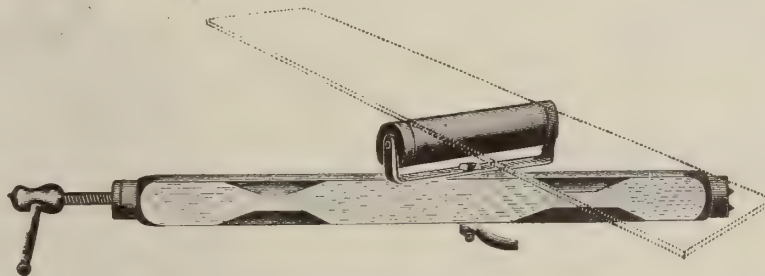
Toronto Limited - Canada

Lumber Shippers Save Money

by using our

Car Door Lumber Rollers

Will fit any car door. The best and cheapest device on the market for loading and unloading lumber. The cost of a roller is often saved in a single shipment of lumber.



Wood Side Roller

Length of wood $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., length of screw 16 inches; entire length 5 ft. 10 inches. Roller is about 15 inches wide.

No. 438, price each..... \$5.40

Order one or more, on two months' trial, (we'll pay freight on sample order anywhere in Canada between Winnipeg and Halifax.) If they are not all we claim, after you have tried them, ship them back at our expense.

Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie, Canada



SIMONDS



**Inserted
Point
Saws**



**Made
in
Montreal**

Are you buying a new saw this winter? Then listen to what some other mill men say about the Simonds Saw. We quote from their letters. "As near perfection as one could be made for our mill." "Miles ahead of any other—would not take \$100 in gold for it." "Our favorite saw in the mill." "First class, works fine." "Runs equally well winter or summer." "Your saws have proved the best I ever used." "It's the only saw I can get to stand up in frozen timber."

Some of our friends may be over enthusiastic, but there you have their own words. Isn't it enough to cause you to hesitate and learn more about the Simonds before buying any other make? Really he who uses this saw profits much more by it than do we in selling it. You have more to gain than we.

An attractive little booklet fully describing these saws can be obtained by addressing our nearest office.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. John, N. B.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Vancouver, B. C.



WIRE ROPE

Why experiment continually with wire rope you know is not up to "Dominion" quality—quality that means better material, better construction and better service?

MATERIAL—All our ropes are made from the best quality of imported wire, specially drawn to our own specification. Each coil is carefully tested for its tensile strength, torsion, flexion and elastic limit.

CONSTRUCTION—Every step in the construction of our wire ropes is carefully watched over by experts. Our many years experience in manufacturing wire ropes enables us to offer the best to be had anywhere.

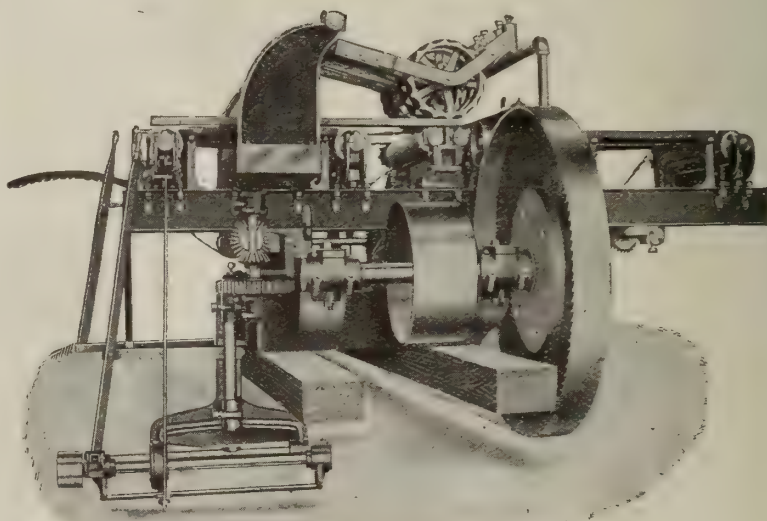
SERVICE—Every length of "Dominion Rope" gives satisfaction, because it is serviceable and dependable.

All lengths and sizes carried in stock for immediate shipment

The Dominion Wire Rope Co., Limited
Montreal

MERSHON

Horizontal Saw Mill Resaw



Improved 1910 Model for 10 inch Saws.

Wm. B. Mershon & Co.
Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, December 1, 1909

No. 23

Good Outlook for Georgian Bay Trade

The conclusion of the sawing season in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario finds the manufacturers in much better condition than they were a year ago. Last winter, the manufacturers foreseeing a dull summer season of trade, reduced the amount of their winter's cut. Some manufacturers were forced by forest fires to take out fallen timber which would otherwise have decayed, but taking things all round the woods operations were materially curtailed. Probably this was an important factor in enabling manufacturers to take early advantage of the improved demand for lumber which made itself manifest in the latter part of the summer. As a result, although there is a large amount of stock in the yards at Georgian Bay points, it is not sufficient to cause concern to manufacturers. In fact in many instances much of the stock is already sold and will be moved out during the winter, so that when the sawing season of 1910 opens the mills should be in good condition for disposing of the new stock.

A visit to a number of the yards at Georgian Bay points reveals the fact that the difficulty in disposing of the low grades is still serious. It is by no means so serious as it was during the early part of the summer of 1909 and for a year previous, but in the yards one sees to-day large quantities of low grade and comparatively little of the good stuff. During the latter half of the manufacturing season good stuff was shipped practically as fast as it could be produced. Prices improved and the demand was wide spread. The improvement naturally found its way into the lower grades, but there is still room for much more improvement in this regard.

Georgian Bay manufacturers of lumber, have pretty generally concluded that the business improvement is permanent. It is as yet too early to foresee what conditions will prevail next summer but they are

looking forward confidently to a much better season than those of the last two years. The woods operations this winter will be larger than last winter. Some operators state that they will take out a full quantity of timber. This will be considerably in excess of the quantity which was taken out last winter. It is reported from all the camps in this district that labor is extremely scarce. Good men are difficult to obtain and wages are exceptionably high. With the advanced cost of securing logs it is natural to expect that the manufacturers will look for increased prices, and unless something unforeseen occurs to bring about a setback it is altogether probable that next summer will see better prices than we have had for two seasons past.

One of the largest manufacturers in the district looks for higher prices early in December or at least by the first of January, and reports that middlemen are buying up stocks extensively in the belief that such an advance is sure to materialize. The same manufacturer reports that the activity in the building trade in Ontario is largely responsible for the betterment. His firm had more enquiries originating from this source of demand during the last six weeks or two months than during all the previous part of the summer. A still more significant indication of prevailing conditions is afforded by a recent purchase by a customer from the United States, who took 500,000 cull shingles and shortly after sent an order for 500,000 more. This, with the increased duty on shingles indicates a vigorous demand.

What with stocks fairly well reduced, high cost of labor, improved demand and a good winter's cut, the indications are that the Georgian Bay manufacturers will have a much better season's business in 1910 than they have had for some time.

Manufacturers Fear a Car Shortage

Owing to the remarkable buoyancy of commercial conditions, which has become manifest throughout Canada and the resultant expansion of trade, a serious car shortage is feared by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The executive of the association have been giving the subject careful attention for some time and, anticipating that their members may be adversely affected, have issued an official statement and a warning to all members through their transportation department. The statement was contained in a circular, and reads in part as follows:

"It may not be generally known, but there is every indication that at a very early date a severe shortage of cars will develop in Canada. In fact, it is safe to say that there is a scarcity of cars at the present time, and as one manufacturer said: 'We haven't even begun to ship yet—what are we to do in the future?' Enquiries made of the railways disclose a grave apprehension on their part as to their ability to meet the wants of shippers as desired, and they are putting forth every effort to obtain the greatest efficiency possible from the available equipment. Circulars have been issued to agents and yardmen to the effect that it will be necessary during the balance of the present season to place, load, or unload and lift cars with all possible dispatch. Agents and yardmen are asked to enter heartily into the spirit of the thing and to be active and tactful so that the demands of the shippers can be satisfied and the car performance of the carriers considerably improved.

"Besides these emergency instructions, special agents have been sent to all terminals, large and small, to post the army of railway employees as to the gravity of the situation and to keep every empty car moving to the spot where it is wanted. Daily telegraphic reports of the movements and location of cars, and whether loaded or empty, are received. At stations where there is no telegraph service freight conductors have instructions to take the numbers of the cars which they find there and report whether loaded, empty, or partly loaded and direction going, so that the railway officials are in close touch with the movement of every car on their system. In addition to this, new cars are being built as fast as the capacity of all car shops will permit, so that it will be seen that the carriers fully recognize the seriousness of the situation and are doing everything within their power to relieve it."

The opinion is expressed that, up to the present time this fall, the railways in Canada have met the demand for cars. "It is evident, however, that a considerable percentage of grain is being held back by the farmers in the West. This, undoubtedly, will have a serious effect on the situation. The manufacturers can assist very materially in overcoming

ing the car shortage by keeping the equipment in their possession for the shortest possible period."

Here are a few "don'ts" for the manufacturer:

"Don't pay demurrage. It doesn't pay you or the railways. Each and every car is worth from \$2 to \$2.50 per day to the railways. It should be worth considerably more to you.

"Don't allow the shippers from whom you buy raw material to send you more than you can take care of without delay.

"Don't allow cars to stand under load until the free time allowed by the demurrage rules has about expired.

"Don't allow empty cars to stand on your siding after they are unloaded. Notify the agent to have them taken away."

The exact situation in regard to the car supply, however, is somewhat difficult to learn. Reports from different sections of the country are rather conflicting. Winnipeg reports state that no appreciative shortage is yet felt. A record amount of grain has been shipped and,

with the grain rush over, a great quantity of rolling stock is released. The G.T.P. is reported to have handled all shipments offering with creditable despatch for a pioneer road. The C.N.R. is said to be in splendid condition so far as motive power and cars are concerned, and an announcement is made that the C.P.R. have constructed 370 miles of railway in the three prairie provinces this year, the bulk of it being in Alberta.

In Ontario, although large quantities of freight are now offering, the railways are handling it with more speed than was expected. At important shipping points cars are being supplied without much delay. Lumbermen at manufacturing points, such as those on the Georgian Bay, where heavy grain traffic also offers, report that they are not seriously handicapped by lack of cars. There is what one might call a pinch in all directions, but if it becomes no worse no great objections will be made. The situation, however, is doubtless one which renders care and despatch necessary on the part of all, particularly shippers and consignees, and the warning of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is timely.

Lumber Insurance Risks - The Position of the Policy Holder

"Insurance companies in principle do no more than re-distribute the dollars the lumbermen themselves have paid in premiums." This principle is the text of a timely article in "Lumber Insurance," and is the introduction to a series of articles which are to be published, giving advice regarding precautions to prevent the origin of fires. Canadian manufacturers and dealers in lumber have had a great many large fires this year, and are probably more ready than ever to listen to the gospel of insurance. Not that they have been delinquent in this regard in the past, but like everyone else they must be educated ceaselessly.

In the introductory article referred to above "Lumber Insurance" says in part:

"The extent to which the occurrence of lumber fires is brought to the attention of the general public may be directly measured by the amount of space given to such happenings in the daily press. When fire destroys a hotel known throughout the country, or a mercantile house with a business of national scope, the fact is heralded under headlines in a prominent position, while the destruction of a yard full of hardwood lumber of perhaps five times the value, is editorially considered of so little importance as to gain only a few lines on an inside page.

"The day will surely come in America, as it already has in Europe, when lumber will be looked upon as a commodity of such value, that

the public will evince a real feeling of condemnation for the wastefulness which characterizes present day methods of handling. This sentiment may become so strong as to put a ban upon the present universal idea of accumulating in one spot such great quantities of inflammable property, if better methods are not found and applied for, surely protecting any considerable quantity from destruction by a single fire.

"A very considerable number of the great lumber fires of the past year have been traced to gross carelessness of management. At this writing the embers have scarcely cooled at a fire where a half million dollars of cut lumber was burned as a direct result of failure to keep properly closed the hood of the refuse burner. Yet the incident is passed over as of little importance, and because each of the several owners whose stock was destroyed was 'fully insured.' While these individual owners were fully insured and reimbursed by the insurance companies for their individual losses, the country as a whole is half a million dollars poorer, and the bit of carelessness which made the loss possible is a crying shame which should receive the lumber trade's stamp of disapproval in emphatic terms. As piled lumber is peculiarly a substance which feeds the flames rapidly, and is subject to the large probability of being a total loss when a fire once gains headway, it is particularly to prevent the origin of fire that the owner's efforts should be directed."

British Columbia Shingles Overcome U. S. Tariff Wall

Even the framers of the new United States tariff, could not foresee what the exact effect of the proposed changes would be. The case of shingles, for instance, provides an interesting example of the reversal of the effect desired. It was hoped to keep British Columbia shingles out of United States markets by increasing the import duty. Some fundamental economic laws, however, were overlooked, and the result is peculiar. British Columbia shingles had a strong hold on U. S. markets, and after a short interruption the trade is again flowing into its old channels. The popularity of British Columbia shingles is a factor in this result, and the natural ambition of U. S. workmen and others to share in the benefits of increased protection has assisted in preserving the market for the Canadian product. Canadians expected that B. C. trade would not be affected materially as regards the markets on the United States side of the line, and that ultimately the consumers in the United States would be compelled to pay the advance price necessitated by the increase of the tariff for British Columbia shingles, for the reason that the manufacturer of shingles in Puget Sound would, on the strength of the new tariff, bring the price of the United States shingles again up to the level of the British Columbia shingles. This, in fact, is what has happened, for the United States tariff has acted as a boomerang, according to the opinion of more than one manufacturer of Canadian shingles. In the recent tariff increases an advance of 20 cents per thousand was made on shingles imported into the United States. This was intended to stop the entry of shingles from Canada, and it did for

a few weeks. As soon as the shingle manufacturers in the United States saw this, they increased their price 20 cents per thousand, and began to congratulate themselves upon their finesse in having the tariff adjusted to their advantage. They did not anticipate what was to follow.

The loggers in the United States since the manufacturers got more for their product, concluded that they themselves were also entitled to more, so they added \$2 per thousand to the cost of the logs. Then the shingle weavers wanted a slice of the melon, and they struck for higher wages, asking a straight day wage instead of piecework. As a result of the latter request, many shingle plants are now idle, the weavers being on strike.

With all this increase, a reaction has set in. Of late the shingle manufacturers of Vancouver, who ship to the United States, have again been receiving orders, and the trade is now about equal to what it was before the tariff was altered.

"If the Government here stands firm in its refusal to allow the export of cedar logs, the American shingle manufacturers may call peccavi," said a prominent shingle man. "They cannot make shingles nearly as good as ours, because they have not got the cedar. The high grade cedar is obtainable in British Columbia, so with matters as they now stand we have control and can keep it. The result of the tariff has been that the consumer in the United States pays 20 cents more a thousand, for we had to add the amount of duty to our selling price, and even at that the orders are coming in."

Importance of a Knowledge of Carpentry for the Retailer

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," as some one said a long time ago, yet there are instances innumerable where a little knowledge has carried a man a long way on the road to success. One of the commonest methods of securing the goodwill of a prospective customer in any line of business is to equip oneself with information regarding his particular need and a little knowledge of personal interest to him, which if judiciously used at the proper time clears the way for business.

A little knowledge of carpentry or of architecture is of inestimable benefit to retail lumber dealers. The dealer who interests himself solely in the buying and selling of lumber without studying the uses to which the wood is put, is of no assistance to his contractor customer, beyond being a cog in the general business wheel, and a poor class of cog at that. He cannot be expected to establish a large or successful business. A dealer who considers the uses to which the lumber is to be put and understands something of carpentry, on the other hand, is of the greatest assistance to the contractor and quickly finds that a little knowledge of his customers' needs is a business asset of much importance. Know-

ledge of this sort makes the contractor a dealer's personal friend and induces him to bring all his business to that dealer's yard.

With a little knowledge of architecture the yard man can assist the contractor in determining the most suitable class of lumber for use in the various parts of a building. By intelligent use of knowledge of this class considerable sums of money may be saved which will often result in the securing of a contract or in the prevention of a serious loss.

How to obtain knowledge of this nature is a problem. The man with natural business ability will perhaps pick it up from time to time. The logical conclusion of these statements, however, is that retail dealers, unless they have this knowledge, should look for it in the men whom they employ. The carpenter who has graduated from the bench to the lumber yard is the best class of employee a dealer can find. Someone in the retail establishment must have knowledge of carpentry and be intimate with architectural matters if the yard is to grow. A little knowledge of this sort is a business asset, only exceeded in value by more knowledge of the same sort.

Economy Among the Low Grades—Utilizing the Edgings

The attention devoted to economy in the production of lumber is one of the most encouraging signs of the times in connection with the lumbering industry. We read and hear a great deal regarding conservation as applied in the woods. Reducing the waste in the lumber camps is one of the most effective methods of saving the country's resources, yet there are other methods, though not so generally known to the public, which are assisting in the work of preserving the forests and are exercising important influences upon the lumbering industry. The working up of lumber into finished products has advanced with rapid strides of recent years, until to-day practically everything which is of value in a log is converted into a saleable product. There are degrees of economy, however, even in the grading of lumber as it comes from the saw, which may have an important bearing upon the profits of a sawmill. The tendency of the day is toward an ever increasing use of materials which formerly were considered of no value and found their way into the burner. Sawdust is successfully used as fuel and experiments are said to have reached the stage now which make it practical to consider sawdust a commercial source of supply for alcohol.

Among the most important employees in a sawmill are the men who sort the lumber as it comes from the saw carriage and decide in

what manner it shall be further cut up. A capable employee on this work is a source of much comfort to the mill owner, as the ripping and cutting up of the boards is a process in which economy can be exercised to great advantage. Realizing this, a new grade among low grades was recently introduced by Graves, Bigwood & Company, whose mill is at Byng Inlet, Ont., on the Georgian Bay. The innovation was made last spring and has worked out satisfactorily. The company operate an extensive box making plant at Buffalo, N.Y., and have use for a large quantity of box lumber. They have introduced a grade, therefore, which is called "Fitch" lumber, by means of which they effect a considerable saving. After the first strip has been taken off a log the next strip frequently comes with one end much wider than the other. The usual practice is to rip this strip up and the result is a very narrow piece of lumber, the width being governed by the narrow end of the strip. At the wide end a large amount of edgings have to be cut off. These strips are now piled as fitch without being ripped. They are shipped direct to the box factory, where the box making machinery can take out of them a much larger percentage of lumber than can be secured by the rip saw in the mill. The edgings are saved and the cost of box lumber to the box factory is considerably reduced.

Elements Which Lead to Trouble—Failure to Figure Exact Costs

In eastern Canada, particularly in the maritime provinces, the lumber manufacturing industry, and especially that part of it which is connected with the manufacturing of building material, has difficulties to meet which are peculiar to the east and are the result largely of the business being of many years standing. In the west these difficulties have not arisen to so great an extent, though other troubles somewhat similar in result take their place. Diversity of prices is a common evil in all parts of the country. In the West it has many causes, being affected by freight rates, cost of labor, cost of raw material, competition from the United States, money stringency, or cheapness, etc.

In the East, one of the most serious difficulties with which the lumber industries have to contend is that caused by failure to appreciate the precise cost of production. The conditions prevailing to-day have grown up during a long period of years, and many concerns give far too little attention to the increasing costs of the articles and labor which go into the manufacture of their products. Lumber is rapidly becoming scarcer and consequently much higher in price. Labor also is a great deal more expensive than it was a few years ago. Both of these enter into the manufacture of all kinds of finished building material and make the product much more expensive than it was a few years ago. Numerous planing mills and woodworking factories in the East have not figured upon these increased costs. Some, in fact, are virtually adhering, in part, to old price lists of ten or more years ago. Some manufacturers being only partly alive to the situation, have advanced prices on certain

lines and others on other lines, so that the prices of different manufacturers are conflicting and seldom uniform. Among the smaller concerns, not only is the increased cost of production not included, but far too little allowance is made for fixed costs, including interest, insurance and depreciation, consequently while they think they are making money, they are not, and in many cases they realize this only when it is too late, probably after a loss by fire or otherwise. Many of the larger concerns realize that the prices of the smaller ones are much too low, but they feel that they must also sell at or about the same price or lose their business.

This unsatisfactory situation is always most aggravating when business conditions are dull. In more prosperous times when everybody can obtain orders at fairly profitable prices it is apt to be overlooked. It is nevertheless very real and should be studied carefully by every one. It applies practically to all forms of manufacturing. The only remedy which seems available is in stirring up public opinion. Legislation or trade arrangements are not feasible where the difficulty is largely one of individual bookkeeping. Individual effort alone can be looked to. In the struggle for the survival of the fittest, the small firms who adopt these unbusinesslike principles will go to the wall, but in doing so they involve others in difficulties which they did not deserve. These views are not inspired by any western conception of eastern methods. They are the ideas of manufacturers in the maritime provinces, who, from time to time, voice them forcibly.

Correspondence From Our Readers

A Shingle Problem—Product of 1,000 feet of Logs—Diversion of St. John River Waters

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 15th, 1909.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

In your issue of October 15th you ask how many shingles can be made from 1,000 feet of logs.

In order that we might answer this query intelligently, there are a number of things which one would naturally require to know, such, for instance, as the kind of shingles being considered; the kind and size of the timber out of which they are to be made; the scale used to designate what 1,000 feet of logs is, etc.

I may say, however, that the following figures, which represent seven different kind of shingles (these being only some of which we make) can be accepted as being as nearly correct as it is possible to get them under the varying conditions of so many things which have to do with the case: 6,820; 6,300; 6,245; 5,925; 4,910; 2,660; and 2,425. These figures, be it understood, are based on British Columbia shingles, made from B. C. cedar, scaled by the B. C. rule, and manufactured in some of the reputable B. C. mills. I have already named three things which have to be considered in making this calculation, and now I am going to name another one, and one which the buyer should memorize if he can. If he cannot, then he should paste this information in his hat: there are mills, and I do not think it would be necessary to go out of this province to find them, on whose shingles one-eighth, or even one-sixth, might be added to the above figures. There are mills in Washington making shingles, and, of course, selling them too, where it would be probably quite safe to add one-quarter, or even one-third to the above figures, for they pack in all their miscuts and edgings with the shingles, and if there happens to be too many clippings, as there sometimes are, they make up the thickness of the centre of the bunch with sawdust.

Take cedar logs, Mr. Editor, at from \$10 to \$13 per 1,000 feet, which is the price at which they are being sold here, and apply the above figures, and then tell me if you can, how any mutton-headed shingle manufacturer can claim to be able to make an honest shingle and sell them in even any one of the first four kinds above named, at \$1.50 per thousand? Yet we have men who claim they can do it. Would you want their shingles on your buildings, reader?

The above interesting letter was received from a prominent British Columbia manufacturer, who prefers to have his identity unpublished. The editor would be pleased to hear from others who are interested.

The St. John River Difficulties

St. Leonards, N.B., Nov. 15th, 1909.

Editor "Canada Lumberman":—

A copy of the "Canada Lumberman" of November 1st has been sent to me and I wish to thank you for the notice taken of my letter to the St. John "Telegraph." You are certainly right in saying that the difficulty between the operators of the upper and those of the lower St. John is due solely to the lack of the waters now diverted from their natural channel. That the difficulty lay just there was appreciated by the Cabinet Ministers when, in their speeches in the House concerning the appointment of the Commission, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, and others, spoke of this and nothing else as the question to be considered by the Commission. Influences have been brought to bear on the Commission to cause them to take up valuable time with other things having no bearing whatever on the issue.

In view of the statement of the counsel for the United States commissioners that the question of the stolen waters cannot be considered by the Commission, being beyond the scope of their authority, Dr. Pugsley's words in Parliament, March 22, 1909, expressing our Government's view of the matter, have special significance. He said: "This diversion of the waters of the Allegash from the River St. John into the Penobscot, as my right honourable friend has said, has been the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the people living on the St. John river, and it has led to very serious difficulty on several occasions; and I think I am safe in saying that on more than one occasion it has almost led to bloodshed." He goes on to mention the diplomatic communications in which he had been a factor, and the difficulty caused by the State of Maine legalizing the theft by legislative act. Note these sentences which give the key-note to all the speeches in the House: "It is a very important fact that in the Waterways Treaty which has been submitted to Parliament it is expressly provided that there is reserved to each country the right to insist upon the necessity of navigation being preserved; and that neither country shall have the right to divert any waters flowing into boundary waters or boundary rivers which would in any way materially lower the level of the water or interfere with navigation. If this treaty should become law we shall have in it a recognition of that principle and that right, and the logical consequence which I hope will follow at no distant date will be that the United States Government

will take steps to do away with the provisions which have been made for the diverting of the waters of this very important river into a river in the State of Maine and allowing it to flow again in its natural channel."

That does not sound as if it was beyond the scope of the Commission's inquiry. It was the only issue mentioned on the floor of the House in connection with the appointment of the Commission.

The speech of Hon. James Connlee showed what the United States had done in other cases exactly similar, quoting decisions of Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, bearing out in full the Canadian position.

But I am making my letter too long. I want to add that the development of our province through the new power at Grand Falls will be mightily hampered for lack of that water. It is not in the spring floods it is missed; it is in the season of drought and low water. Then the steady flow from the great reserve storage will increase the advantages, the utility and the value of that great power a hundred per cent. The province, through all its sections, cannot afford to lie supine while it is despoiled of its natural resources. Don't overlook the immense area of the drainage basin of whose benefits we are despoiled. In addition to its hundreds of square miles of lake surface, it extends over 1,500 square miles of land, all forest covered. If the whole State of Rhode Island were laid down in it there would still be a good sized border left around. Again thanking you, I am, yours truly,

D. O. Bourgoin.

Meeting of Supreme Nine and House of Ancients

A joint meeting of the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo was held at Chicago during Nov. 17, 18 and 19. The attendance numbered about 60, and many matters of much interest to the Order were discussed. Mr. B. A. Johnston, Seer of the House of Ancients, called the meeting to order, and it was presided over jointly by Mr. Johnson and Mr. W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., Supreme Snark of the Universe. This was the fourth joint session of the two bodies, and those present included delegates from the House of Ancients, the Supreme Nine and lay delegates.

Important addresses were delivered by the Supreme Snark of the Universe and the Seer of the House of Ancients, both of whom presented practical suggestions for the benefit of the Order.

A great number and variety of suggestions were received and discussed during the second day of the meeting. Among the proceedings were the following:

Voted a contribution of \$250 to the Cherry mine disaster relief fund.

Authorized the House of Ancients and Supreme Nine to employ a high class travelling representative, to be known as the "Supreme Representative."

Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, elected an honorary life member of the Order, exempt from initiation fees or dues, and he and his policies were endorsed in a strong resolution in part saying: "We endorse the stand Mr. Pinchot has taken in all these matters; and be it further resolved, that this especially has reference to the attitude he has taken for the benefit of the whole people as opposed to the policies of the Secretary of the Interior."

Instructed Scrivenoter to report to annual meeting relative to the work of securing positions for members.

Hoo-Hoo territory of United States, British North America and Mexico divided into nine jurisdictions, each jurisdiction to be represented on the Supreme Nine.

Recommended to the Vicegerents that a Hoo-Hoo banquet or "On-the Roof," is held to better advantage usually in the afternoon or evening between 6 and 8 o'clock than a smaller lunch, poorly attended, late in the night.

Changes were made in the constitution and by-laws relative to limitation of membership, eligibility and election of candidates.

Authorization of a plan to provide for a death benefit fund, the plan to be drafted in every detail by a committee already appointed, to be submitted for approval to the House of Ancients and Supreme Nine, and then put into effect.

Rescinded action at Hot Springs regarding changing the Hoo-Hoo button, and authorized the use of the old, or large, button.

Number of handbooks to be issued for 1910 to be restricted.

Method of nominating place of holding annual meeting changed.

Time and manner of holding concatenations changed. Programme to be prepared covering them.

Scrivenoter authorized to inaugurate a special campaign to get back desirable people who have resigned. Also to go after delinquents in a special way.

Vicegerents to be instructed by Scrivenoter to hold concatenations in accordance with the ritualistic ruling, referring especially to the regulation hall.

No member eligible to office in the Order whose dues are not paid in advance covering his period of office.

Vicegerents will be automatically suspended if they do not return ritual within specified time after expiration of term of office.

C.P.R. Increases Freight Rates on Pacific Coast Shipments

The C.P.R. will put into effect on December 6th a new tariff on Pacific coast products. There is a general advance to points in Ontario west of Toronto. Sarnia and Windsor are advanced 4 cents to 75 cents. Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, etc., are advanced 2½ cents to 75 cents. The Toronto rate on shingles remains the same but on lumber there is an advance of 2 cents to 67 cents. Information reaches us that the Mountain Lumbermen's Association and the British Columbia Lumbermen's Association have waived all objections to the advances. This is not understood very thoroughly by the dealers in Ontario, who usually put up a strenuous fight when advances on rates are proposed. Outside of the Toronto market for fir lumber there is very little of it sold throughout the rest of the province. The advance amounts to about 65 cents a thousand feet on British Columbia fir, and as it is sold somewhat cheaper than southern pine—mostly 32 feet and up in large dimensions—the railway company will probably be able to reap the full advantage of the advance without assisting southern pine competition.

Personal Items of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. John Ostrom, lumber merchant of Pembroke, Ont., has opened some nickel mines near Fort Coulonge.

Mr. A. E. Kaiser has been recently appointed auditor and cashier of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited, with office at Sarnia, Ont.

John McEwan, of Dolson & McEwan, who have been operating a sawmill near Blind River, Ont., has bought a residence in Bay City, Michigan.

Mr. D. L. Davidson, of Chew Brothers, Midland, who for some time has occupied the position of bookkeeper, will sever his connection with the company this fall. He intends to take a course at a business college.

W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., and T. Patterson, of Hamilton, Ont., attended the joint meeting of the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo at Chicago on Nov. 17, 18, and 19.

Prof. E. J. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., has returned from Rondeau Park, Ont., where he was engaged in marking the trees which, owing to maturity or decay, should be removed in the interests of forestry.

Mr. Jas. H. Lavallee, of the Orillia Export Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont., is on a business trip to Slocan and Vancouver, B.C., in the interests of the Ontario Slocan Lumber Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He expects to return from the West about the beginning of December.

Mr. William Hunter, the Conservative member-elect in Slocan, B.C., is well known among the lumber fraternity. He has been a resident of British Columbia almost continuously for the past 25 years and of the Nelson and Slocan districts for 20 years. In 1891 he located the town of Silverton, where he at present lives. Mr. Hunter is interested in lumbering, mining and mercantile business.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, M.P. (West Huron), will again introduce in Parliament this session the question of an export duty on pulp and pulpwood. His resolution this year will provide for the imposition of an export duty on pulp and pulpwood, with the proviso, however, that if the United States will admit Canadian paper free, the export duty on the raw material will not apply.

Mr. Martin Burton, the well known lumberman of Barrie, Ont., sustained a serious loss during the fire which occurred on Nov. 17th at Barrie. The block which was destroyed included Mr. Burton's offices. He lost all his office furniture and fixtures, valued at about \$500 and fully insured. The most serious part of his loss, however, was the destruction of many of his business and personal papers, which were in his desk. Mr. Burton has taken new offices in the Bank of Commerce block and is already carrying on his business as usual.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto "Evening News," in an address before the Wholesalers' and Manufacturers' Association of Detroit, delivered an address upon the subject of promoting better trade relations between Canada and the United States. In the course of his remarks Mr. Willison made the following reference to the lumber situation: "Canadian restrictions upon the export of pulpwood and sawlogs cannot be properly described as discriminatory (although they do chiefly affect the United States), because they apply alike to all countries. And I am bound to say that the provinces are unlikely to consider any reversal of policy, and there is no doubt that the movement for a Federal export duty will become more formidable."

E. Lacasse, Hemmingford, Que., sawmill proprietors, held a meeting of their creditors on Nov. 26th. The Beaudry Woodenware Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, Que., held a meeting of their creditors on November 27th.

Business Reports Indicate Expanding Trade

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company, Limited, have built an addition to their mill No. 1, at Sarnia, Ont., and in the near future they will erect a planing mill. The addition to the mill enables them to increase their output, and when the planing mill is built they will be in a position to furnish mixed cars of all kinds of lumber to the trade.

The company have also enlarged the supply of their raw material, by the recent purchase of the south-east quarter of Foster township. They have erected a set of camps on the new limits, and expect to cut about 70,000 sawlogs thereon this winter. Their camps are well filled up with men of the old time class. The sawlogs are being skidded at a lively rate and the company expect to put in the largest crop they have ever lumbered in Canada.

Referring to trade conditions, the company report a strong demand for lumber. Their travellers find the demand increasing and report that trade in general is good. The demand for lumber, they say, is greater to-day than at the corresponding period in 1906. Prices are stiffening and the consensus of opinion is that by spring there will be no question of price, but one of whether the goods can be obtained. The box business all over the country, they find has improved greatly and buyers are plentiful for that class of lumber. In conclusion, they say, "the lumber business never looked better and the prospects were never brighter than to-day."

Mr. J. A. Letherby, wholesale lumber dealer, of Midland, Ont., reports that he finds business conditions materially improved. In the cities of western Ontario particularly. There is a noticeable stir among the retail yards, as a result of the great building activity. Hemlock and birch, he reports, are not so active as other lines, and hardwood dealers are not buying quite so much as they were a short time ago. The market for pine, however, is a great deal better. Contrary to reports from a number of the northern lumber manufacturers, Mr. Letherby states that he finds it difficult to buy low grade lumber in large quantities, although the price for these classes is a trifle lower than it recently was. Mill culls and mill cull sidings are not quite so firm as other low grades, but dead culls are quite firm and hemlock, he reports, is looking up. Mr. Letherby has recently branched out in the building line and is erecting quite a number of small frame houses, costing from \$550 to \$900, for which he states there is a growing demand in his district. In this way he finds a profitable use for a large quantity of stock.

The Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Company, of Orillia, Ont., report that business is extremely good. They are in close touch with the conditions prevailing in the lumber markets and find a good demand for the various kinds of lumber conveyances which they manufacture. So large has the demand been during the latter half of the summer that they have been obliged to increase their capacity. They have made more room in their factory by means of erecting a storage house for the finished products on an adjoining lot. The new building is 100 by 32 feet. They have also nearly completed a building for the accommodation of their iron before it is worked up into various products. This building when completed will be 32 by 50 feet. By this means the company will be able to handle their business much more conveniently.

A Dominion Government report on slides and booms has been issued, showing a big decline in the number of logs that came down the Ottawa river in the summer of 1908, compared with the summer before. The number was 4,000,000, or a drop of 500,000. Low water in 1908, causing the logs to be stranded along the stream, is the official reason for the falling off. In the summer of 1908, 3,296 pieces of square timber came down, and 500,000 railway ties, as against no square timber the season before, and 386,000 railway ties. Cedars increased from 32,000 in 1907 to 90,000 in 1908. The number of pieces for the last summer, though not recorded officially, is understood to be more than in 1908, especially in sawlogs.

Throughout Ontario there is a universal report that good men for the camps are scarce. In some of the Georgian Bay and Ottawa valley camps wages are as high as \$35, and good men are scarce at that figure. Operators are figuring on an increased cut and the shortage of men will be somewhat of a handicap. The low wages of last year and the inducements of western Canada have drawn off large numbers of the old time camp hands.

A despatch from Hull, Que., states that with the approach of winter hundreds of men have left for the shanties. Most of the big concerns have already got their gangs up north. R. & T. Ritchie, lumber people of Aylmer, sent up 85 recently; Fraser & Deschenes sent up almost 200 men. J. R. Booth has stopped the night shift in the mills and the men thus disengaged have been sent up north.

Attention is directed to the card in this issue relating to timber maps. Mr. J. H. Patterson, formerly with the Ontario Survey Branch, is prepared to furnish to order timber and township maps in any section of New Ontario.

Conveyor Plant for a Pulpwood Mill

Sawn Pulpwood Delivered in the Yard without Manual Handling—
Interesting Labor Saving Installation at E. B. Eddy's Yard at Hull, Que.

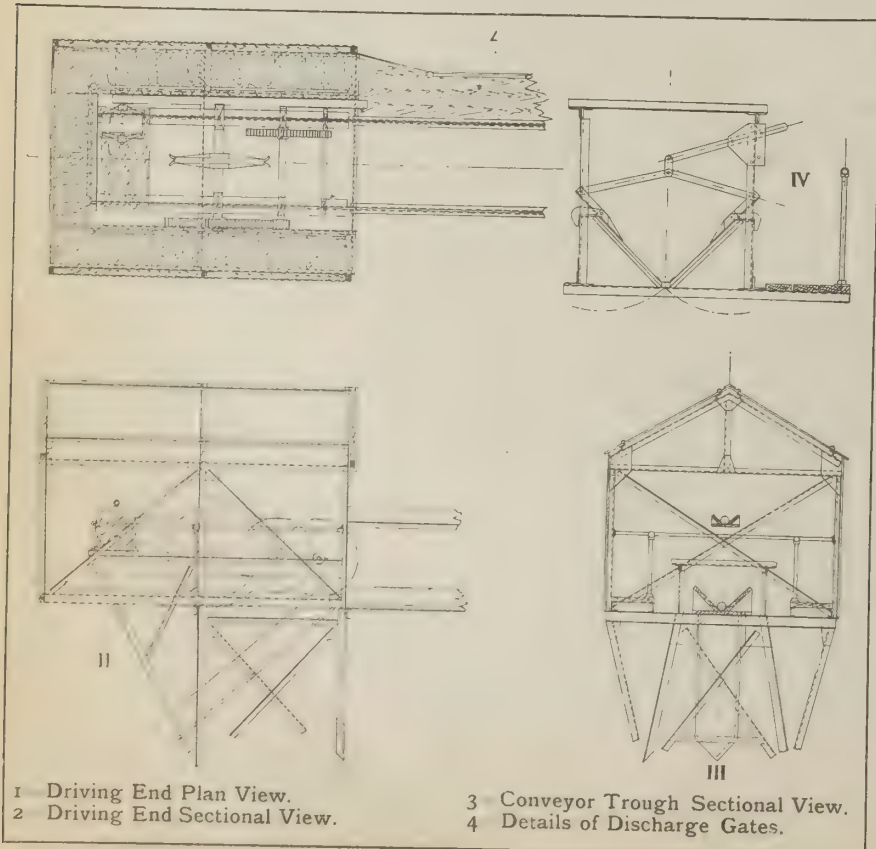
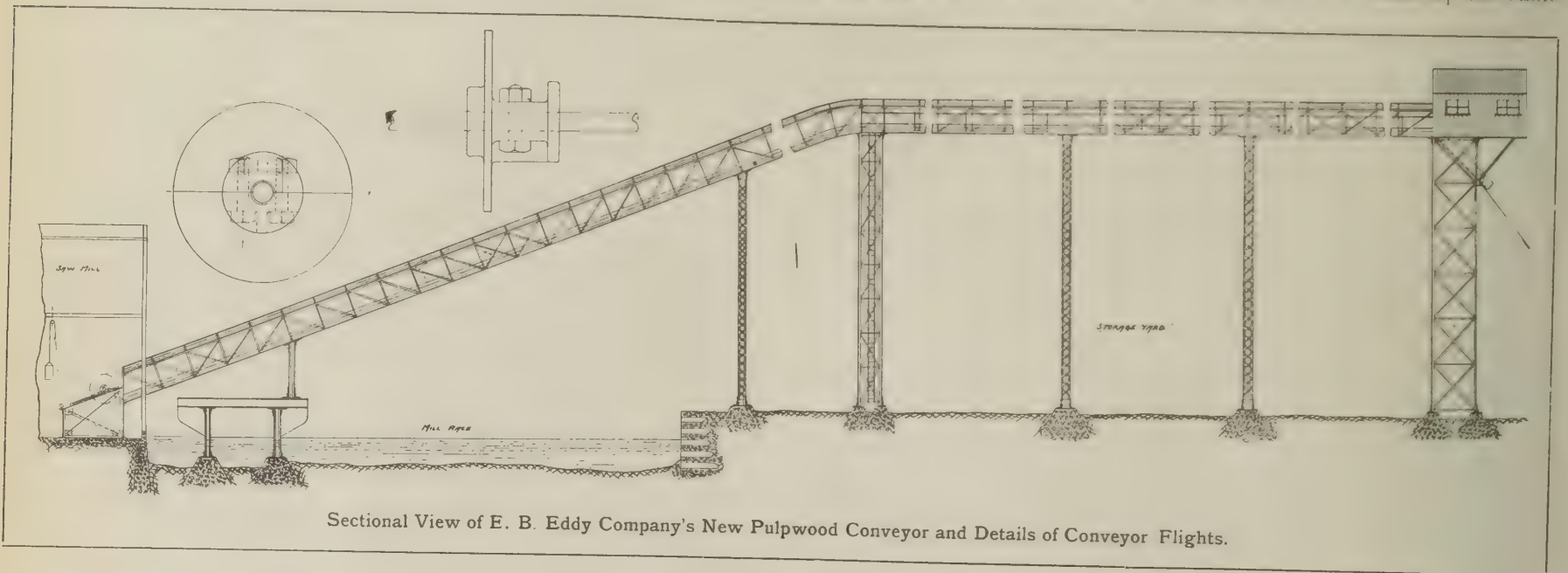
Among the most enterprising lumbering firms in Canada, the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., hold a prominent place. They are always on the watch for modern methods of operation, and one of their latest moves was the installation of a wood conveyor, for carrying wood from the company's pulpwood sawmill to the end of the Aylmer road pulpwood yard, where storage is provided for. The accompanying illustrations give a good idea of the construction of the conveyor.

The conveyor is all steel, 500 feet long, and it will pile from seven to eight thousand cords of pulpwood for this winter's use. The conveyor, which is 65 feet high, is operated by a cable and clutches travelling about 125 feet per minute, as the capacity of the sawmill is seven or eight 16-foot lengths of from 6 to 24-inch in diameter per minute, and the conveyor has to keep the mill clear.

Before putting this conveyor in, the Eddy Company drew their wood by team and piled by hand, which was a hard, wet and expensive job; now the conveyor drops the wood in big piles at different points, thus saving all handling, hauling and piling. The conveyor was built and erected by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, whose Canadian office and works are located at Montreal.

The general layout of the plant includes a Jeffrey cable flight conveyor of approximately 500 feet centres, receiving the material, which is 24-inch pulpwood, from the saw-house and delivering the same to the wood yard at an elevation of 65 feet above the wood yard level. The entire supporting framework of this installation is made of structural steel, involving about 60 tons in its construction. The conveyor has a capacity for handling about 500 cords of wood per day, and delivering the same to wood yard through valves spaced at intervals in the discharge or carrying side of the conveyor. These valves, fourteen in number, can be opened or closed by a toggle joint operated valve in order to distribute the pulpwood uniformly over the yard. The cable used is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch "Dragon" brand, non-stretchable, upon which are mounted at intervals of three feet 6-inch conveying clamps. The conveyor is driven from the head, or delivery end, by a 3-phase, 25 h.p. motor, and it was proven by tests that less than 20 h.p. was required to operate this conveyor at full load.

The special feature of this conveyor consists of a Jeffrey flexible tooth expansion rim cable sheave, which has several features to recommend it, the first of which consists of a flexible tooth which backs up the cable



and prevents the same from snapping off the sheave as the cable and flights are delivered from the sheave. The expansible rim feature allows of an adjustment in the pitch to compensate for the wear of sheave and flights, and, furthermore, for replacements or sheave renewals, it is possible to replace portions of the expansible rim without going to the expense necessary to replace the entire sheave. This sheave has rendered it possible to make a successful cable conveyor of the scraper type.

The installation of this cable conveyor in connection with the conveyors used in the saw-house of the E. B. Eddy Company renders it possible to take the pulpwood from the river, pass it through the saws, and deliver to the wood yard without any manual handling whatever.

Mr. L. J. Labelle, of Lakefield, Ont., local manager of the Cavendish Lumber Company, has returned from a trip of inspection of the company's lumber camps in the Cavendish township. They have a large number of men at work, and expect, under favorable weather conditions, to make a big cut of logs.

The rafting operations at the Penobscot boom in the State of Maine have been completed and the work is about through for the season at the great distributing point for the logs which are cut on the east and west branches of the Penobscot river and its tributaries. The reports from the boom show that nearly 120,000,000 feet of logs have been rafted there and it is expected that work that has not been reported will bring the amount up to 131,000,000 feet when all the reports are in. There were more new logs handled at the booms this year than in the previous season by several million feet. In 1908 there were 113,500,000 feet handled, but there were about 9,000,000 feet wintered in the booms which were received in 1908 and not rafted till this season.

Close of Navigation at Montreal

Quieter Market Follows Cessation of Shipments—Lath Scarce—Shingles Firm

Office of the "Canada Lumberman."

Montreal, Nov. 27th, 1909.

A quieter market, the inevitable result of the close of navigation, is the outstanding feature of the Montreal lumber trade. Upper grades of lumber still continue in good demand and common stocks are showing signs of rallying in the near future. A feeling of optimism for the spring trade is generally prevalent and from the present outlook there is every reason to hope for a splendid season next year.

Upper grades of spruce and hemlock are quoted firmly. In the merchantable grades there is already considerable scarcity of certain sizes of scantlings, with prices gradually advancing, causing a naturally increased value for random stocks.

Spruce and hemlock culls are in better demand at the present time, and there is also considerable trading in "O" cull pine, in wholesale quantities. Dealers as a result are inclined to feel that prices for these lines have at last reached their lowest figure.

Lath continue to hold their value on the market, and are reported very scarce in some circles. Several of the local men, however, are inclined to view the advance in lath as rather speculative and state that middlemen are well supplied with stocks.

Upper grades of white pine are in good demand and prices continue to range firm. The European and American markets have been purchasing our white pine extensively, and these markets should still provide an outlet for any surplus stocks.

All upper grade hardwoods are quoted firmly, with an excellent demand. Quartered white oak is perhaps the feature and shows no tendency to fall off from the high figures quoted.

Shingles. Price quotations on shingles remain firm and the demand is quite brisk, with the mills realizing the prices that they have been holding out for. Better grades of shingles are moving more freely to the American market, while the Quebec trade in second clears is reported very active at the present time. The Ontario trade has assumed a quieter character.

Following are revised current wholesale lumber prices for Montreal:

1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run mill culls out	.....	\$27.00 to \$30.00
1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. pine log run dead culls out	.....	24.00 to 26.00
Pine "O" culls	.....	13.00 to 14.00
Pine mill culls	.....	17.00 to 19.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 1	.....	24.00 to 26.00
Spruce flooring, sheeting, etc., No. 2	.....	19.00 to 21.00
Merchantable spruce boards	.....	16.50 to 18.00
2-inch merchantable spruce	.....	16.50 to 18.00
Cull spruce boards	.....	14.00 to 15.00
2-inch spruce culls	.....	14.00 to 15.00
1½-inch spruce mill culls	.....	15.00 to 16.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 3, 12 and 13 feet	.....	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x 3, 12 and 13 feet	.....	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 3x 4, 12 and 13 feet	.....	16.00 to 17.00
Spruce scantling, 2x10, 12 to 16 feet	.....	19.50 to 21.50
2-inch (scant.) x 9, fifth quality, N. Y. "outs"	.....	16.50 to 18.00
Oak, 1sts and 2nds, quarter white	.....	87.00 to 90.00
Chestnut, 1sts and 2nds, 1 inch	.....	50.00 to 52.00
Birch, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	.....	18.00 to 20.00
Maple, 1-inch log run, mill culls out	.....	18.00 to 20.00
Basswood log run, mill culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	.....	24.00 to 26.00
Basswood log run, dead culls out, 1x4 and up, winter sawn	.....	20.00 to 24.00
Laths, mill run, spruce, 1½-inch x ¾-inch, 4 feet	.....	3.00 to 3.25
Laths, pine, No. 1	.....	4.00 to 4.25
Laths, pine, No. 2	.....	3.25 to 3.50
Laths, pine, No. 3	.....	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, clear	.....	2.90
Shingles, 2nd clear	.....	2.25
Shingles, extras, 1's	.....	1.50
Merchantable hemlock boards	.....	14.50 to 16.50
2-inch merchantable hemlock	.....	14.00 to 16.00
Cull hemlock boards	.....	12.00 to 14.00
2-inch hemlock culls	.....	12.00 to 13.50

The pulp and paper outlook in this district is decidedly better. The demand for all grades of paper is splendid and the good grain crop in the West this year has placed next season's trade in a very satisfactory position. Unbounded confidence is expressed throughout the West in what 1910 will do for business.

The demand for newspaper in the United States has helped Canadian mills wonderfully and they are all operating to full capacity at the present time, with their output practically sold up.

A peculiar feature of the past season's trade was the excellent water power conditions existing in Canada, while our neighbors to the south had such small rainfall, that water power streams there were lower than ever before. As a result the American production of ground wood, wood pulp and newspaper was very much diminished. Prices on the various pulp productions may, therefore, be expected to range higher from now until the spring freshets occur. A slight advantage may be gained through the January thaws, but this will be only a temporary help.

Some interest is being taken in the probable outcome of the tariff question. Whether a minimum or maximum tariff is to be enforced will not be known till March, but close inspection reveals no probability of the United States imposing maximum tariff rates on this country. Trade under the new tariff, between both countries, has increased largely and it is generally believed that the present rates will not be disturbed.

It is anticipated that the cut of pulpwood in the coming season will be the largest in years, since this is the last season that the United States market can receive pulpwood from the public lands in the Province of Quebec.

Personal and Business News from Montreal

Mr. Geo. C. Goodfellow has returned from a trip through western Ontario and reports satisfactorily on the trade conditions in that section.

Mr. C. A. Spencer reports the closing of a contract with an eastern mill, for the delivery of a very large line of kiln dried spruce, during the coming winter and spring.

Messrs. G. A. Grier & Sons report that they expect to cut in the neighborhood of six million feet of spruce and hemlock at their Lachute, Que., mills, while approximately two and a half million feet will be manufactured at the Mount Tremblant, Que., mills of the company.

It is encouraging to note that the outlook for the spring trade with the New York market is exceedingly bright. Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Company, has just returned from a trip to New York, and from the extensive building operations under way and those planned for next season, Mr. Campbell predicts a good demand from that direction in the spring for our lumber.

The Western Lumber Company, of Montreal, are preparing for their spring trade in spruce, and by January expect to have closed contracts for a cut of several million feet with various mills. Mr. Leon Gagne, Jr., manager for this company, has just returned from a monthly trip to New York, and states that the market conditions there show a gradually improving tone.

Mr. W. K. Graftey, manager of the Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, is back from an extended business trip through the Georgian Bay districts. On the whole, Mr. Graftey found that the outlook in the different lumber centres is apparently satisfactory. The demand for better grade of good lumber is good, and would seem to warrant a good winter's cut unless a shortage in shipping culls and better grades is to be faced in the spring.

The J. & W. Duncan Lumber Company are shantying this season on the Canadian Northern in the vicinity of St. Jerome, and state that they are experiencing the best season in the woods that they have encountered in the past ten years. Their cut of spruce this year will be well over three million feet. The company have, during the past season, raised the water in Sixteen Island lake, where their mill is located, by three feet, and have thereby obtained a more efficient power.

The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., have had an electric log piler in operation since the middle of November, and have found it to be a very serviceable method of handling logs. The installation is rather unique, in that the electric motor is located on a float in the eddy. The logs are hoisted to the rollways by means of an endless chain, and the outfit is driven by an electric motor.

The Hilder Daw Construction Company, of Montreal, have recently completed a store building at 74 St. Peter street, for the John W. Peck Company, in which birch flooring and sheeting was used entirely. The excellent effect that is obtained here by the use of the varnished birch furnishes a concrete example of the possibilities of this, at present little used, hardwood. In the opinion of many, birch could often be used to advantage in place of some of the higher valued woods. Chestnut, for instance, produces a particularly striking effect with its elaborate grain, but the lighter colored and quieter birch should, on its merits, rapidly find popularity in the eyes of the best architects, and it is most frequently with the men of this profession that the decision of the wood to be used rests.

The departure of the C.P.R. liner "Montreal," on Nov. 19th, well laden with lumber, practically brought navigation to a close in the port of Montreal. The last week around the harbor front everything was bustling activity, and lumber exporters in many instances were forced to work their men day and night in order to place their shipments of lumber safely on board the outgoing vessels.

The congestion on the docks and in the sheds, due to the heavy incoming cargoes, was the chief cause of the trouble, and the inadequacy of the Harbor Commissioners' sheds for handling the present traffic was never more realized. To determine how conditions could be remedied is a difficult matter, but in the opinion of a prominent lumber exporter, separate outgoing and incoming sheds will inevitably have to be adopted.

Methods of transshipping from dock to vessel and vice versa are comparatively slow here, when systems such as those in vogue in Liverpool are taken into consideration.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Test Case on Insurance—Ontario Government Takes Control of Log Canal

Unlicensed Insurance Companies—A test case of much interest to lumbermen on account of its bearing upon the insurance of lumber plants and yards, in unlicensed companies has been decided in the case of the King v. Willis Faber & Company, Limited, at Montreal. Judge Leet held that the Lloyds, of England, and other similar concerns, might do business in this country without obtaining a Dominion license. Judge Leet declared that it was ultra vires of the Federal Government to force the Lloyds or any other unlicensed companies to take out Federal licenses or make annual returns to the Government, or to make the deposits which the law demands. Three grounds of defence were raised by Willis Faber & Company; first, that they represented the insured and not the insurer; second, that Lloyds is not a company within the meaning of the Insurance Act; and, thirdly, that the Federal Insurance Act was ultra vires. Judge Leet maintained the claims of the prosecution on the two first points, and decided as above stated on the constitutional question.

Diversion of Waters for Log Driving—The Ontario Government has decided to expropriate the log canal at Lake Metagamasing under the Public Works Act. The property is at present owned by Messrs. Patrick Shannon, Pembroke, and Louis Simpson, Valleyfield, Que., and notice of the impending action is given by Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, in the Gazette. Some years ago, with the view of aiding the lumbermen of the Sturgeon river watershed, Mr. Charles Beck, of Penetang, made a small canal through the divide between Lake Metagamasing and Lake Wahnapiatae for the purpose of carrying logs from the Sturgeon river route to Lake Wahnapiatae. The divide between the waters at this point is very narrow (less than half a mile), with a considerable fall between the lakes. By making this cut, logs could be taken from Sturgeon river into Wahnapiatae and landed in Lake Huron the same season, whereas if they were floated round by Sturgeon river it would require two years.

The institution of court proceedings prevented Mr. Beck and his colleagues from continuing to divert the waters from one watershed to the other. Owing, however, to the fact that valuable timber limits are located in the upper valley of the Sturgeon and that a large amount of pine is yet to be taken out, and that a season in floating timber can be saved by the cut-off, the Government has taken steps to assume and operate the canal under prescribed restrictions as to the use of the water. The Government, it is understood, has taken this action as a result of an intimation by the courts that while private parties cannot divert a natural waterway, it is within the province of the Crown to do so in such a case as the present, when the commercial results warrant the action.

The preliminary examination into the charges against John Hintz, a Rosthern, Sask., farmer, has been completed and J. H. Young, J.P., has dismissed the case. The charges were laid by A. C. Fraser, representing the Edmonton Lumber Company, the D. R. Fraser Company, and the John Walter Company, all of Edmonton, and were to the effect that Hintz had appropriated to his own use a number of logs which had floated down the river from Edmonton.

In the case of Williams v. Michigan-Pacific Lumber Company, at Victoria, B.C., application has been made to Mr. Justice Irving to appoint an arbitrator, and Judge Lampman has been appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Justice Clement has given directions that the Great Northern Railway Company give adequate crossing facilities to the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company at White Rock, near Blaine, B. C.

Trade Report from West Indies

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of Nov. 6th as follows: Lumberstuffs, W. pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the trn. schr. "Inga" from Bridgewater, N.S., with 209,000 feet which had been sold to arrive at \$29.50 and \$21.50 for merchantable and second quality respectively; the schr. "Russell H. Pentz" also from Bridgewater, with 122,000 feet, for which consignees obtained \$30 and \$22.25; and 89,000 feet ex trn. schr. "Ponhook," which was sold at same price as the "Inga's" cargo. The inboard cargo of the trn. schr. "Evelyn" mentioned in our last consisting of 150,000 feet, has also been sold here at \$30.06 and \$22.25. These cargoes have about filled present requirements, and we know of another lot of 150,000 feet now on the way, which will keep the market supplied. Spruce—The only arrival in this class of lumber has been the trn. schr. "Ponhook," from Port Medway, N.S., with 190,000 feet, which consignees had previously sold at \$24.75, and \$20.75, but there is another cargo of 200,000 feet now due. Previous to the arrival of the "Ponhook" the market was quite bare and further shipments would probably realize good prices. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but as mentioned in our last, the "Mizpah" with 400,000 feet second quality is now about due. Shingles—There

have been no arrivals of either Gaspe or cedar laying; former in fairly good demand, but a large cargo of the latter is now on the way. Shooks—The four-masted schr. "Lewis H. Goward" arrived on the 26th ulto. with 19,000 bundles Portland, half cargo to selves, which had been contracted for some time ago, and another cargo is now about due. The "Korona" brought 661 bundles molasses hogshead shoos, which consignees have not yet offered. Wood hoops—No receipts, but supplies are expected.

Since the above was compiled the bgtne. "Mary Barry" has arrived from Portland, Me., with a cargo of 11,021 bundles shoos, which are also to fill previous contracts.

Obituary

Mr. James E. Defebaugh, editor and proprietor of the "American Lumberman," of Chicago, died in that city early on the morning of Nov. 21st. The news of Mr. Defebaugh's death will be received with sincere regret by the lumber world. He was well known to Canadians and was highly respected for his manliness and integrity. Mr. Defebaugh was a man of many parts. Although closely identified with the active editing and managing of the "American Lumberman," he found time to travel all over the country and abroad. He was a close student of business conditions. As an authority upon lumber matters, he undertook to direct the recent campaign in the United States against the reduction of the tariff on lumber entering the United States. While his work in this direction was not entirely successful, it was partially so, inasmuch as the campaign resulted in the proposed reduced duty being considerably increased. As an authority on lumber trade matters, Mr. Defebaugh's opinion was continually in demand. The great strain of the tariff campaign undermined his health and he was obliged to take a long rest. Death was due to a cancerous growth, which with an impaired constitution, he was unable to fight. Mr. Defebaugh was active in civil, religious and philanthropic movements. He was a frequent visitor to Canada, where he had made many warm friends. He was born in 1854 and leaves a widow and one son.

George A. Hunt, of Rutherglen, Ont., died in the Mattawa hospital on Nov. 1st, as a result of injuries received in a runaway accident. He was driving homeward, when the horse became unmanageable and Mr. Hunt was thrown out with great violence, receiving fatal injuries.

Mr. Hunt was a comparatively young man, having been born at Middleport, Ont., in 1861. He followed the lumbering business all his life, and entered business on his own account at Ruscomb, Ont., about ten years ago, having been employed previously as foreman by various lumber firms. About two years ago, Mr. Hunt moved to Rutherglen, and took a two-thirds interest in the Glenn Lumber Company, of which he was manager at the time of his death. Mr. Hunt was a man of powerful physique and an energetic worker, a member of the Methodist church and an Oddfellow. The remains were taken to South Woodslee, Ont., for interment in the family plot. His death came as a great shock to his family and friends, as he was widely known and a universal favorite. He is survived by his widow and four daughters.

It is said that misfortunes never come singly, and eleven days after Mr. Hunt's demise, his sawmill was burned to the ground, being a total loss. The mill was well equipped with saw, planing and shingle machinery. Fortunately, the stock of lumber, about 700,000 feet, as well as the shingles, was saved.

Mr. Herbert H. Gunter, of Fredericton, one of the best known lumbermen in New Brunswick, and president of William Richards & Company, Limited, was instantly killed by an I.C.R. shunting engine at Mowat's Crossing, near Campbellton, N.B., on Nov. 12. Mr. Gunter was 47 years of age and leaves a widow and two sons, William, in the employ of the William Richards Company at Campbellton, and Ralph, of Fredericton.

Mr. Gunter attempted to cross in front of the shunting engine, which was slowly pulling a train of passenger cars, when he slipped and fell directly under the wheels of the tender, which, with one of the driving wheels of the engine, passed over the body.

Mr. Gunter was a native of Nashwaak, being a son of the late Benjamin Gunter. He married a daughter of the late William Richards and was for years associated with his father-in-law in the management of the great lumbering industry which he carried on at Boiestown. Three years ago, after the property had been sold to the Miramichi Lumber Company, he removed to Fredericton, and had since made his home there.

Seattle, Wash., reports state that chartering in the lumber trade has not been brisk, but all rates are holding strong. It will take some time to work off the orders already under way, but with nearly 25 sailing craft loading at sound ports, in addition to three or four large steamers, a revival of chartering is expected before long. The inbound fleet of lumber carriers is a large one, but at the same time business is so good to Australia and the West Coast that there will be no shortage of cargoes. Coastwise the lumber trade is brisk and more steam tonnage is coming into sound ports to load.

Amendments Proposed to U.S. Pulpwood Tariff

A partial revision of the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Act is to be attempted in a series of resolutions to be introduced by Representative Mann, of Illinois, one of the chief lieutenants of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Mann's bill and resolutions are designed in part to avert a tariff war with Canada. In a statement issued to the press, Mr. Mann declares that "the country may well be alarmed at the danger of a tariff war with Canada growing out of the rates on wood pulp and print paper imposed by the terms of the Aldrich-Payne Act."

Included in the series of measures to be introduced by Representative Mann is a joint resolution postponing the application of the maximum tariff from April 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1911. Another resolution provides that the maximum tariff of the United States shall be held not to apply to wood pulp and printing paper imported from Canada.

"A bill to encourage and promote commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada," which will be introduced by Mr. Mann, provides that Canadian wood pulp and print paper shall be admitted free of duty "on the condition precedent that Canada or the provinces in which wood pulp or printing paper is manufactured shall not forbid or restrict or impose any import duty or export license fee on printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp or wood used in the manufacture of wood pulp." The subject of the commercial relations of the United States with Canada is now under serious consideration by the Tariff Board, which is acting under the instructions of the President.

Robb Engineering Company's New Quebec Manager

Mr. R. W. Robb, of the Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N.S., has been appointed manager of the company's interests in the Province of Quebec, with headquarters in the Canadian Express Build-



Mr. R. W. Robb.

ing, Montreal. Mr. Robb will control the sale for this district of the well known Robb-Armstrong engines and Robb-Mumford boilers, including water tube, internally fired, and other standard types of boilers.

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, has given out an official statement of the receipts of the Provincial Treasury from territorial revenue during the fiscal year which closed on October 31st. The statements show that the promise made for an increased revenue from this important source have been more than fulfilled. Mr. Grimmer said:

"The total receipts from territorial revenue for the last fiscal year will amount to about \$395,000, and of that amount \$245,000 is in stumpage receipts. The previous year the total receipts from territorial revenue were \$343,292.77, or more than \$50,000 less than the receipts for last year. The estimate for territorial revenue for the past year was \$380,000, and it will be seen that we have exceeded that amount by \$15,000." Continuing, the Surveyor-General drew attention to the increase of about \$55,000 in the stumpage collections, which were about \$245,000, as compared with \$191,414.63 for the previous year. In the payments for stumpage the Shives Lumber Company, or Restigouche, are credited with the largest amount, the collections from that firm alone amounting to upwards of \$20,000.

Keenan Bros., Owen Sound, Ont., report that hardwood is strong in price and the supply is small. Hemlock they find is quiet.

Miscellaneous News from the West

A number of lumbermen waited on Premier McBride when at Revelstoke recently, with reference to perpetuity of timber licenses, and he advised them that he would accede to their request.

Statistics of the lumber industry in British Columbia show that the total number of sawmills is 204; capacity, approximate average, 8,080,000 feet a day; shingle mills, 45, with a capacity of 2,250,000,000 yearly; logging camps, 265; donkey engines and logging locomotives, 267; horses employed, 1,500; men employed, 17,000; number of mills closed, 17.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Christie & Company, Limited, capital \$40,000, incorporated to construct, build and operate sawmills, shingle mills, sash, door and box factories and operate the same; J. A. Dewar Company, Limited, capital \$250,000, incorporated to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, shingle mill proprietors, lumbermen, manufacturers of woodenware in all or any of its branches, pulp or paper manufacturers, etc.; Sechelt Logging Company, Limited, capital, \$5,000.

A Seattle, Wash., despatch says that since the new tariff law went into effect there have developed no evidences, according to the monthly reports of imports and exports, that the reduction of duty on lumber has any tendency to induce imports from British Columbia or other parts of Canada to the Puget Sound Customs district. On the other hand, the export of lumber has increased, the August report showing a total of 17,710,000 feet, and that for September 19,048,000 feet. Lumber manufacturers all say that not enough time has elapsed since the passage of the new tariff law to prove with any certainty what effect the reduction of the duty on lumber will have in this Customs district. C. E. Patten, manager of the Atlas Lumber Company, in an interview said: "The first effects of the new law will most probably be felt, if felt at all, in the middle west and Mississippi valley. Then, too, dealers in the United States may discover an advantage in dealing with Canadian manufacturers and have hardly had sufficient time to readjust their business relations. In the matter of shingles, it seems to be the general opinion that the increase of duty from 30 to 50 cts. per thousand will result in the entire exclusion of British Columbia shingles."

Another Large Newfoundland Company

The Labrador Pulp & Lumber Company, a British-American concern of which Messrs. R. H. Reid and D. Ford are vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively, have taken over large tracts of land on the Labrador, where they will engage in the manufacture of pulp and lumber on a large scale. The areas concerned are situated at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, the latter taking in some of the Alfred Dickie property and comprise some 2,000 square miles of well timbered lands, which have been purchased from their Newfoundland and Canadian owners, Messrs. W. C. and R. B. Job and J. W. Grant being amongst the former.

It is the intention of the company to have two manufacturing plants at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, which will have a combined output of 140,000 tons of pulp and 30,000,000 feet of lumber. The mills will be of the most up-to-date kind and their construction is already contracted for. The contract calls for the completion of the work within two years from the spring of 1910, and operations will be commenced as soon as navigation opens next year. A number of engineers have been over the property during the summer and 5,000 logs have been cut and a quantity of stores of various kinds are now on the grounds in preparation for any work which may be done this winter.

Contracts for the disposal of the pulp to be manufactured are already made, and one with an Italian concern provides for the sale of 50,000 tons of pulp annually for seven years. The balance of the output will be disposed of in England. The lumber will be sold all over the world. The supply of timber is said to be inexhaustible and the water power is unsurpassed. At the completion of construction work it is expected to give employment to 2,000 men. The president of the company is Mr. John McMartin.

A St. John, N.B., report says that William E. Burton, manager of the American Dye Works, is at present engaged in the development of a scheme to make out of birch wood a sulphite equal to that which is obtained from spruce. The difficulty attached to the successful manufacture of birch wood into paper pulp lies in its color, which is a dark yellow not suited to the demands of commerce.

Early in the new year the British Columbia Railway Commission will hold a special sitting in Vancouver to take up the question of freight rates. The Railway Commission at its special sitting will also hear further complaints against railways not having proper guards to prevent the escape of sparks from locomotives, thereby causing fires in timber.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Questions of Interest to the Trade—A Well Known Ontario Company

A Successful Ontario Retailer

A business man who has "made good" solely upon his own merits and by persistent application is Mr. R. E. Butler, of the R. E. Butler Lumber Company, Woodstock, Ont. A comparatively young man as yet, Mr. Butler has accomplished much both in business and in public life and with the vigorous mind and body which are his, many further successes are likely to come his way. R. E. Butler was born in 1863 in Brighton, Ont. His education was obtained at the Brighton Public School and at the Forest City Business College, London, Ont.

Mr. Butler's business experience was commenced in the office of the Leishman Maundrell Lumber Company, of Woodstock, Ont., where he applied himself with such diligence to the work that one year later, when the firm opened a new branch yard in Stratford, he was appointed to the position of manager. Mr. Butler took to the lumber business so naturally that he quickly became acquainted with its details. After a year in the position of manager of the Stratford yard, the firm was made a joint stock company, and Mr. Butler became a shareholder and was appointed to the board of directors.

In 1896, Mr. Butler retired from the Leishman Maundrell Lumber company and started a wholesale and retail coal and lumber business in Woodstock in partnership with his brother, John Butler, under the name of Butler Brothers. The new business was successful from its inception. The business of Butler Brothers grew to such proportions that in 1902 they disposed of the coal business and devoted all their attention to wholesale and retail lumber. In 1906 Mr. John Butler retired from the firm, and from that date the business has been carried on by Mr. R. E. Butler alone, under the name of the R. E. Butler Lumber Company. Under Mr. Butler's care the operations of the firm have expanded continually until to-day they occupy an exceedingly enviable place among the industries of the city of Woodstock and vicinity. The company has a branch yard in Mitchell, Ont., where Mr. Graydon H. Butler is in charge.

Mr. Butler has now been in the lumber business for twenty years, fifteen of which have been spent in Woodstock. He has, during this time, become thoroughly in touch with all the details of the trade and the success he has had is due to this experience and to his determination to extend fair and honest treatment to every customer.

Mr. Butler's activities have not been confined to his business alone. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city of Woodstock. His abilities have been recognized by his fellow citizens, whom he has served in the capacity of alderman. In connection with other public spirited citizens he has been instrumental and has assisted financially in bringing several industries to the city. Mr. Butler's services are sought after by various interests. He is president of the Altadore Club, Woodstock, and president of the Woodstock Agricultural Society. He has taken an active part also in the public life of the province, having contested the riding of North Oxford for the Ontario Legislature in the interest of the Conservative party.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Butler is one of that excellent type of citizens which the lumber industry in its various branches has produced in such liberal numbers. His success he makes a stepping stone to further progress and to enlarging his usefulness as a citizen.

A writer on a retailer's equipment says: "If I ever build another large lumber shed, I will construct the foundation not only of lasting material, but in a way that will be strong enough to hold up all that can be piled on it without any settling. If there is anything I dislike to see about a lumber yard it is foundations that have settled, caused by their not being strong enough to bear the load that is put on them. If any other part of the shed or building gives way it can be repaired without any trouble.



R. E. Butler, Woodstock, Ont.—A Successful Retailer.

Questionable Retail Methods

By J. C. FRANK

Much has been said and written in regard to the ideals of retail lumbermen, but nothing more concise and at the same time comprehensive has been set forth, than that we become "merchants." How much this term includes and how much it excludes would certainly define its real meaning, but if we approach the task thoughtlessly and with narrow minds, it will mean simply a tradesman. If, with as much smallness of soul—as of mind—it will not exclude all manner of craftiness and trickery; in short, you at once emphasize the ugly character passing as a "retail lumberman," who has called forth the discussion for higher ideals and better standards among retailers. First of all, then, let us learn that the world has lost patience with the selfish idiot. It will not tolerate dishonest business methods any more than it will the daring of the highwayman, so if we are not actuated by higher motives in life, business policy suggests that we use intelligence enough to win trade upon an enduring basis. True, among retailers, there is often "a tempest in the teapot" that tempts us to do most anything to hold our own, but amid such trials we should bid Satan to get behind us. A great and good man has well said, "See a merchant in a storm at sea, and what he values most he will be sure to throw overboard last," so when our business craft is tempest tossed, even as a last resort, never throw overboard principle—rather let the old ship go to the bottom with colors flying. Then when we choose the term merchant to dignify our calling, whatever the term lacks in strict meaning, we must associate with it such principles and customs as will imply respectability and usefulness, and we will purchase to ourselves the confidence of our customers and of the commercial world. I do not plead for assumed dignity, but for real dignity.

Study to constantly improve the neatness, convenience and economy of your yard plant. This at once suggests how handy a little architectural ability is with us for personal use, and as further light breaks in on our stupid brains, we see how essential that we be able at least in minor construction to be, at least minor architects. Such knowledge will also enable us to understand somewhat the dialect of the professional architect, when we have business with him, as well as to enable us often to substitute other material than that called for both to our customer's pleasure and real advantage. Build up your stocks with such material as can be most reasonably secured and best adapted to your territory. We cannot afford to become specialists along any definite line, but we ought to be ambitious to know more about any and all articles and materials we offer for sale than our average customer does, and freely give him the benefit of our knowledge for his good, and our good will take care of itself. Establish your prices, terms and manner of treatment upon a reasonable basis. Be content with your calling, or get out of it—yes, more, take both an interest and pleasure in your business. Thus equipped you may be excused for having much pardonable pride in your business and yourself—in fact, you may safely swell up and congratulate yourself that you are running your business upon a high, intelligent plane, from which no manner of competition, either foul or fair, can dislodge you—in brief, you are now a "merchant."

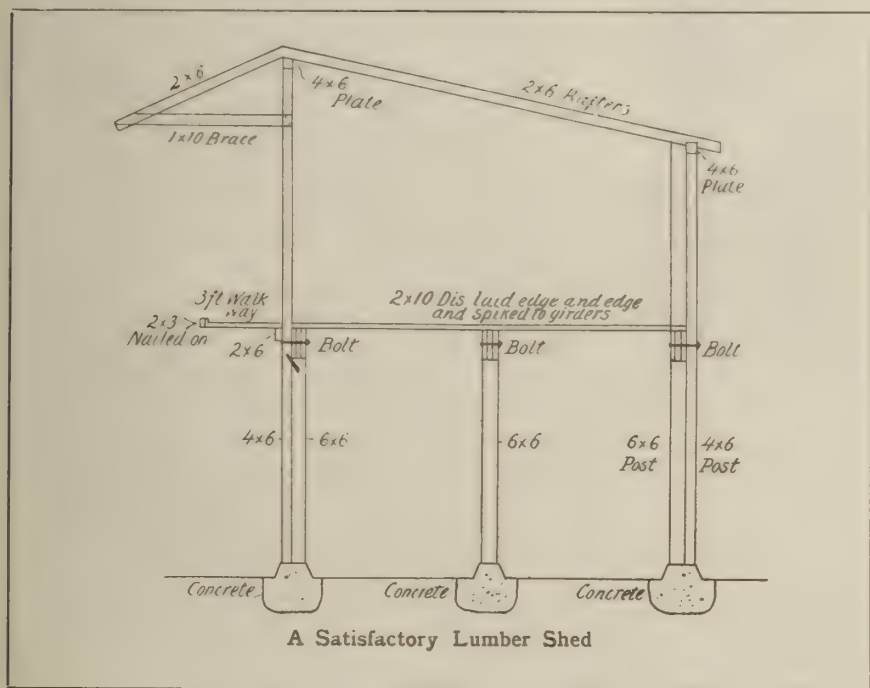
How childish it seems, and is, for a retail dealer to never trim his sails until he either sees or else imagines, the policy some supposed competitor pursues, and then resort to some questionable methods, either to harass, even up with, or overcome his self-established enemy, who if he be a merchant, may receive his first intimation that his would-be assailant was an inhabitant of this earth. What a contrast to a manly, self-defined business policy, which courts investigation, and has only time, usually scant time, to attend to his only business. The dealer in "questionable methods" has but little use for the pleasure and benefits of associating with his fellow dealers in an organized effort to protect common interests, to acquire helpful information and to accomplish general legitimate purposes. His blinded vision sees no good in an organization unless it helps him to accomplish a selfish end or to punish a personal enemy. Patriotism is sometimes wanting from other sources and all business associations are looked upon with more or less distrust, so it behooves us to avoid questionable methods and aims as a losing proposition, anywhere and everywhere they may be found.

General allusions to, and denunciation of evils, ought to be sufficient to cause each thoughtful dealer to reflect upon his methods and make whatever adjustments may be needed, but others might profit more by a more definite, plain English shop talk, so I want to mention a few methods which, depending upon the uses made of them, may become intolerable as dishonest, questionable as suspicious, or useless as unprofitable. Brother, do you or have you been seeking a co-partnership with contractors, carpenters and other workmen, paying them commissions to "leg for you?" Have these partners of yours, who have their skill and

labor for sale, sold to you their influence only, or does the method you employ require them to treat lightly their sense of honor in helping you "to do" your common customer, who buys of them their skill and labor? I hope not. The dealer who resorts to such a method, either must have booty at the end of the conspiracy or else he must acknowledge he is no equal of his competitor as a salesman. He who re-grades his lumber, making two grades of one grade, either puts in his time to keep out of mischief or else his custom will most likely end in deception. He who drives into territory not tributary to his place of business to make a sale lacks dignity and in his over-anxious method is apt to forget and misrepresent near-by fellow dealers, and is most sure, if he makes his sale, to sell to him, a stranger, cheaper than he does his home trade, among whom he numbers his friends. It is not necessary to multiply queer practices. Any and all of them are mischief makers—undignified, and usually more or less dishonest. Let the time consumed in scheming be spent in an intelligent effort to become a respectable merchant, with an established reputation for fair and square dealing upon a reasonable basis. Any other course is folly. You may be cute and play your game for a time, but all you need to do is to persist. You will finally find another equally as cute and who plays his game equally as well. You will both be actuated by selfish and vicious motives. You will both imagine all things fair in war, so you will both stoop to all manner of dishonest practices and methods. It will be a long, severe struggle. Your youth will have been tinged with the silver of age and when you should be recognized as a respectable retired merchant you will be a bankrupt at the bottom of the ladder. Such folly!

Building a Satisfactory Yard Shed

In building a lumber shed there are several things to be taken into consideration, says a correspondent of the "Wood-worker." A yard shed may be constructed quickly and cheaply by digging holes in the ground in



which to set the posts, but after some years the posts will rot off at the surface of the ground. Brick foundations are expensive. Again, it is often desirable to not pile the lumber on the foundation of the shed, but to lay sills for the purpose, entirely independent of the shed itself, so that the weight of the lumber will not rest on the shed foundation and possibly sag down the shed.

The accompanying sketch will give a pretty good idea of the construction of a very satisfactory shed. Of course, the size may be altered to suit the case. In the first place, we dug some holes in the ground down to clay, and about 20 inches square. Then some wooden box forms were nailed together, to set over these holes, so as to bring the concrete up about 8 inches above the ground. Concrete was made up of about one-third Portland cement and two-thirds sand, and the holes and boxes filled to the top. These cement pillars were about 8-foot centres, and after the cement was set we knocked away the wooden forms. The front and rear posts of the shed, 4x6 inches, are carried all the way up to the top plate, and against them we set a 6x6 to carry the weight of the second floor. On top of each 6x6 rests a girder built up of three pieces of 2x12, well spiked together, and to further keep it from possibly wringing apart, a bolt was put through over each post.

For a second floor, instead of the conventional joists and bridging, with floor on top, we laid down 1x10's, surfaced to thickness and well spiked to the girders, three nails in each bearing. This 2x10-inch floor also projects out 3 feet on the front, to form a walkway, and pieces of 2x3 are nailed along the ends to keep them from springing up or down, and

also to act as a guard for one's feet, to brace the foot against when taking up or running down lumber.

The upper floor is entirely free from posts from front to rear, and no obstructions for piling. The concrete pillars will never rot, and in piling on the ground floor, sills can be laid in between the pillars, or, better still, a concrete sill can be laid at small additional cost. This shed is boarded up and down with 1x12-inch box boards and the front left open, but sliding doors or canvas doors could be added if wanted.

A Retail Lumber Yard

By L. S. HEYWOOD

In this paper I shall speak in relation to a yard in a country town. One having a yearly sale of from \$40,000 to \$75,000 and carrying a stock of \$10,000 to \$25,000 or \$30,000. We first must consider before locating a yard: Is there a demand for a yard that deals wholly in lumber and other kinds of building materials? In determining this we must take into consideration several things. First, Is the surrounding country tributary to the proposed location growing in the matter of new buildings? Are the large farms being cut up into smaller tracts, sold to new settlers who must have homes, barns, sheds, fences and the thousand and one things that consume lumber? Are the wealthy class building better houses and stables, and do the people as a whole take on the thrifty, neat appearance of prosperity? If so, the indications point to a demand that only a regular lumber dealer can supply. If, however, the farming district is limited and the small village or town in which you propose to locate is composed of retired farmers, who are living on the interest of money loaned to the surrounding community and who are satisfied to live in the same old comfortable house from year to year and to bring their water from the spring under the hill in a tin water bucket, instead of pumping it into a tank with a gasoline engine or electric motor, and who fear their hair and scold every time an automobile sends their hens and geese cackling over their front fences, then think several times before investing your money in that place.

The location being favorable and prospects good, the next thing is, where does the lumber supply come from? Is there another yard at the place, or does the general store take orders for prospective sheds, barns and houses and order the lumber as soon as the larger part of the car yard as stock? If it is another yard perhaps you can buy it. If not, perhaps enough trade will develop to make two yards pay. Only the condition and size of the surrounding country can decide this. However, the interests of your competitor are the same as yours, and if you are friendly with him you can both get a profit on what you sell. And I say "I find that it pays to be friendly with a competitor in business. Always call on him when you pass, never mind if he is rather cross with you. Perhaps he thinks you cut the price on that bill you sold to Jones yesterday, and perhaps you did. So if that is the case you owe him a cigar and can put in thirty minutes of your time to cheer him up a bit, and when you go away he will think better of you for your friendly call."

If, after all, two yards don't pay you can sell or buy and get rid of one yard. On the other hand, if it is a store handling lumber you are up against it. A bad condition. Ten to one they are using their lumber line to sweeten their general trade, and are not trying to make that part of their business pay any profit. You can't buy them out, for they won't sell to you. You can't meet their price on the little lumber they have on hand, for they are selling at about the cost point. So you have got to keep a better stock than they do, give better service to your customers, hustle for business and wait patiently for an act of Providence to relieve your troubles.

Never ask a customer for pay, or rather don't dun him at your place of business. If he is behind in his payments go and see him at his home or write him. Give him fits, if necessary, but when he comes in your yard greet him with your best smile. But collect! This word should be printed in capital letters and pasted in your hat. I never lost a customer that I forced to pay me. Use judgment; give him a chance to pay and then push him until he does pay. He will think more of you than he will if you allow the old account to stay on your books year after year. And as long as it stays there he is afraid to do business with you and you have lost his trade. Just who to give credit to I cannot say, that part is up to you. You must use your own individual judgment, and upon the correctness of your estimate of human nature depends your success. All men pay some one. If you can win their favor, all well and good. They will pay you. If you take no chances and only sell to gilt edge customers, you won't do much business. Always try to look at the matter as if you were loaning money. Don't leave any uncertainty as to the agreement for payment, and inquire into the purchaser's prospects and how he expects to get the money to pay you. If you find that his expectations will probably be realized you will likely get your pay about as he thinks he can pay. If, however, you find too much doubt regarding his expectations you had better not take the chance.

Give as much personal attention to the selling as possible. Every one who buys wants to get as close to the owner or "boss" of the yard as he can, and the more cranky the purchaser is the more necessary for the boss to get hold of him. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchasers don't know what they want when they come for lumber. They only know

what they are going to build, and much depends upon the salesman in getting them supplied with proper material. I never quote a customer on grades. I show him the lumber and when he has seen the different grades and gets the prices of each, he then can tell what is suitable for his purpose, and the price is usually satisfactory. If, however, as sometimes happens, the customer is a chronic fault-finder, don't lose your temper. Tell him the knots were in the tree when it was cut. That no one is to blame, as trees always grow that way, and, if after all you can say, he still is sour and continues to wish he had "gone to the other yard," why smile and let him go. Pray that he may never come back again, as I have some occasional customers like this, that I always am sorry to see coming into my yard and glad to see going to my friend's yard across the way.

I believe that it pays to deliver lumber. You are able to work off lumber that the customer would refuse to take if he hauls it himself. Now, I don't propose to deliver anything that is not fully up to grade, but in a bill of say 50 pieces 2x6:16, several pieces can go that are rather poor, as they will do to cut up for braces or trimmers, and as you get quite a per cent. of such lumber in every car you have got to get rid of it some how, and you will have quite a time convincing most men who haul their own lumber that they should take anything not strictly first-class.

I don't see how a small yard can keep house without a rip saw, using electric motor where you can and gasoline engine if electricity is not to be had. I have even used one with a horse power, until my temper was spoiled and my language addressed to the horse somewhat shocking. We use the saw for ripping anything we may be out of, also for making batten, cutting bridging, etc., and if you run a carpenter shop with your yard the rip saw will be of much use to your carpenter who works in the shop.

Every small yard must have connection with a jobbing yard to buy sash, doors and many such things, that the small yard does not and is not able to buy direct from the manufacturers, as it would not pay to load up with a carload at one time. I have bought from several yards during the sixteen years I have been running a retail yard. Most of them, after you had phoned your order to them at an expense of 25 cents, would say, "We are just out." I am pleased to say now that when I send to the yard to buy the most of my special material from, I know that I will get it if it is to be found in that city. If they have not got it in stock they go after it and hunt it up. In so doing they serve me well and are enlarging their trade with many other small yards where I am acquainted.—Wood and Iron.

West African Mahogany Camps

The working of a West African mahogany concession is generally attended with great expense and many difficulties. In addition to the expense of operation, a heavy royalty has to be paid to the Government for every tree cut. Much depends upon the physical features of the timber area to be worked and the initial expense of the venture. In some cases swamps have to be bridged over and channels cut to float the logs to some waterway, and some areas are located at considerable distances from a shipping port. Native laborers are paid from \$4 to \$5 per month and about six cents per day for food. While the cost of labor is small from a money standpoint, as compared with a like cost in logging operations in the United States, the results derived from a system of hand labor alone are much less than are secured from the modern methods employed in this country.

The difficult process of preparing the timber for shipment is also an important factor. After the tree has been felled it is squared and cut into logs (usually two to three in each tree), and then hauled to the shallow streams. From 150 to 200 "boys" (natives) are required for each haul, according to the size of the log and the physical condition of the area worked. If the road be through a hilly country, a greater number of "boys" are necessary, with a corresponding increase in cost and length of time consumed. Special "boys" are hired to work the logs from the small creeks to the deep water, which often entails much pioneer work, even to constructing small canals. After reaching deep water the logs are rafted down the rivers to a shipping point, where they may be loaded on ships, Koko Beach being the port for the Benin district. During the rainy season, which lasts from June to November in the Benin country, a raft may be taken to the shipping port in a week or ten days, while in the dry season it often requires three to four weeks. It is only possible to float the logs from the shallow creeks to the deep water during the short rainy period, and frequently it is necessary to build dams in order to float the logs from point to point in the shallower streams. Very often logs have to be redressed when they arrive at the sea coast, as they damage and weather considerably in being transported from the concessions. Large numbers of natives are employed in rafting these logs from deep water to the shipping points, and they usually erect small huts on the rafts, for shelter during the journey. The cross-cutting of logs is accomplished in the same way as in America, while expert native workmen dress and square the logs by hand.

The mahogany tree grows with a trunk often fifty feet in length and up to twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. The exact period required for its growth is not accurately known, but as a large tree changes little in the ordinary lifetime of a man, it is assumed that the tree does not at-

tain maturity under 200 years. The prices obtained for mahogany vary greatly according to the quality of the wood shipped. In a number of instances nine or ten large logs of high grade mahogany have brought the shippers \$2,000 after all expenses were paid.

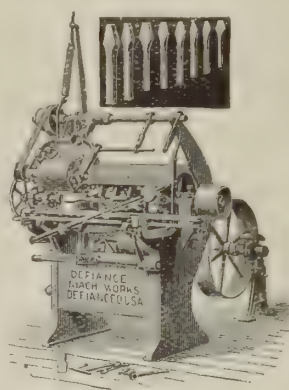
More care has been taken of late in the cutting and shipping of West African mahogany, as the merchants have found where the cutting was left in the hands of native contractors, trees of all sizes and quality were cut, and as the expense attached to the preparing and shipping of logs obtained from inferior trees were fully as high as for high grade logs, the net market value of a shipment would be materially lowered.

An Interesting Automobile Spoke Lathe

The accompanying illustration represents one of the excellent productions of the Defiance Machine Works, of Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A. It is their 24-inch patent automobile spoke turning lathe, which is especially designed for rapidly producing automobile spokes. It receives the rough stock, either split or square, after it has been equalized to length, and performs the turning of the barrel, squaring of the head, and throating the spoke complete, performing the three operations at one and the same time, at the rate of about 2,500 spokes in ten hours.

By this process of turning, throating and squaring the spoke at one operation the work is uniform, and the squaring and throating are true with the barrel of the spoke, consequently the tenoning can be performed with the same degree of accuracy, and the spokes always register alike when placed into the hub, which is an exceedingly important feature in good wheel making.

This automatic machine, the company claim, can be handled by an inexpensive operator and absolutely correct work secured. It performs the turning smooth and true, and free from knife marks, so that only a small amount of finishing is necessary on a fine polishing belt. It will produce spokes from the very smallest sizes up to 5-inch diameter and in the different lengths up to 24-inch long. The frame of this machine is a massive casting with cored centre and a broad floor base to stand firm.



Defiance 24" Patent Automobile Spoke Lathe

The cutter heads each contain three cutters, and a sufficient number are used to cover the entire length of the longest spoke turned. All cutters have straight cutting edges excepting those which have curved faces for doing the throating, and turning the lug. They can all be easily removed from the heads, reground and replaced when sharpening is necessary by simply placing a wooden templet, furnished for that purpose, between the centres of the machine, and each cutter accurately set to it. By using so many cutters, regrinding is seldom necessary.

The swinging cutter head for squaring the head of the spoke is automatic in its movement, and, by the adjustment of a single screw, it will make the square of the spoke large or small, parallel or tapering. A shield surrounds the cutters and thoroughly protects the operator.

The spoke blank is placed between the centres in the usual way, and, when the table is moved up to where the turning begins, the blank slowly rotates against the cutters and turns its full length at one time. At the same time, the swinging cutter head goes down and squares the head of the spoke. When the table is moved back to remove the finished spoke, the swinging head is automatically lifted out of the way, and the rotation of the spoke is also automatically arrested.

The counter is furnished as follows: shaft, 2 3/16-inch x 72-inch; two No. 2 ball and socket adjustable drop hangers fitted with improved belt shipping apparatus; one driving pulley, 30-inch x 6-inch; tight and loose pulleys, 14-inch x 6-inch, with the loose pulley fitted with bronze bearings; speed, 600 turns per minute. Three and a half horse power is used to drive the machine, and the floor space occupied is 36-inch x 48-inch.

The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, of Boston, Mass., report under date of Nov. 22nd as follows: High grade lumber here in white pine seems to be rather stiff and advancing, although there is not a large market for it about Boston. There is undoubtedly quite a shortage of high grade pine. Cedar shingles seem to be very weak and there is not very much encouragement, at present, at any rate.

Spruce timber for the present is scarce and frames have decidedly advanced. Of course, this is just the time of year when many of the winter mills have not started up, so it may not show a very strong market trend, simply because it has advanced. Just now spruce boards seem to be about stationary and are so much affected by North Carolina and southern pine, which are selling far below the price of spruce, that it is not very easy to sell spruce boards in any quantity at the present time. Unless the price of southern pine advances we do not see how either spruce boards or white pine boards of the lower grades can show any material improvement. In fact, it would take a good deal of advance in southern lumber to help these items out very much, as it is now selling so far below both spruce and white pine box.

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIRs:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly,



Saws

Such letters as this prove that

Burns Solid Tooth Saws are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

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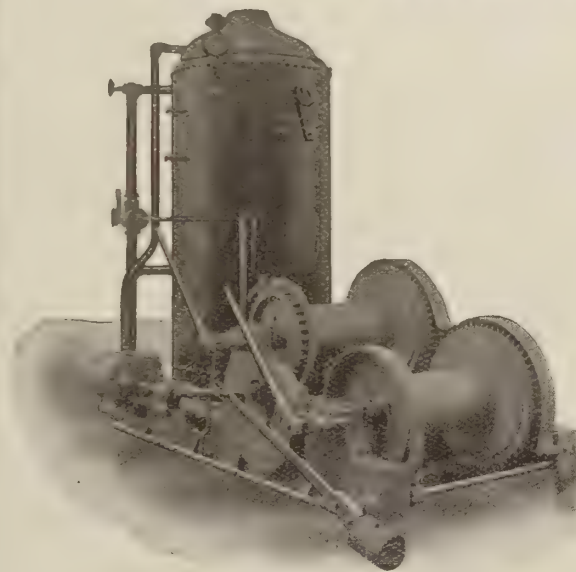
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The "MIDLAND"

Hoisting Engine

is unsurpassed.

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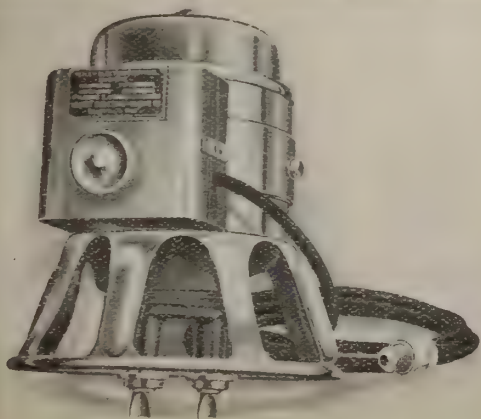


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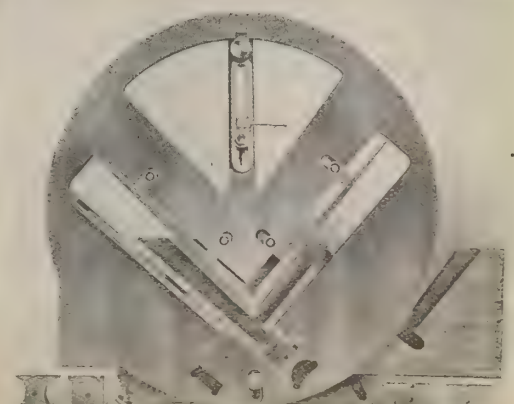
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Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving
qualities will surprise you

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STAIR FRAMING PLATE

Valuable Timber and Pulpwood Limit
FOR SALE, WITH SAW MILL AND PULP-
 wood Rossing Machines in full operation.
 Well situated on the North Coast of the St.
 Lawrence River and having great facilities for
 shipments. For particulars apply to Box 64,
 VILLE ST. LAURENT, near Montreal, Que. 23

Hay for Sale

FOR HAY (TIMOTHY AND CLOVER mixed) apply to E. Simard & Co., 103 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C. P. R. near smart mill, land level. Particulars by addressing Box 838, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST: fifty miles from Toronto; 1 1/2 miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Partnership Dissolved

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE FIRM OF Craig & Austin of the village of Kinnmount, Lumbermen, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual by J. AUSTIN & SONS.

Timber for Sale

FOR SALE, 2600 ACRES, HEAVILY TIMBERED with spruce, fir, birch easily lumbered driving stream runs through limit, five miles from railway and shore, situated at St. Godfroi, Township of Hope, County of Bonaventure, P. Que. Price reasonable. Apply, P. NADEAU & SONS, Grand Casapedia, P. Que.

Investment Opportunity

INTEREST IN SECURING GOOD HOLDINGS of timber tributary to Lake Temiskaming is growing. Of course the reason is obvious—transportation facilities are good and the mines and towns of Temiskaming are growing apace, producing a market on the ground. We can show you why you will make money buying timber tributary to Haileybury and manufacturing it there. Write us. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman Publicity Department, Haileybury, Board of Trade.

Timber Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste. Anne des Monts property situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River, Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seignior or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste. Anne des Monts upon which is located a well equipped lumber and shingle Mill with ample steam power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000 feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for workmen, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30 miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river estimated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about sixty miles east of Ste. Anne des Monts on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River in the County of Gaspé, Quebec.

About 54 square miles of Seignior or Fee Simple lands and 100 square miles of Licensed lands.

A new Mill consisting of a steam feed Circular saws—1 Merston Horizontal resaw—with all subsidiary Machinery and ample steam power and electric lighting.

Capacity 30,000 to 75,000 feet of Lumber each ten hours—A practically new Mill for sawing shingles and railway ties.

With ample steam power and electric lighting to produce 125,000 to 150,000 shingles each ten hours.

All the shanty plants, tools and equipment on the property.

On the timber lands, disinterested Explorers minimum reports are 100 Million feet saw logs, principally spruce, fir and cedar and two hundred and forty five thousand cords Pulp and Spool Wood.

For further particulars, address,

C. A. MILLINER,

Deseronto, Ont.

Redwood's Reproductive Power.

Experience with redwood shows that it will reproduce in 25 years large enough for piling. This is encouraging news to those who have believed that only one crop of redwood was possible. Some of the owners of denuded redwood lands are taking up the question of grow-

ing eucalyptus. Some experiments along this line have shown that the eucalyptus is an ideal tree for reforestation purposes in that climate. Already its planting has become quite a commercial industry, although yet in its incipiency. While the planters of eucalyptus may never realize the handsome financial fortunes outlined in the prospectuses of promotion companies, still the covering of the virgin land, as well as that which has been denuded of its forest covering, will have a very salutary effect upon climatic conditions, at the same time furnishing a supply of timber for wood. The Santa Fe has already undertaken the planting of quite a large tract of eucalyptus for the purpose of growing timber for ties. An effort will be made to introduce the use of redwood paving blocks in street construction. These blocks will be 4x4 and 4x6, and, when laid on a concrete base, it is expected, will give efficient service. Redwood is practically impervious to rot and for this reason, for light traffic, especially in residential sections, should be of considerable value.

Sawmills of Dutch Guiana.

There are five sawmills in Dutch Guiana, South America, the capital of which is Paramibo. These mills are managed by the Dutch, and the trade is limited to small local demands. Only one firm has a timber grant of importance, Messrs. Ter Lang & Company, and this firm ship all of their timber to Europe, squared. The timber is similar to that of British Guiana, with the addition of brown-heart. This timber is similar to greenheart, but of course brown in color. There is only one sawmill owned in French Guiana, the capital of which is Cayenne, and it is operated by Mr. Chebance. The timbers are similar to those of British Guiana. The forest owners or those owning concessions or grants are Mr. Chebance, Mr. Brothier and Mr. Castex.

Find Imperishable Wood

A curious source of wealth vested in wood mines is reported by the French consul at Mongtze, in Upper Tonkin, China. The wood was originally a pine forest which the earth swallowed up. The trees lie in a slanting direction, covered by 24 or 30 feet of sandy soil, and some of them are three feet in diameter. The perfect preservation of the tops indicates that the trees were buried at a comparatively recent period. The timber seems to be imperishable and is especially prized by the Chinese as coffin making material.

TIMBER MAPS

The undersigned can furnish to order timber and township maps of any section of New Ontario. Specialty of Abitibi timber maps. The advertiser was first in the Ontario Survey Branch and knows the country thoroughly.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Phone Beach 315. 37 Lee Avenue, Toronto

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Sell Your Timber Limits by Public Auction at Ottawa

I have had an extensive experience in conducting successful timber limit sales. I conducted the last timber limit sale here for the Dominion Government. Ottawa is the best place in America to sell timber lands.

Wm. A. Cole, Auctioneer

163 Sparks St.,

Phone 163 Ottawa, Ont.

References:—Bradstreets, R. G. Dun & Co., The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Letterheads Printed from Steel

If you are thinking of improving your letterhead, and purchase in quantities of 5,000, I will submit a sketch that is artistic and with a business getting arrangement. Address PENN DE BARTHE, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Apple Butter

for lumber camps

I am manufacturing and have for sale a high grade of apple butter which I guarantee to give satisfaction. It has already gained a wide reputation among all users.

Telephone in connection.

Thos. Chambers,
Dunedin Ontario

Lumbermen, Attention!

10 Square Miles Timber

St. Ignace Island

Near Port Arthur, Ontario

Two miles Lake Frontage.

Will be sold at a bargain for prompt cash.

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JEFFREY CONVEYERS

are the Best for handling

Logs, Lumber, Refuse, etc.

Catalog T 57 B

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made in all standard sizes. Write for Price List.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber trade throughout Ontario is at present rather quiet and no increase in activity is looked for before the beginning of the new year. The most active market so far as Ontario is concerned is in the United States. At Buffalo there is a splendid demand for all good grades of white pine. Uppers and selects and 4-4 white pine are selling at an advance of \$2 per thousand, as follows: Uppers, 4-4 to 8-4, \$90; 10-4 to 12-4, \$97; Selects, 4-4 to 8-4, \$80; 10-4 to 12-4, \$92; Pine Com., 4-4, \$58. White pine prices are unchanged but the movement is good, particularly among the upper grades. Some dealers are anticipating a much improved market early in the new year, and, accordingly, middlemen are buying quite a large amount of stock in anticipation of higher prices. 1 x 10 common hemlock stock boards are selling well, but 1 x 12 are a little slow. The building trade in Ontario seems to be picking up, and during the past fortnight inquiries have been very numerous originating from this source. British Columbia cedar shingles have declined 20 cents for the 3X, 4X, and 5X grades.

In the Ottawa valley there is a very marked strength in the demand for the upper grades of white pine, but for box and mill culls the demand has declined during the past fortnight. Pine good sidings, 1x8 and up, are selling in Ottawa at \$43 to \$46, an advance of about \$1 during the last two weeks, and 2x7 and up are selling at \$52 to \$58, which is also \$1 higher. Pine box boards are bringing \$15 to \$19, a drop of about \$1, and mill culls are selling at \$15 to \$18, also a drop of \$1. Pine O. culls are bringing \$10 to \$12, which is a decline of \$1. The weakness in box lumber and mill culls is rather curious in view of the high price of the good grades. The prices of high grade pine are higher now than even during the best period in 1906. The English deal market is also strong as compared with a year ago. The preparations which have been made for the winter's cut of logs in the Ottawa valley show that manufacturers are confident of a good season in 1910. Most of the operators will take out a large cut. Several new mills are reported to be in course of erection, so that the total output of the Ottawa valley next season will probably be materially increased. In western Ontario prices generally are steady. The demand for lumber is very strong and there is an upward tendency to prices. No advance in prices, however, is expected before February.

Eastern Canada

The closing of the manufacturing season at St. John will leave only two mills running, so that the output will be comparatively small. Stocks on the wharves are fairly heavy for long and short lumber and "English" deals are more numerous than at the same time in 1908, being estimated at from five and one-half to six and one-half million feet. Prices are stationary at about \$14.25 to \$14.75 per thousand feet, f.o.b. steamer for specifications containing about 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nine, and 15 per cent. wides. Spruce lath are extremely firm. The closing of the mills will find about four and one-half to five millions at the local wharves and yards, about three-quarters of which will be dutiable. Inquiries are reported for dutiable lath at figures as high as \$3.25 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John. Cedar shingles are in rather an uncertain condition. No extensive shipments are expected until early in the spring. The demand from New England markets is dull. Prices are ranging from \$2.70 to \$2.80 on dutiable "extras" and \$2.20 to \$2.30 on dutiable clears, f.o.b. schooner St. John. St. John stocks amount to five or five and one-half millions of high grade cedar shingles. Of this quantity about three and one-half millions are "extras" and the balance "clears."

A firmer tone and higher prices are noticeable at Boston in the spruce market as a result partly of the conclusion of the summer season of production. With the opening of the winter mills it is expected, however, that prices will be easier again. Manufacturers, on the other hand, are of the opinion that the better prices are permanent. The general price for frames is about 50 cents higher than it was a fortnight ago. Manufacturers, as a rule, are asking \$24, although some business is being done at \$23.50.

Lath at Boston are higher, at \$4.35 to \$4.50 for 1½-inch spruce, and \$3.75 to \$3.80 for 1½-inch spruce. New Brunswick cedar shingles are a shade easier, selling at \$3.60 to \$3.85 for extras and \$3.10 to \$3.25 for clears. Second clears are bringing \$2.50 to \$2.60.

Great Britain

Latest advices from Liverpool are to the effect that the two or three cargoes of spruce remaining to be sold were offered at £8 5s. With liner service about to commence it was expected that these prices would be obtained. It was expected, however, that a slight concession would be obtained on these prices for liner lots. Everything would depend upon the quantities shipped by liners. Parcels of the usual average of 60 to 65 per cent., 7 and 8-inch, which were sent over on consignment, have sold at 5s. below the cargo price. These, however, were Halifax deals of more or less inferior quality.

Spruce stocks at Liverpool are slightly lower than at this time last year. The demand for Quebec spruce is in a very satisfactory condition. Scantlings are exceptionally scarce at Liverpool, especially 3x6, and at Manchester there is a shortage of 2½x7. At the channel ports 12-inch and up deals are not too plentiful and the same applies to 2½-inch scantlings, especially those 6 inches in width.

The market for Quebec pine and red pine at Liverpool has improved greatly, partly as a result of the demand for yellow pine in the United States. In many cases Quebec red pine is being used where formerly yellow pine only was used. Further advances are expected before the opening of next season. Those who are in close touch with English conditions state that dealers who buy now will get better prices than those who hold out.

The London market is in a very sensitive condition at present. Prices at recent auction sales have been irregular. In some cases deals have shown a declining tendency. Churchill & Sim at their recent auction sale disposed of prime unsorted Oregon at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7d. At Manchester, trade is quite steady and is expected to remain so for a few weeks.

United States

Something of a lull in business activity is reported by many of the Chicago lumbermen. A good business on the whole, however, is being carried on by the wholesale yards, although the country trade is quiet. White pine prices are still firm as the result of a strong and widespread demand. Manufacturers are able to obtain their prices for anything in the upper grades. Box lumber and box shooks are reported to be in better demand at Chicago. No. 3 is even too high in price for general box making, and Nos. 4 and 5 are coming into more general use.

Hemlock piece stuff is also in better demand at Chicago and prices are fairly good. The improvement since the early fall is quite marked. The small price concessions which were made have induced a good demand, and since this occurred prices have been stiffening a bit without any serious effect upon the demand. So soon as yellow pine prices improve it is expected that hemlock prices will show further advance. At

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

Buffalo the demand for white pine is fair, especially for the high grades, while the low grades are improving. There is also a noticeable betterment in the box market. The continued fine weather helped hemlock to maintain its position and it is still selling quite well. Prices are good without any tendency to decline. Long lengths are scarce and 2x4's of any length are also hard to find. Fir prices at Chicago are improving slowly and higher quotations are expected. There is a good demand for timbers but tank stock is not much sought after. Spruce at Chicago is steady with a shortage in the supply.

The red cedar market at Chicago is steady. Clears are bringing from \$3.17 to \$3.22 and stars \$2.69. White cedars are a little dull but prices are steady. There is a good trade in lath and prices are firm. At Buffalo, prices for shingle and lath have not changed of late. The incoming supplies are large, but a steady market is looked for during the winter. Cooperaage conditions at Chicago have improved somewhat owing to the demand for provision stuff.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley News—White Pine Continues Strong

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The buoyant market for upper grades of white pine continues to be the characteristic feature of the Ottawa lumber trade. Box lumber and mill culls are scarcely in so great demand as they were a fortnight ago. Dealers regard the unremitting demand for the better classes of pine as very striking in view of the comparative quietness in lower grades. In fact, the highest priced pine is selling this month in Ottawa far above what it commanded at the best time in 1906, giving it a record position in the lumber trade. The advance on deal contracts for the British market compared with last year is stated by a large buyer to amount to 3 per cent. This is a conservative estimate, some of the manufacturers assert, but the actual figures are not obtainable.

The brisk demand for upper grades of white pine is especially felt in the town of Pembroke. The good stock is practically all sold up and the prices for box lumber and mill culls are firmer even than in Ottawa. A representative of the Pembroke Lumber Company told the "Canada Lumberman" that this season he sold good sidings and strips at a \$10 advance over last year. This company take so optimistic a view of the lumber trade that they are planning to cut 25,000,000 logs the coming winter. When the company's mill closes at the end of November the season's production of lumber will amount to 15,000,000 feet. This is a drop of 2,000,000 from last year owing to the fact that the season was spent with a view to "cleaning up" more than anything else. The mill ran only in daytime and had a splendid supply of logs and other conditions were favorable, else there would have been a far greater drop than the year before.

The Colonial Lumber Company, of Pembroke, stopped operations on Nov. 16th, having cut 20,000,000 feet. This is the same as last year. The company will carry on operations in the woods similar to last winter. A new mill, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet per season, will be erected this winter near the site of the Colonial Company plant. A. & F. Fraser, relatives of the well known Fraser Company, of Ottawa, are the builders. The Pembroke Lumber Company has supplied the material for this structure. The mill will produce lumber for the market next summer. McFadden & Loyer, owners of considerable limits on the Jocko river, are also building a new mill at Pembroke which will cut about 10 or 15 million feet per year, and will probably start operations next summer.

McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, ceased operations on Nov. 5th, and Fraser & Company, at Deschenes, closed down on Nov. 12th. Both firms sent away large gangs to the shanties as soon as they were available from the mills. J. R. Booth has stopped night operations and the men thus employed have been sent to the shanties. Navigation closed in the Rideau canal Nov. 20th. The Ottawa lock master reports that the lumber traffic for the season was heavier than in 1908.

Lumbermen are beginning to feel the bad results of the extremely low water of 1908. Logs which were stranded then are blocking the streams, and it is difficult for mill owners to get down supplies. The E. B. Eddy Company's spruce mill has been thrown idle for want of logs and its wood carriers have nothing to do. If an improvement does not come soon the company will be obliged to bring in pulpwood by train, which is a very expensive operation. The Eddy Company's consumption of spruce lumber is on the increase, as indicated by the opening this month of a new distributing centre for paper products at the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. Congestion is on the upper reaches of the rivers, and all the lumbermen are affected more or less. One man's timber is blocking the other. The rapid progress being made on conservation dams on the upper Ottawa is assurance enough to lumbermen that a repetition of this occurrence will not trouble them again.

The resolution introduced in the House of Commons by E. N. Lewis, M. P. for West Huron, on Nov. 19th, relating to pulpwood, has a feature of much interest to J. R. Booth, the lumber and paper manufac-

turer. Mr. Lewis' resolution differs from those which he introduced at two former sessions. These declared absolutely against export of unmanufactured pulpwood. The new one provides that whenever a foreign nation admits free of duty paper manufactured in Canada, then in such cases no export duty shall be charged on pulpwood exported to such foreign country from Canada. Otherwise the duty sufficient to prohibit the export of pulp and pulpwood is called for. Mr. Lewis told the "Canada Lumberman" that his aim was to bring the American paper mills across the border. He wants to keep in Canada the millions of dollars which are spent in the making of paper. If this resolution is well received by Canadian legislators, the Americans will have an opportunity to decide between doing without Canadian spruce or opening the way to the product of Canadian paper mills. J. R. Booth at present sells to the United States the bulk of his large paper mill output, with a capacity of 100 tons per day. At present the duty is less than \$6 per ton, as he is not obliged to pay the extra levy against paper originating on Crown lands. But if the maximum tariff clause in the Payne Bill is levied next April the tax against Canadian paper would be \$14 per ton. This would practically exclude all Mr. Booth's paper from the American market.

New Brunswick News—A Small Winter Output

St. John, N.B., Nov. 28th.—As the manufacturing season at the local mills draws near its end it is possible to make a fairly definite forecast of the winter's business in long and short lumber in the way of shipments from this port, sales and actual manufacture.

The actual output of the mills at this port will be, comparatively speaking, unimportant. There will be not more than two mills running and the weekly output after the closing of navigation in the river will be, compared with that, say of the present week, small and unimportant. The total would be something very like 600,000 feet of long lumber, 500,000 spruce lath and perhaps 200,000 cedar shingles.

The mills are closing with fairly heavy stocks on the wharves, both in long and short lumber. "English" deals are more plentiful than at the same time in 1908. Of this line there are in sight quantities which are variously estimated at from five and one-half to six and one-half millions of superficial feet. An important quantity of these are already in the hands of the dealers. All of it will be shipped in parcels by the winter liners and probably the greater part will have gone forward by the end of January.

Of such quantities as are still in the hands of the manufacturers it might be said that they will bring prices uniform with those which have ruled the local market during the past month on purchases of "English" spruce deals for delivery to the liners during the winter. It is now apparent that those who held their deals in the hope of better prices made no material gains by that proceeding, although indications throughout the season pointed continually to a higher level in values in this line of goods. At present writing an enquirer for "English" deals would be quoted from \$14.25 to \$14.75 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. steamer St. John, in a specification containing say, 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and balance wides.

The short lumber trade continues to provide the chief feature of interest. Especially is this true of spruce lath. Values in this line have been stiffening steadily for some weeks past and have now reached a point where they might well be described as remarkable, considering the fact that this line of goods stands alone so far as any boosting of price is concerned.

While there is considerable talk of a lath famine, and of a high-water mark in lath prices, it is scarcely probable that any phenomenal figures or prices will develop, although there is at the present more indication of a further advance than of any weakening.

After the first week in December the local offerings of spruce lath will be limited to the output of two mills (as described above) and the quantities then in stock at the local wharves and yards. These latter quantities would make a total of from four and one-half to five millions, of which 75 per cent. are dutiable goods.

The local feeling in regard to lath is of a decidedly optimistic nature. It is stated that enquiries have been received by local firms which named prices for dutiable lath as high as \$3.25 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John. This figure would correctly indicate the ideas of local interested parties and an enquirer would, no doubt, be quoted something very similar.

The local market for cedar shingles is somewhat problematical at present writing. There is little business moving and from all indications it is safe to say that there will be few, if any, shipments of importance from this port until early spring, local people having, apparently, little confidence in the markets of the New England States. While the shrinkage in values of cedar shingles is perhaps too much emphasized, there is no doubt that the demand is light and that the volume of shingles offering are being marketed, in some cases, at the cost of a concession in prices. The present local value of cedar shingles ranges from \$2.70 to \$2.80 on dutiable "extras," and \$2.20 to \$2.30 on dutiable "clears," f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Local stocks of the high grades of cedar shingles would total to from five millions to five and one-half millions. Of this quantity three and one-half millions are "extras," the balance "clears."

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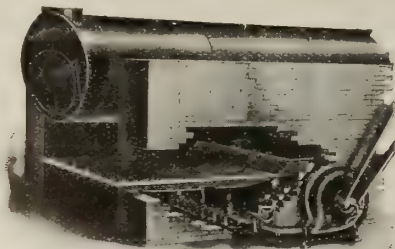
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The Irvine Lumber & Fuel Company, of Brampton, Ont., are stated to have assigned.

The Golden Lake Lumber Company, Limited, Eganville, Ont., are making additions to their mill.

Keenan Brothers, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., are building a sawmill at Miller Lake, Ont., in the Bruce peninsula.

The Globe Furniture Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont., have sold their plant and are planning to continue elsewhere.

Ex-Reeve Frank Rankin has completed his new sawmill at Dover Centre, Ont., and has commenced operations. The new mill is one of the most modern of its kind.

R. E. Heggie, assignee, Brampton, Ont., is receiving tenders until Dec. 2nd for the purchase of the planing mill and stock of the Irvine Lumber & Fuel Company, at Brampton.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Rainy River, are putting in a store at Grassy River. A stock of goods to the value of \$7,000 has already been towed around the lake to that place.

The Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated, capital \$50,000. Incorporators: H. S. Brennen, A. S. Brennen and C. H. Taylor, all of Hamilton, and others.

The sawmill of the Glen Lumber Company, at Rutherglen, Ont., has been burned to the ground, together with a small quantity of timber. The mill was insured for \$5,000, which will about cover the loss. The lumber was fully insured.

Messrs. Grigg Brothers are operating in MacMahon township, Ont., this winter, taking out logs for the Bruce Mines Sawmill Company. They report that men are scarce for the camps, the best class being hard to secure, even at \$35 a month.

The dry kiln and heading mill at the Wallaceburg Cooperage Company's plant, Wallaceburg, Ont., have been destroyed by fire. The adjoining mills were saved through the efforts of the fire department. The heading mill is a complete loss, but will be rebuilt.

The Bruce Mines Sawmills Company, Limited, Bruce Mines, Ont., have just completed a new plant which includes band and gang mills. The company expect to take out about four million feet of spruce from their own limits this winter. They have four small camps in operation at present.

Norman Playfair, of Midland, will not operate any camps during the coming winter. Mr. Playfair recently installed a new Corliss engine of the automatic cut-off type in the place of the sliding valve engine which he formerly had in his mill. He reports that this type of engine gives splendid service.

Mr. S. Dymont, of Mickle, Dymont & Sons, Barrie, Ont., is president of a company which has just been formed in Barrie for the purpose of manufacturing in Canada the gas producer engine known in the United States as the Weber engine. The company have obtained the Canadian rights for the manufacture of this engine.

The Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont., with capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to vulcanize, marbleize, creosote and fireproof all kinds of timber, and to do a general foundry and machine business. The incorporators are: F. W. Griffiths, H. M. Sinclair and F. F. Wood, all of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Roger Stewart, jr., of the firm of Robert Stewart Company, of Guelph, Ont., makers of sash doors, has, together with a number of men from the United States, formed a new company to locate at Welland, Ont. A site of five acres has been purchased. Eighty hands will be employed. The Welland factory hopes to supply the Northwest markets.

Railway construction work along the route of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway to Gowganda Junction has already attracted the attention of several lumber concerns, and it is understood that a prominent company is now busily engaged upon a scheme calling for the erection of a large sawmill at Sellwood to saw the logs now being cut in the woods.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, wholesale dealers in lumber, lath and shingles, etc., at Orillia, Ont., have removed their office from the factory building to an adjoining building. They found it necessary to take this step in order to obtain increased accommodation in the factory. They state that business is extremely brisk, being limited only by the capacity of the company to fill orders.

Chew Brothers, lumber manufacturers, of Midland, Ont., have purchased berths number 3 and 5 in the Dokis Indian reserve from P. Shannon & Company, of Renfrew, who secured these berths in the recent sale by the Government. Mr. E. Letherby recently visited these limits, attending to the establishment of camps for the winter's operations. There are about 100 men in these camps and the logs which they take out this winter will be sawn at the company's mill at Midland. The berths are stated to contain a large quantity of excellent white pine. The company expect to take out 16,000,000 feet of pine. There is also a small percentage of red pine and only a very inconsiderable quantity of spruce.

The Siemon Company, Limited, with a capital of \$1,000,000, which has recently been formed, will take over the business of three lumber manufacturers, and acquire a number of timber limits. The businesses and plants referred to are the Lillierap-Tate Lumber Company, with mills at Lakefield; the Geo. E. Niebergall mills at Wiarton, the Geo. E. Niebergall & Son mill and veneer plant at Parry Sound, a timber limit of 3,538 acres in British Columbia, and a block of \$100,000 preference shares of Siemon Bros., Limited, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, at Wiarton. The new company propose to erect a large factory at Lakefield, Ont., in connection with the Lillierap-Tate Company's sawmill for the purpose of manufacturing hardwood flooring, furniture, etc., for the eastern market. Large tracts of hardwood timber have been secured. J. C. Siemon, of Toronto, is president, and W. R. Tudhope, of Toronto, is vice-president of the new company.

Eastern Provinces

Levi H. Minard, lumber merchant, of Milton, Que., is stated to have assigned.

The News Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are: G. C. Foster, J. T. Hackett, T. F. Coonan, all of Montreal.

The shingle mill owned by Herbert Blair, located at Dalhousie Junction, N.B., has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000. This mill worked all summer sawing shingles for the Chaleur Bay mills.

Mr. Michael Welch, the well known Miramichi lumber operator, when in Fredericton recently predicted a smaller cut of logs on the Miramichi this winter. He will probably confine his own operations mostly to getting out railway ties for the G. T. P.

One of the largest cargoes of lumber ever taken across the Atlantic will be shipped by the Norwegian steamer "Ocland" shortly. The "Ocland," which is one of the cantilever steamers running in the St. Lawrence coal trade, will take over three million feet of deal.

The public school commission of Hull, Que., have refused to renew the exemption of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limitel, from paying school taxes. As a result the school board will be a gainer by about \$11,999 annually. For 20 years back the E. B. Eddy Company has only paid \$1,300 a year school tax.

The Canada Woodenware Company, whose plant at Ossekeag, N.B., was burned in June, 1907, is being reorganized, and sufficient capital is being secured to build an up-to-date plant at South Bay, N.B. George C. Weldon, president of the S. Hayward Company, is president of the company, and William Brown, of Hampton, will be in charge of the business.

Martin Freres & Cie., Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, logs, sashes, blinds, boxes and woodwork generally; to own and operate timber limits, sawmills, sash and door factories and planing mills. Incorporators: T. B. Martin, F. Martin and others, all of Montreal.

The Silsby Lumber Company, at St. George, Beauce, Que., have lost their mills and plant by fire. Only a small amount of lumber was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, covered by an insurance of \$20,000. The Silsby Company is comprised largely of St. Johnsbury, Vt., capitalists. They purchased limits from B. C. Howard & Company, and erected a modern plant.

Another large deal in Newfoundland lumber has been closed by American capitalists. Canadians are also interested. The National Vulcanization Corporation, of the United States, and the Lumber Securities Corporation, are associated with the purchasing interests, and pulp and saw mills and vulcanizing plants will be put into operation as soon as possible. Some of the principals of these companies were in Toronto recently to consider the establishing of Canadian plants controlled by a Canadian company, which is now in process of formation. The Newfoundland operations would have in view only the market of the Atlantic seaboard. Other plants may be erected in Ontario and British Columbia. The Newfoundland undertaking is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and the Canadian company, with head offices in Toronto, at \$1,000,000.

Western Canada

Partridge & Gilroy, lumber merchants, Govan, Sask., have sold their stock to the Beaver Lumber Company, Limited.

The Thomas Nelson Lumber Company, of Killarney, Man., have given notice of application to change their name to the Piper Lumber Company.

Duncan McGregor and Francis Williamson, of Strathelair, Man., recently purchased a lumber interest west of Foam Lake, Sask., paying \$10,000 for it.

The Royal City Shingle Mills, New Westminster, B.C., have been temporarily closed down while the machinery is receiving its annual overhauling. New boilers and smokestacks are being installed.

The Matthews & Smith Lumber Company, of Twin Island, Lake Winnipegosis, have moved their plant to Oak Point. Operations will commence next spring at the opening of navigation on the lake.

The B. C. Gazette gives notice of the incorporation of the following companies: Powell River Paper Company, Limited, capital, \$1,000,000; New Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$5,000,000; the Crown Shingle Mill Company, Limited, capital \$25,000.

The Canadian Northern Railway have opened a new townsite at Kindersley, 126 miles southwest of Saskatoon, on the new Calgary line. The place is a divisional point and will be the centre of the C.N.R. immigration activity next year. Although the townsite has only been opened two weeks, four lumber yards and three elevators have secured sites.

It is stated that a creosoting plant will be erected on Burrard Inlet at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. In association with several Vancouver capitalists, Mr. H. R. Rood, head of the Pacific Creosoting Company, of Seattle, will be in charge of the undertaking. The site secured will permit the company's tank steamer to pump creosote direct to tankage. This tankage will have a capacity of half a million gallons.

Upon the reopening of traffic in the North Arm, which is now blocked by the construction of the new bridge, the Westminster shingle mill on Lulu island will commence operations. The mill will have a daily capacity of 150,000 shingles. Six shingle machines are included in the plant. It is the intention of the company to erect a large lumber mill shortly, to which the shingle mill will be an auxiliary. Construction will probably be started in the spring.

The North Pacific Lumber Company, of Barnet, B.C., who were burned out recently, are rebuilding their plant and are expected to use electric drive. They have placed their order with the Vancouver office of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, for one 600 k.w., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 2,200-volt standard engine type alternating current generator, one engine type direct current exciter generator, and a three-panel switchboard for the control of generator, exciter and power circuits.

Several large steamers have been chartered by the Fraser River sawmills, of New Westminster, B.C., to carry heavy cargoes of lumber to Australian and other foreign markets during December, one of which will carry the largest cargo ever taken from the mills. The steamer which will take this exceptional shipment is the "Sandow," which is chartered to take nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber. She will arrive during the early part of the month, and owing to the great capacity of the big mills it is expected that she will be loaded and leave port before the end of the month. The steamer "Camphill," which has loaded a cargo of nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber at the mills recently, left for Sidney, Australia.

Ask us about our Long run

Bass

We have 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mill culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

Ash

2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4 6/4 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

How are you fixed on

Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common and better—all dry and good lengths and widths.

There is a lot of

Yellow Poplar

at one of our outside points—5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common 2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2 2 cars 3/4, 18" and over 1 car 3/4 No. 1 Common and Better 100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

If you are in the market for

Cherry

get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

Get an order in early for quartered

White Oak

We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better

If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

We can make prompt shipment of the following. This lumber is cut at mills located in the Adirondacks and Canada. It is thoroughly dry; and the Birch is very choice, running largely to Red.

Birch

175,000 feet 4/4, 45 to 50% 1's and 2's; largely 12 feet. 30,000 feet 5/4. Good clean stock, good widths; 50% 10" and up. 30,000 feet 6/4. Wide lumber. 65 to 75% 1's and 2's. 10,000 to 12,000 feet 12/4 and 8,000 to 10,000 feet 16/4. No hearts, 6" and up. 6,153 feet 4"; 22,360 feet 2"; 18,700 feet 3"; and 14,000 feet 3 1/2 inch.

Brown Ash

Two to three cars 4/4 Log Run, mill culls out.

Dry White Ash

200,000 feet 2 to 3" Log Run.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.

Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

Pulleys for Saw Mills

Every pulley is thoroughly nailed

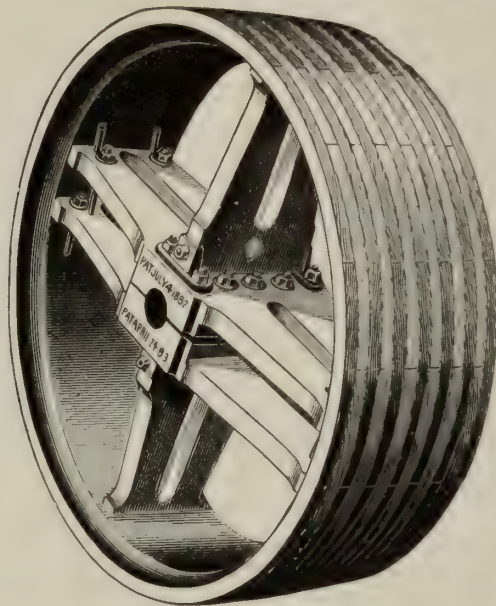
Every pulley is guaranteed for heaviest Double Belts.

Our Arms and Hubs are made of Hard Maple. Rims Soft Maple

If for very damp place we bolt the Rims.

Strongest pulley on the market—no Slip.

Send for Catalogue.



We make and sell more pulleys than all other makes put together. We have the largest and only complete Pulley Works in Canada.

Might as well have the best.

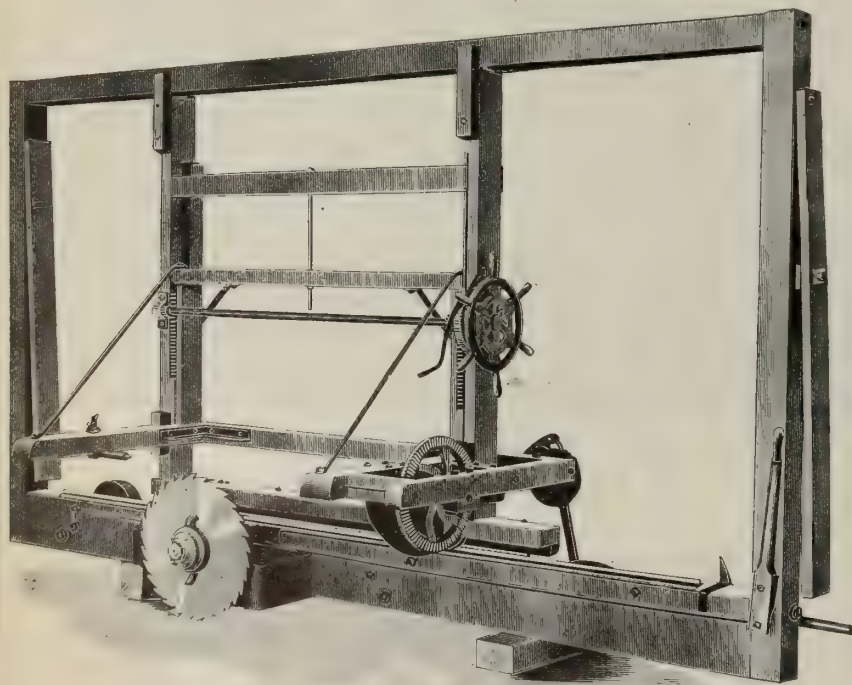
Cheapest in the end!

We also manufacture
Shafting, Hangers, Pillow Blocks,
Friction Clutches, etc., etc.

Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Montreal

Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machine

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.



"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading Clapboard Manufacturers the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST - Coaticook, Que.

Saw Mill Machinery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING:

Trimmers, Lath Mill and
Bolter, Gang Bolters, Edgers,
Saw Gummers, Picket Headers,
Tram Cars, Logging and
Yard Locomotives, Shaking
Grates : : : : :

and all other Saw Mill Equipment. We can make prompt shipment. Write and get our prices and circulars.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, Pa.

Eventually



Why not Now?

SALES OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

REGINA, Medical Hall Building	-	-	-	-	-	C. BRUCE
WINNIPEG, Canadian Northern Building	-	-	-	-	-	F. A. SHORE
TORONTO, Canadian Northern Building	-	-	-	-	-	H. A. ROSE
CALGARY, 633 15th Avenue West	-	-	-	-	-	A. CLUTTERBUCK

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts	& better	\$44 00 48 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts	& better	58 00 60 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and better		60 00 65 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 C & B		46 00 48 00
2 inch No. 2 Cuts and better		50 00 54 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		38 00 40 00
2 inch No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		44 00 48 00
1 in Pine Dressing and better shorts		24 00 27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common and dressing		24 00 25 00
1 x 6 common and dressing		26 00 28 00
1 x 8 common and dressing		26 00 27 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g		29 00 31 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g		33 00 35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks		18 00 20 00
2 x 10 common		26 00 27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common		26 00 28 00
1 x 8, 10 x common		23 00 24 00
1 x 10 inch box and common		24 00 25 00
1 x 12 box & common		27 00 28 00
1 mill run siding		23 00 25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls siding		17 00 18 00
1 dead cull siding		12 00 13 00
1 1/2 inch flooring		25 00 27 00
1 mill run Norway		20 00 22 00
2 inch " "		22 00 24 00
Spruce mill run		19 00 20 00
Spruce mill culls		13 00 14 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.		14 00 15 00
2 x 4 to 8 in., 10 to 16 ft.		16 00 18 00
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.		19 00 20 00
Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried		54 00 60 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 and 2"		55 00
Ash, white, No. 1, com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		40 00
Ash, brown, No. 1, com.		27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Birch, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4		35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Basswood, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds		42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common and better, 4/4		26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3, common		15 00
Soft Elm, 6/4 and 8/4		33 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1, common and better, 4/4		35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4		45 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up		43 00 46 00
1 1/2 and 2" x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8 and up		50 00 56 00
2" x 7 and 1 1/2 x 8 and up		52 00 58 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8 and up		34 00 36 00
Pine good strips:		
1" and 1 1/2"		38 00 42 00
1 1/2" and 2"		42 00 46 00
2" and 2 1/2"		44 00 47 00
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7 and up		36 00 38 00
1 1/2 x 7 and up		28 00 30 00
1 1/2 x 8 and up		40 00 43 00
2" x 7 and up		42 00 45 00
7 to 9" A Sidings		25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings		33 00 35 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips		26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts		22 00 26 00
Pine, 8, c. and better 12 to 16		23 00 25 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings 1"		21 00 25 00
Pine s. c. Sidings 1 1/2 & 2"		27 00 30 00
Pine, s. c. strips		19 00 21 00
Pine, s. c. shorts		17 00 19 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 4		20 00 21 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 5		21 00 22 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 6		23 00 25 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 7		22 00 24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 8		23 00 25 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 9		23 00 24 00
Pine, s. c. and better, 1 x 10		26 00 28 00
Pine, box boards		15 00 19 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn		30 00 33 00
1 x 10 No. 2		23 00 26 00

Clear in B.C. cedar air dried boat lb	55 00 58 00
Douglas Fir Dimensional Timber up to 32 feet:	
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12	
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14	
014, 14x14, 14x16	32 80
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x10, 10x12, 12x10, 12x12, 12x14, 12x16, 12x18, 12x20	
18x18 & 20x20	33 30
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18	
2x20	33 80
6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20 & 16	
10x20	34 30
6x18, 8x18	34 80
6x20, 8x20	35 30
Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances:	
33 to 35 ft., 36 to 40 ft., \$1.41 to 45 ft., \$3.46 to 50 ft., \$5.	
Fir flooring, edge grain	45 00
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath	4 25
1 1/2" No. 2 4 ft. lath	3 50
1 1/2" 32" pine	1 60
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath	3 75
1 1/2" mill run hemlock lath	3 25
X Pine Shingles	1 10
XX Pine Shingles	2 10
XX B.C. Cedar Shingles	2 45
XXXX 6 butts to 2"	2 80
XXXX 6 to 23-16"	3 15
XXXXX 5 to 2"	3 85
Red pine, c & c f	30 00
" " 1 1/2"	31 00
" " 2"	32 00
Red Pine, common 18	22 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine O. culls	10 00 12 00
Red Pine log run, mill culls out	17 00 19 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up 15 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"	17 00 19 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	22 50 25 00
Hemlock 1"	12 00 14 00
Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"	14 00 16 00
Tamarac	14 00 15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out	18 00 20 00
Basswood log run mill culls out	22 00 26 00
Birch, No. 1 dressing	18 00 20 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1 1/2, 2"	20 00 24 00
Ash, black common and better 1" to 2"	25 00 28 00
Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8" x 4"	3 75 4 00
No. 2 white pine Lath, mill run	3 00 3 25
white pine	2 75 3 00
Spruce, mill run	2 25 2 50
Red pine mill run	2 75 3 00
No. 1 white pine 1" x 4"	2 00 2 50
No. 2 white pine 1"	1 75 2 00
Spruce mill run	1 75 2 00
Red Pine mill run	1 75 2 00
Tamarac mill run	1 75 2 00
Basswood	2 00 2 25
Hemlock	1 75 2 25
32" Lath	1 00 1 50
Pine Shingles	
xxxx, 18"	3 50 4 00
Clear Butt 18"	2 75 3 50
xx, 18"	1 50 1 75
White Cedar Shingles:	
xxxx, 18"	4 00 4 50
Clear Butt, 18"	3 00 3 25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	14 00	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	16 50	17 00	18 50	18 50
2 x 10	17 00	17 50	20 50	19 00
2 x 12	17 50	17 50	21 50	21 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	\$21 00
2 x 4-8-14-16	21 00
2 x 4-10-18-20	23 00
2 x 6	21 00
2 x 8	21 00

Common Boards

Dimensions	Flooring
4 inch	\$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	Lath
No. 1	4 75
No. 2	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 00	21 00
3 x 10	21 50	21 50
3 x 12	23 00	22 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	21 00	21 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	23 00	22 00
8 x 8	23 00	22 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

	\$21 50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	24 00
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	22 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	25 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	27 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	24 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	27 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	26 30
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	26 30

1 x 8 & 9 No. 2	20 00 22 00
Pine mill culls	15 00 18 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11'	
X 10'	21 00 23 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

	1 00	1 50
25 feet long, 6" to 8" top		
30 "	1 40	3 25
35 "	2 25	4 00
40 "	4 25	4 75
45 "	4 75	5 75
50 "	7 50	10 50
55 "	11 00	13 50
60 "	16 50	

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

	cts.
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18' average, according to lineal	70 72

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

	60	65
By the dram, according to average and quality		

ELM.

	65	70
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet		
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	50	55

ASH.

	25	35
10 inches and up, according to average and quality		
Average 16 inch		

BIRCH.

	16	20
14 inch		
15 "	22	24
16 "	27	30
18 "	32	35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

	17 00	per ft.
12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up		
Oddments	15 00	
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	15 00	

BIRCH PLANKS.

	18 00
1 to 4 in.	

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

	50 00
1 x 6 and 8"	
1 in., 8" and up wide	55 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 "	62 00
2 "	64 00

CUTS AND BETTER

	45 00
4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	54 00
8/4 "	57 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	47 00
8/4 "	49 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	42 00
8/4 "	46 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

	44 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	
1 1/4 in.	51 00
1 1/2 in.	53 00
2 in.	56 00
2 1/2 and 3 "	75 00
4 in.	80 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

	29 00
1 in., 6" and up wide	
1 1/4 "	39 00
1 1/2 "	41 00
2 "	45 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 "	60 00 65 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

	21 00
1 in., 6" and up wide	
1 1/4 "	31 00
1 1/2 "	31 00
2 "	40 00 45 00

MILL RUN.

	24 00
1" x 4"	
1" x 5"	26 00
1" x 6 and 8"	26 00

NO. 1 BARN.

	31 00	42 00
1 in., 1 1/2 and 2"		
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	34 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	37 00	
4 "	42 00	

NO. 2 BARN.

	29 00	33 00
1 in.		
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	30 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	30 00	

NO. 3 BARN.

	23 00	27 00
1 in.		
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	24 00	28 00

BOX.

	20 00	27 00
No. 1, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2"		
No. 1 mill culls, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2"	16 00	19 00

MILL CULLS.

	15 00
Mill run culls, 1"	
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	15 00
No. 2	14 00 15 00

LATH.

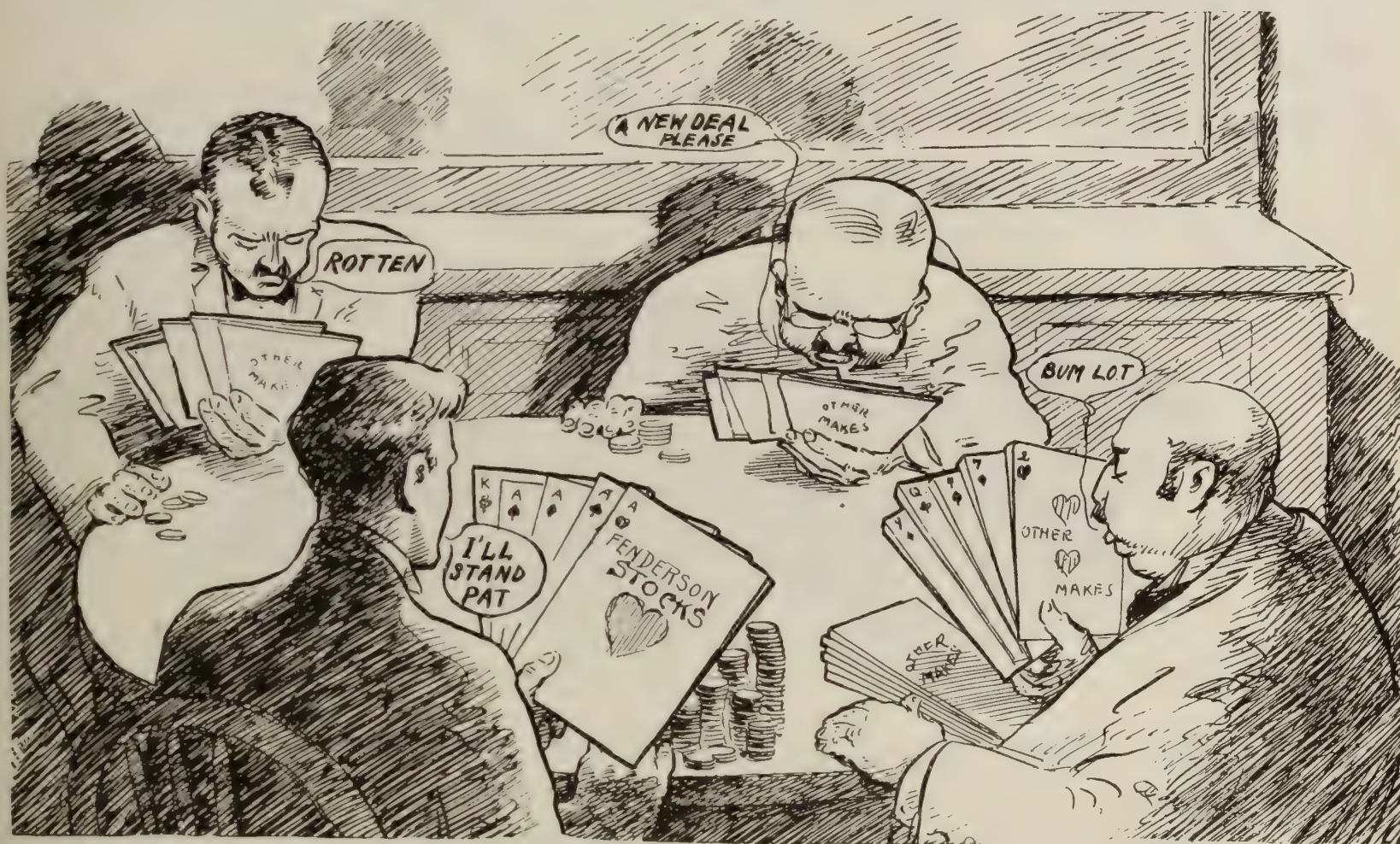
	1 25
No. 1, 32"	
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14,	
up to 32.....	\$25 80
10 x 20.....	27 80
8 x 20.....	29 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES



STANDING PAT

If you deal "in" and deal "out" Fenderson's Lumber and Shingles both you and your customers will always stand pat. They are money and trade makers. :: :: :: ::

White Cedar
Shingles

**No. 2 Quebec
Spruce**

Lumber, Furring, etc.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P.Q.
Salmon Lake, P.Q. Cedar Hall, P.Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

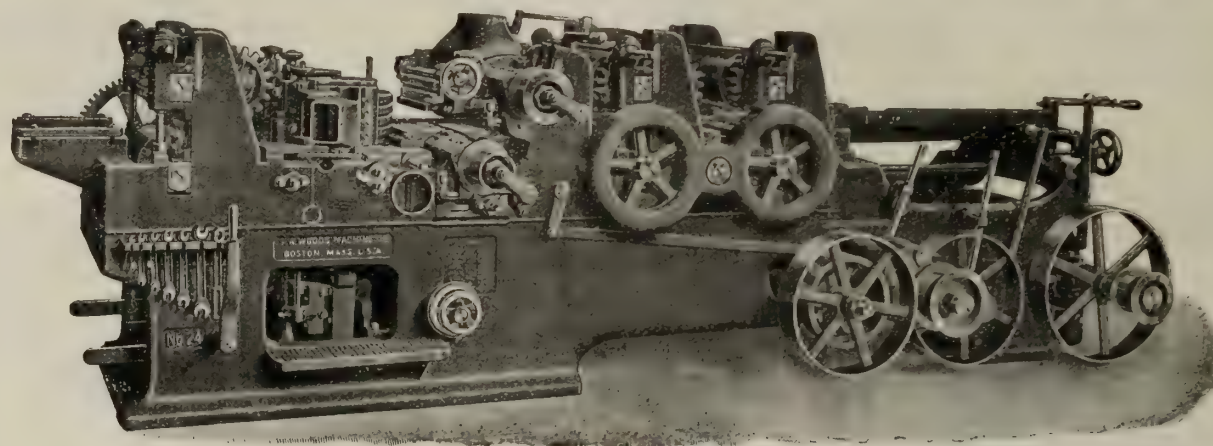
"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

S. A. Woods Machine Company

The Planer Specialists

High quality as well as large quantity are distinguishing features of the output of Woods machines—the result of concentration upon a single idea, the perfection of the planer



The No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher has six feed rolls and works six inches thick by 9, 15, 18, 24 or 30 inches wide.

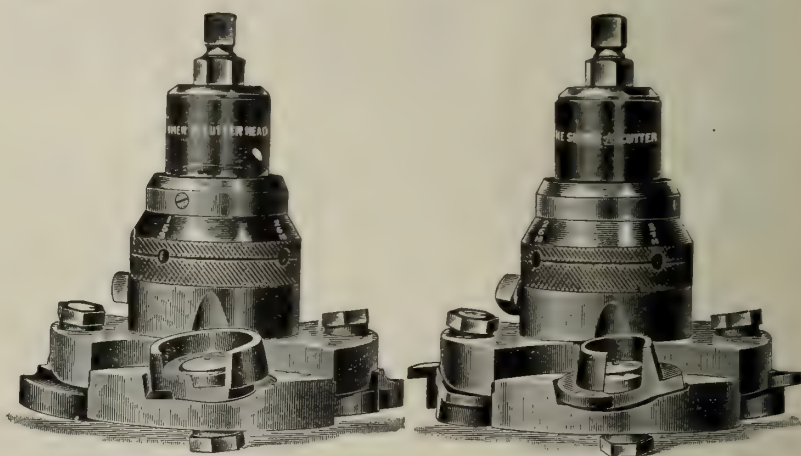
S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
Chicago New Orleans Atlanta Seattle

10-492

Not the Price, but the Service of a Tool Determines its Value

Especially is this true about Cutter Heads. They are little things compared with the size of a machine on which they are used, *but are a very important part thereof*, if your mill is to be a paying one.

The Shimer Cutter Heads are built for hard service. They are made honest and true from start to finish. The billets of steel are forged under a powerful steam hammer refining the grain which is very dense and capable of standing the hardest strains. They are then bored out and turned into shape. This process gives the purchaser a



Cutter Head which will stand up to the work on the hardest of woods and fast feeds. Even if the belts to the Cutter Heads break while the lumber is being fed into the machine (which sometimes happens) the extra strength of the steel forged head prevents the bit seats from being forced out of line.

These tools will bear the strictest investigation. They have the "make-ready" built into them to save time, save lumber, save annoyance, and turn out a finished product equal, if not superior, to any on the market.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

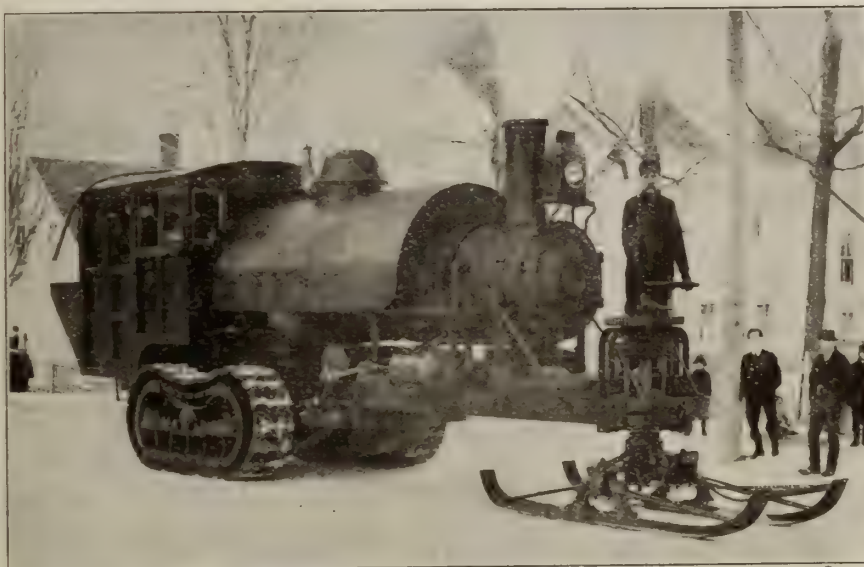
Look for the NAME and TRADE MARK "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every Head we turn out. A dealer who would sell you an imitation means to deceive you—send them back and demand the genuine article with our guarantee for your protection.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pennsylvania

Galt, Ontario, Canada

Operating with Horses is Expensive!



Patented in Canada and U.S.A.

Dunbar Logging Engine.

Dunbar Logging Engines will haul upwards of 150,000 feet of lumber, depending on the condition of the road which only requires to be made as for horses' operations except that they should be nine feet wide.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses. The results to be obtained are not based on theory but have been actually obtained and in some cases the saving has been 75%.

Our descriptive circulars and photos will be gladly sent upon request. They will certainly interest every lumberman who recognizes the importance of economical log hauling.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Rotarys, Stock Gangs, Planers and all Saw Mill Machinery.

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Co., Limited

Woodstock, N. B.

Skidders and Loaders

Powerful, Strong and
Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers



LOGGING TOOLS

Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Save Time in the Giving and Receiving of Orders

Northern Electric Intercommunicating Telephones

will do this for you because

You get instant communication between departments.

You have provision for emergencies—

You can be everywhere at once—

You have complete control of your entire plant.

Northern Electric Intercommunicating Telephones are simple in operation—reliable in service and inexpensive of installation.

Backed by our 30 years' experience and the most liberal guarantee.

Our experts are at your service—don't put up any longer with unhealthy speaking tubes.

Write for Bulletin 813

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED



Toronto
60 Front Street West

Manufacturers and Suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and Maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

Montreal
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Streets
Regina

Winnipeg
599 Henry Avenue
Vancouver
918 Pender St. West

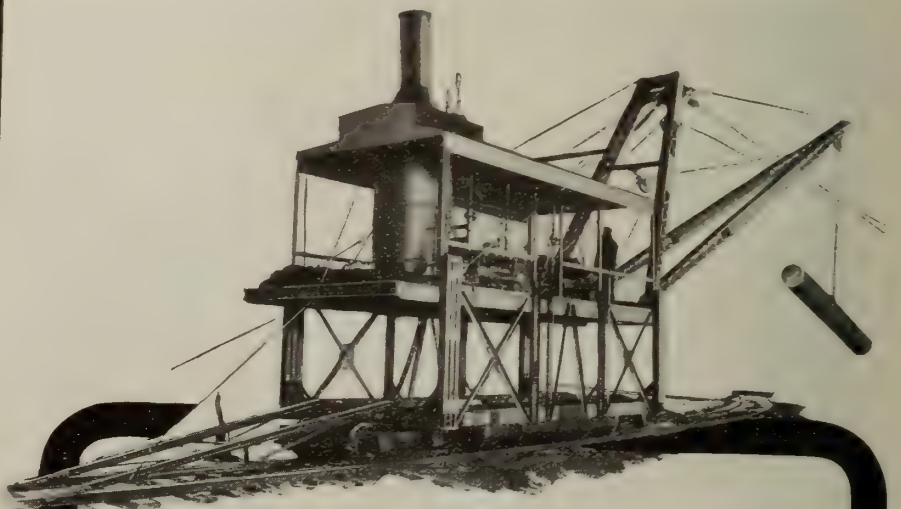
Don't you think it is a good plan for Canadians to help one another? If we want to buy anything in your line, we do not peddle our orders all over the Continent, but find out Canadian Firms that can supply us with the right kind of goods, and we always give them the preference. We make

Fans, Blowers, Heaters, Shaving Exhaust Systems, Dry Kilns, all kinds of Lumber Trucks . . .

in fact everything required for drying and handling lumber and we have filled some of the largest and best contracts in the Dominion of Canada. We should be glad to have an opportunity of figuring on your wants and can assure you prompt attention, reasonable prices and good goods. We shall appreciate your inquiries.

Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.

HESPELER, ONTARIO



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom. It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.

Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.

This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

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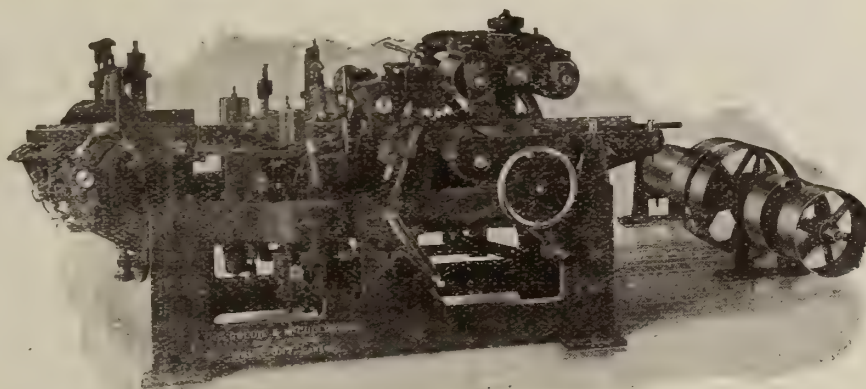
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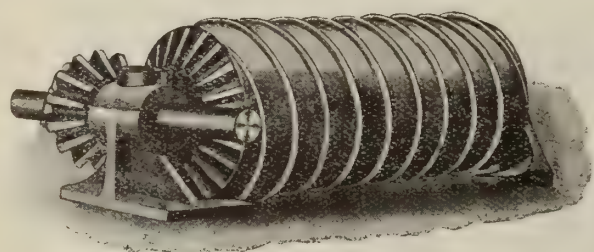
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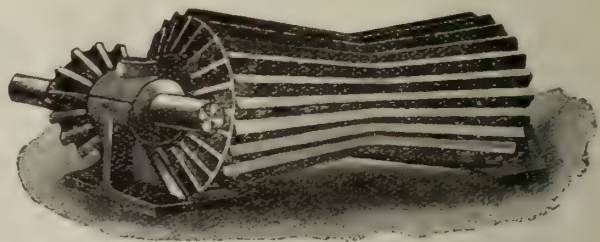
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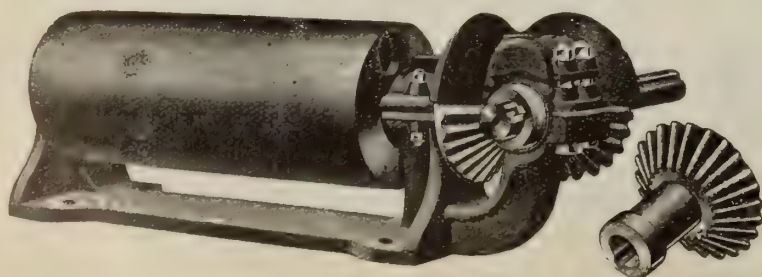


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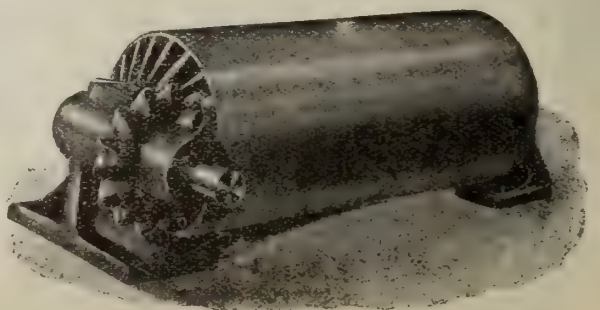
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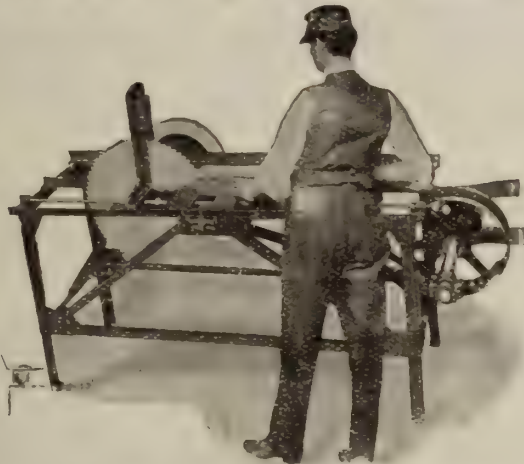
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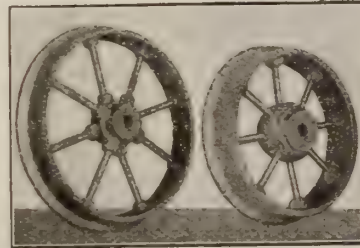
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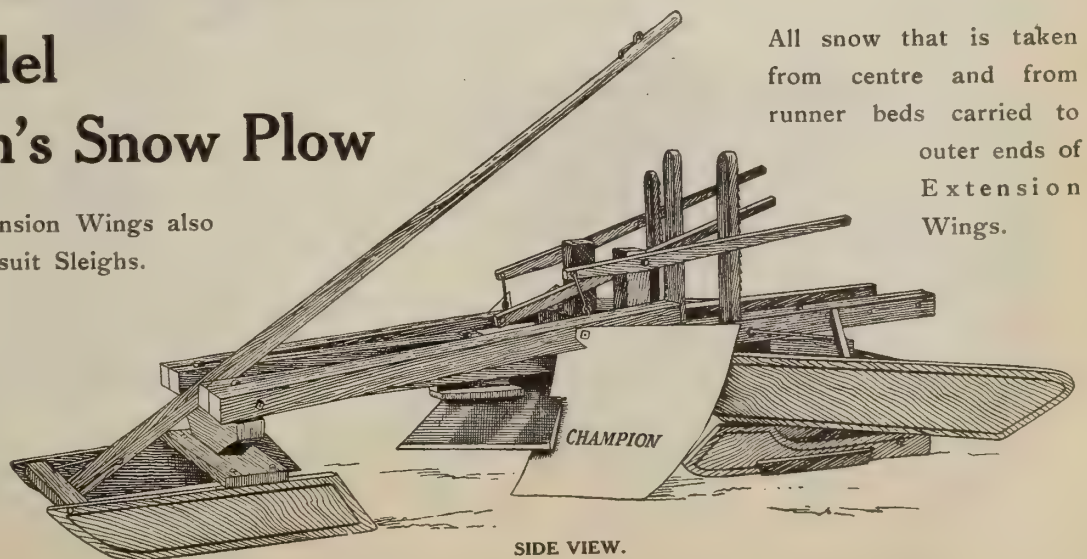
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1909 Model Improved Lumberman's Snow Plow

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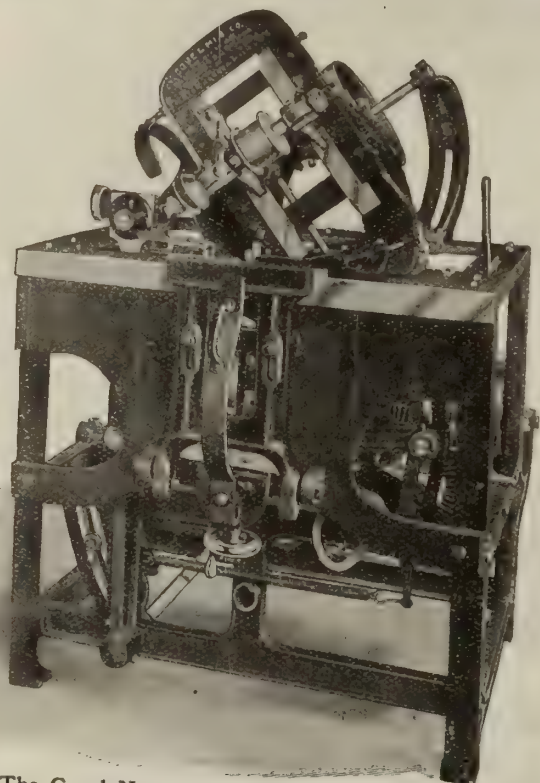
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All snow that is taken from centre and from runner beds carried to outer ends of Extension Wings.

SIDE VIEW.

Saw Machinery



The Covell No. 90 for Heavy Band Saws

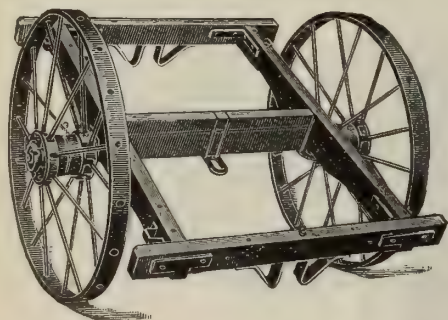
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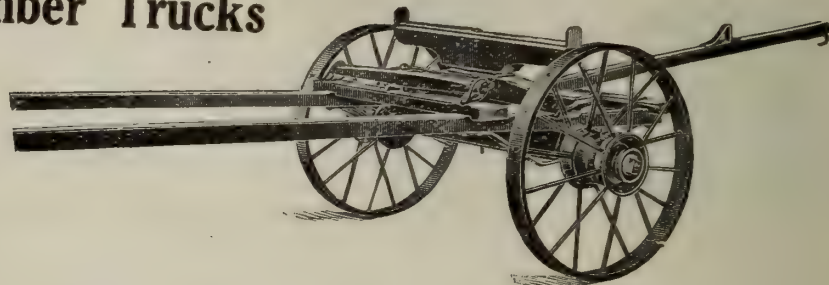
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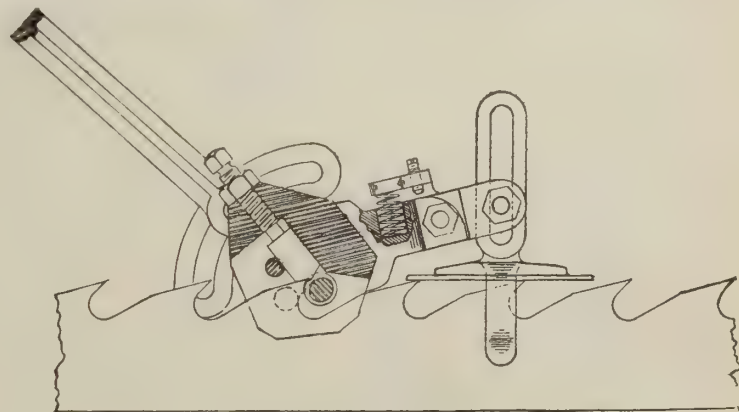
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Sectional View of Hanchett Band Saw Swage.
(Patented January 5, 1909.)

With this spring bracket with its perfect adjustments, added to the unusually wide range of adjustment of Hanchett swages, the filer can swage his saws to a nicety, and adjust his swage to place the points just where he wants them, and get any amount of hook wanted.

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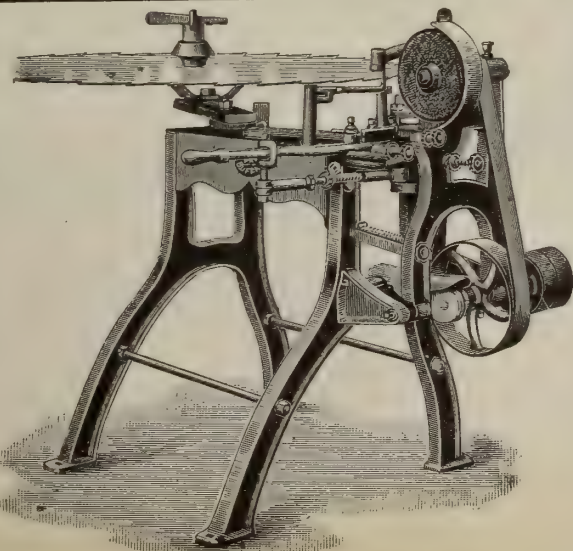
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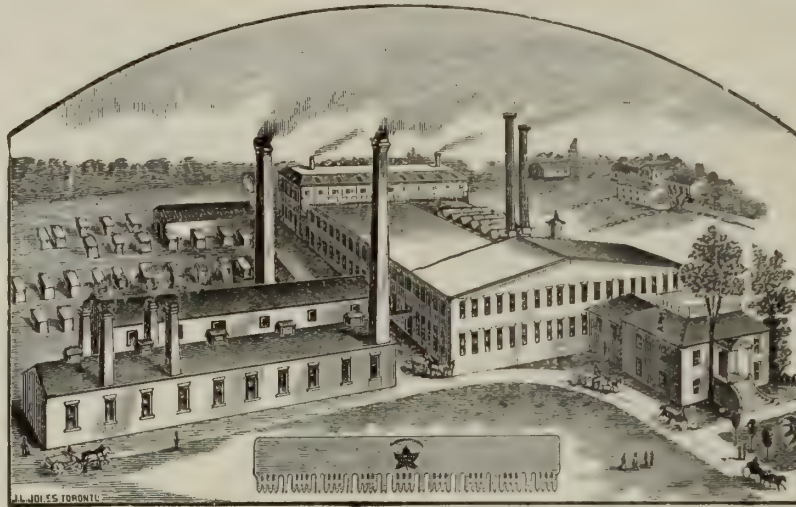
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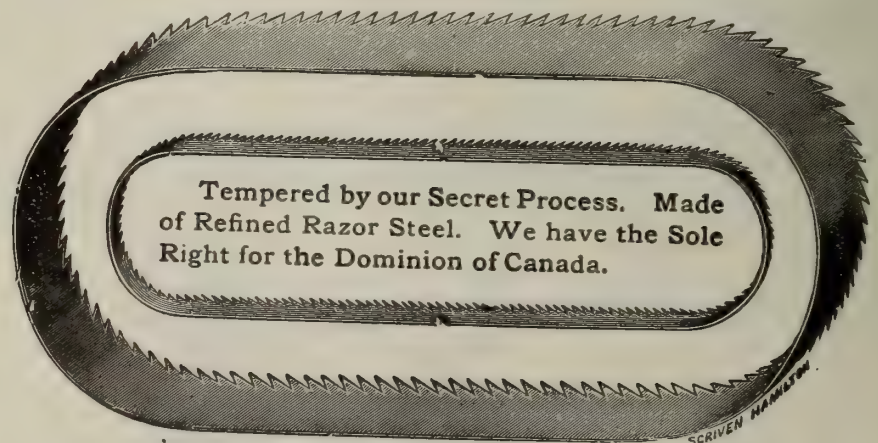
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



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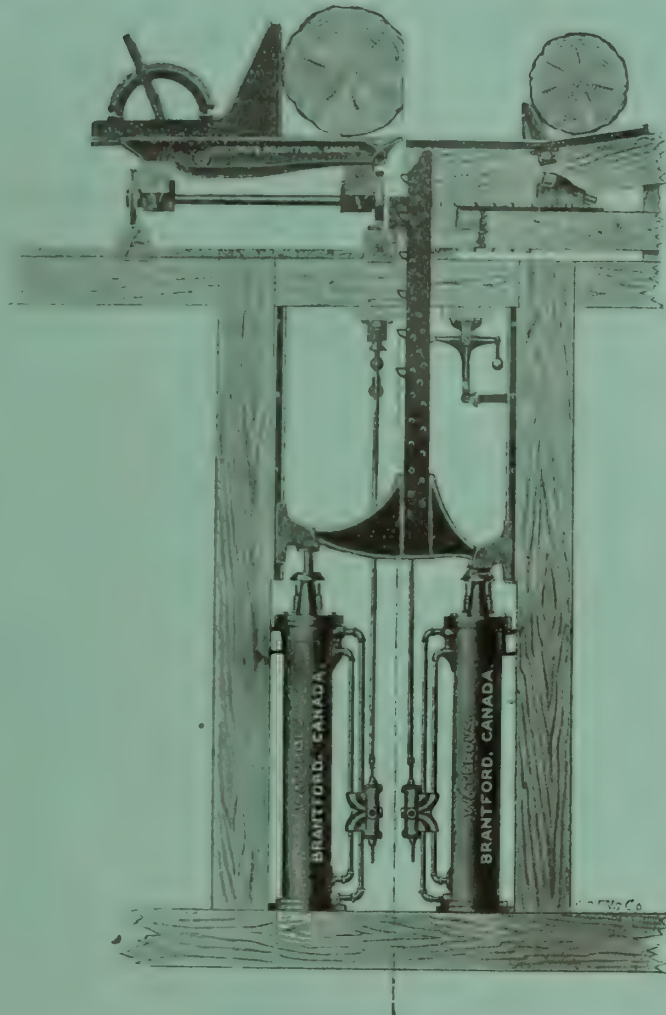
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NOTE: The accompanying cut has been used merely to show the general arrangement of our Stationary Nigger, as the cuts for our new Nigger, described above, are still at the Engravers.

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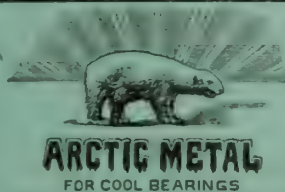
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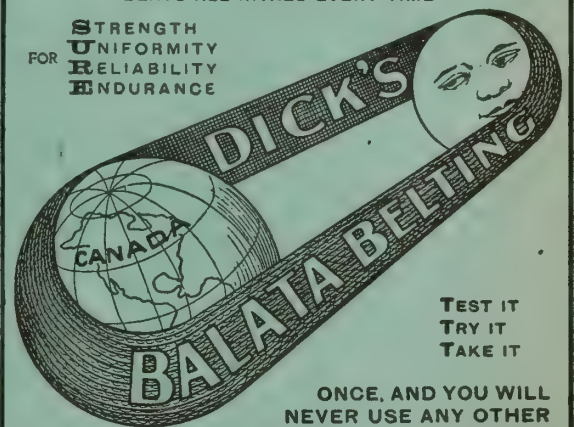
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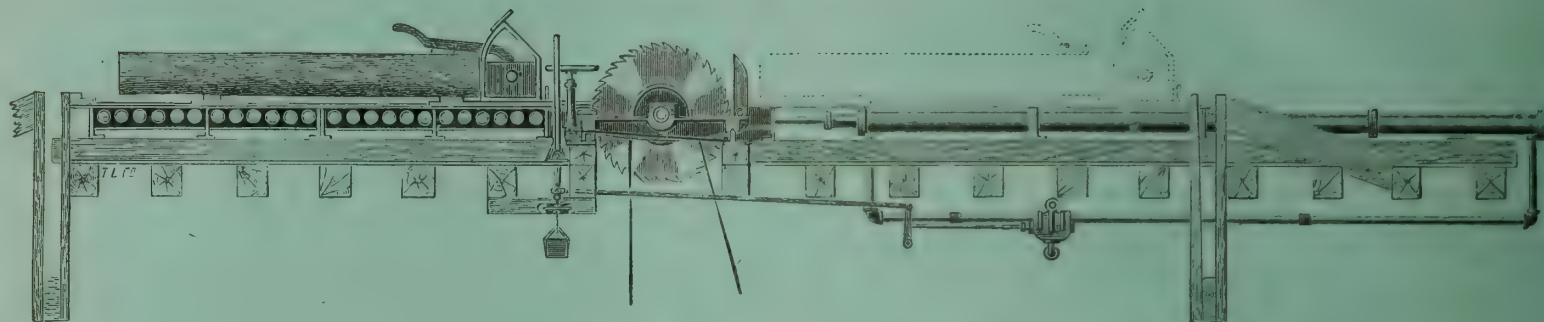
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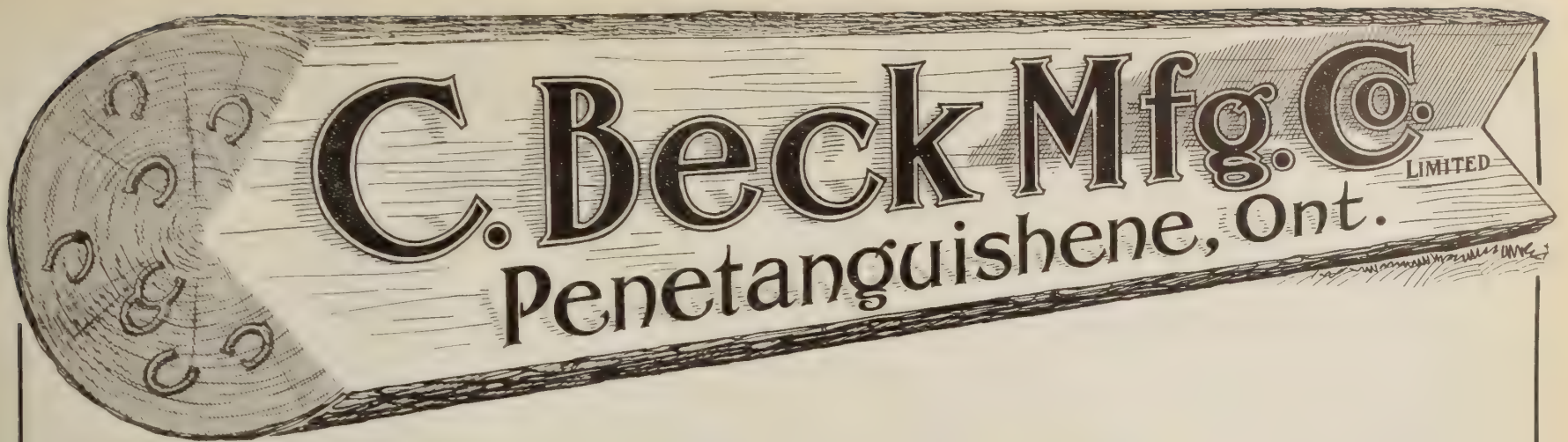
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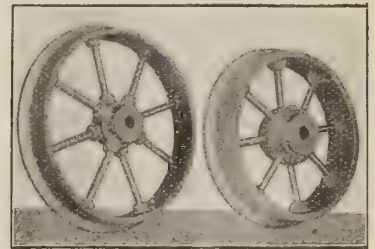
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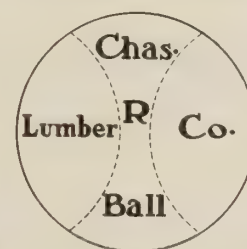
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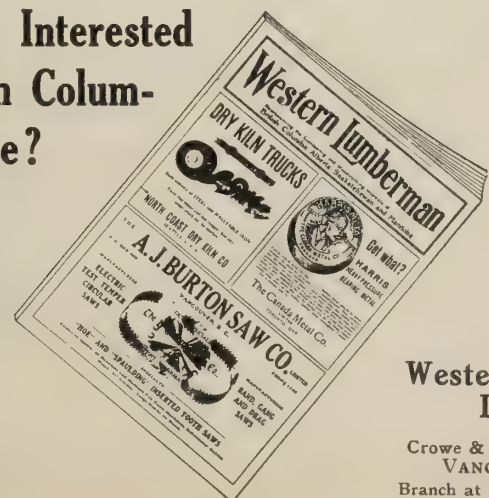
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Nice Flaky Stuff

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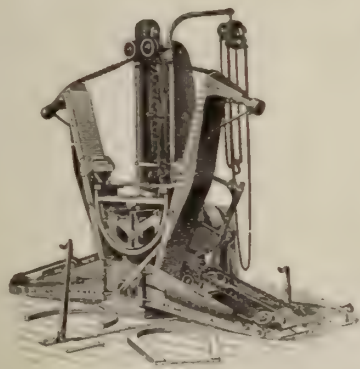
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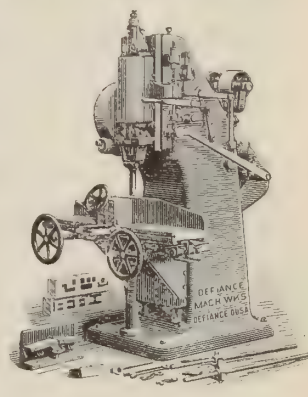
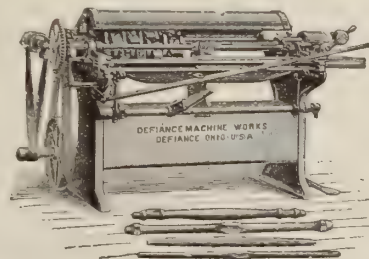
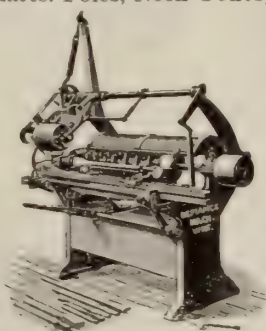
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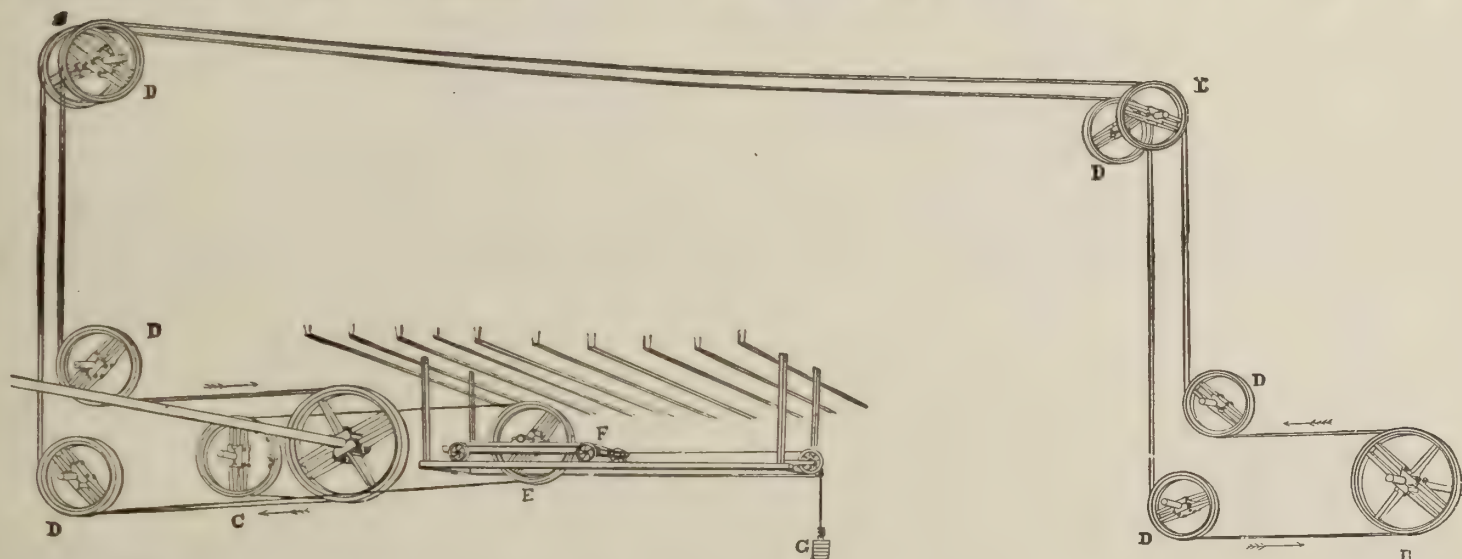


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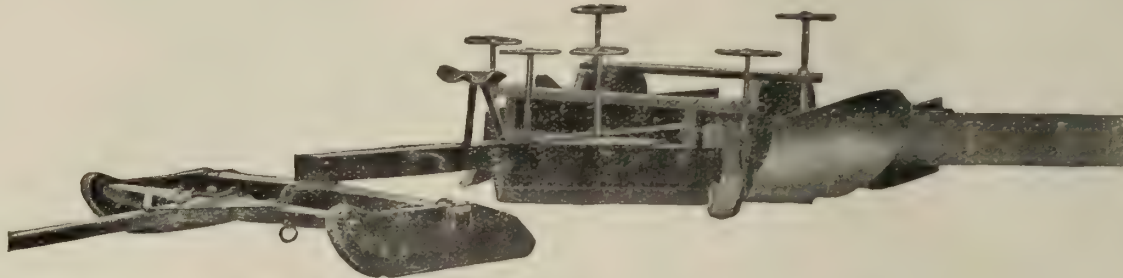
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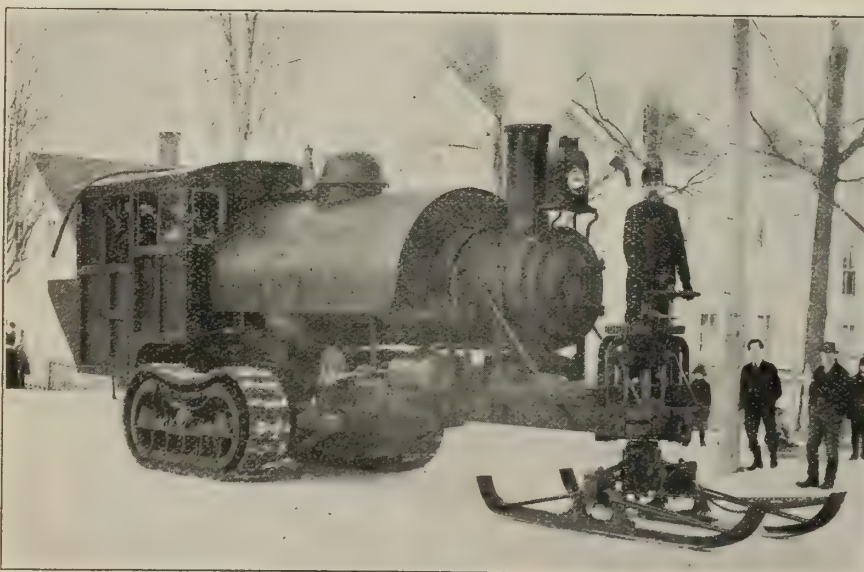
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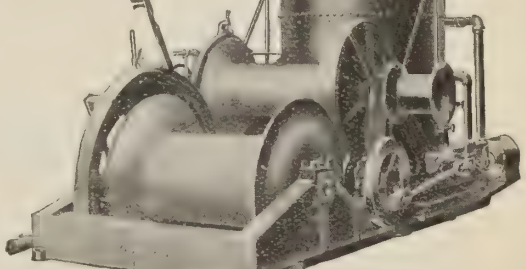
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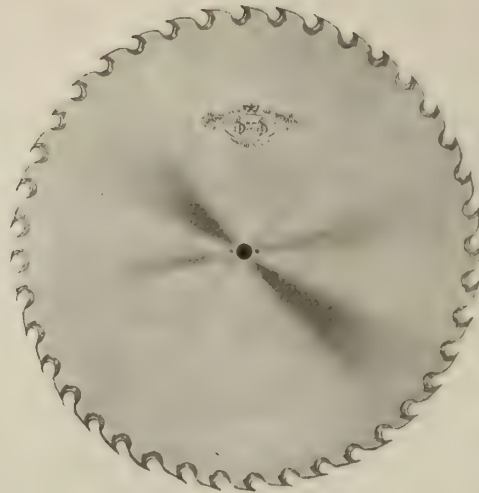
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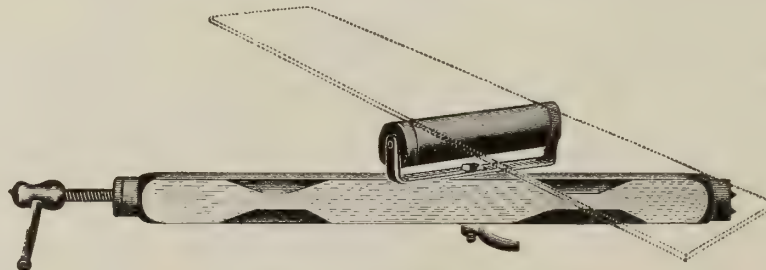
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 29

Toronto, December 15, 1909

No. 24

The annual meeting and banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held in Ottawa on Tuesday, February 1st.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The arrival of Christmas finds the lumber trade of Canada in an enviable condition and the lumbermen themselves in harmony with the spirit of the season. After weathering the commercial gales of 1907 and 1908, they reached fair weather in the summer of 1909, and are sailing away now before a fair wind with the harbor of profit straight ahead of them. The "Canada Lumberman" wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all its friends, and hopes that 1910 will be an even more prosperous and enjoyable year for them than was the year which has just passed.

Lumber Trade Improving Steadily

"The situation, practically speaking, is stronger than we have had at any time in the past two years." These are the words of one of the most prominent manufacturers of the Georgian Bay district of Ontario who recently discussed the situation with the "Canada Lumberman." During the course of the conversation this manufacturer expressed himself freely upon the situation in general and the following, which is a summary of his views, will probably be accepted as a conservative outline of business conditions in Ontario to-day.

We are now entering the usual quiet period before the holiday season after having had a very good fall trade. White pine in particular has sold very well. The prices and demand for Norway and spruce have advanced appreciably over what they were last summer. When the fall stocktaking is over there should be a manifest scarcity in certain grades of white pine, everything, for instance, in the way of dressing

and better. Travellers report that while trade is quiet in the country there is a general expectation of good business during the coming season and that most of the dealers are feeling very complacent regarding the prospects. Hemlock occupies a better position, but the course of the hemlock market is not so clear as that of the other woods. It has not taken on a specific demand nor does it show the same evidence of strength as the other woods. We do find, however, that there is not the amount of good cheap hemlock offered that there was a while ago and that hemlock stocks are rather broken. Some items in hemlock are difficult to secure, 18-foot lengths, for instance, and some of the more desirable of the short lengths. There is no doubt that we will see hemlock stiffen up quite perceptibly between now and the beginning of the sawing season.

The recovery in red pine has been more pronounced than in any other wood. This wood was in the doldrums last spring and summer. It goes into structural work and also finds a large outlet in car building. The increased activities of the car shops in the United States have introduced quite a demand for this wood.

The southern pine market is still very unsatisfactory, but some of the very low prices which existed in the summer are not in effect to-day. Practically speaking, the southern pine situation is the most unsatisfactory that exists to-day in the general lumber situation. Unquestionably, however, it partakes of the improved tone that exists everywhere in the lumber market and is not by any means in the depressed condition which it was in last spring. But the improvement is due to the demand, not to any reduction in the supply.

The box lumber situation is also improved along with that of the other grades of white pine. Box stocks are much smaller than they were a while ago. Prices of all white pine are largely influenced by the conditions existing in the United States. All through the summer the large purchasers of box lumber on the other side refrained from making purchases, but in September they began to buy, and the result has been that stocks of box and No. 2 culls have been very much lowered by the removal of this lumber to the other side. Dealers, of course, want to get in stocks during the fall so as to be prepared for the winter business. The demand for boxes in Ontario has been quite active this fall, and it is probably a fact to-day that desirable blocks of box lumber are more difficult to secure than they have been at any time during the past year, so that there is, and probably will be, good competition to purchase desirable box lumber.

There is no necessity to-day for a psychological treatment of the subject. People are too busily engaged in the very interesting and difficult problems of filling their orders and preparing for next year's stock, to have any resort to lifting themselves up by their boot straps. Conditions are entirely different from any time in the past and the only thing that is not as it should be, is that the small yard man in the country does not quite appreciate the fundamentally improved conditions which exist. He has been harassed by salesmen for the past eighteen months until he has got into the attitude of feeling that the market is his and that he does not have to buy until he wants to. He is a wise man to-day who prepares for his future necessities. This is not by way of prophesying any unusual advance, but simply stating that the business-like view to take of affairs to-day should lead a dealer to secure adequate supplies at the reasonable prices which exist, which in the very nature of things will stiffen as time goes on.

Statistics of U. S. Lumber Output

A recent Government report gives the total valuation of the lumber, lath, and shingle production in the United States for the past year at \$541,545,640. This amount represents a decrease of 23 per cent. under the previous year's output. The number of mills reporting was 31,231, and these manufactured 33,224,369,000 board feet of lumber, valued at \$510,575,822, and 2,986,684,000 lath, valued at \$6,791,328; while the shingle makers turned out 12,106,483,000 shingles, valued at \$24,178,490. The average value of lumber at the point of manufacture was \$15.37 a thousand feet, \$2.27 a thousand for lath, and \$2 a thousand for shingles.

Yellow pine of the south, which has been far in the lead in the lumber production for more than a decade, more than maintained its supremacy last year, contributing slightly more than 33 per cent. of the

total cut from all kinds. Douglas fir of the northwest ranked second, and white pine third. Practically all kinds showed a marked decreased cut, and for the first three kinds of timber there was a falling off of 15, 22, and 20 per cent., respectively. Oak and hemlock maintained their relative ranks, but showed decreases of 25 per cent. each in amount produced, and spruce dropped 18 per cent.

Louisiana was the heaviest producer of yellow pine lumber, supplying nearly one-fifth of the total production. Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama followed in the order named. The State of Washington alone supplied more than three-fifths of the Douglas fir cut, while the bulk of the remainder came from Oregon. Minnesota produced about a third of the white pine, followed by Wisconsin, with about 15 per cent., and New Hampshire, with 10 per cent. An interesting feature of the

report is that two New England States, Maine and Massachusetts, produced more white pine than Michigan, which for many years led the country in producing this valuable timber.

Oak lumber manufacture now centres in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee. Wisconsin comes first in the production of hemlock, taking the position held by Pennsylvania for so many years.

Washington, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Wisconsin, in the order named, constitute the big five in producing the country's lumber supply whose valuation for last year runs far above the half billion dollar mark. Texas, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania came after the first five States, and others followed in decreasing amounts down to Utah, the lowest on the list, with Nevada and North Dakota, having little timbered area, not rated at all.

Tariff War Bugbear Settled by President Taft

Not since the inauguration of the tariff campaign in the United States over a year ago has so reassuring a public utterance been made by any politician as that contained in President Taft's message to Congress, in which he sets at rest much of the doubt regarding the tariff situation. The framers of the United States Tariff Act of August 5th, 1909, succeeded in couching it in such language that ever since its passage grave doubt has existed whether the last state of the country would not be worse than the first. The press found a fruitful source of profit in the conflicting views of prominent men as to the possibility of the maximum tariff being placed in force against foreign countries, particularly against Canada. From the wording of the Act, it seemed as though those who prophesied a maximum tariff had a strong case, and serious fears arose among business men regarding the results if Canada reciprocated by protecting her raw materials against foreign exploitation. As the maximum tariff could not be put into effect until March 31st, 1910, the issue would have been left in doubt during the long interval. President Taft has been feeling the pulse of the country ever since his election and has come to the conclusion that the course of wisdom is to allay all doubt on this point as soon as possible. He did so in the first message to Congress, which was presented on December 7th.

Regarding the application of the maximum and minimum clauses in the Tariff Act, which has been causing some anxiety to Canada, the President made this statement:

"Two features of the new Tariff Act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the 'maximum and minimum' clause, it is the duty of the Executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the

products and merchandise of the United States, and if the Executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the President makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the Executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

"The discretion granted to the Executive by the terms 'unduly discriminator' is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the President with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the President and the State Department through friendly negotiations to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused."

This assurance should set at rest much of the talk about tariff war which has prevailed of late. In the face of such a declaration of peaceful intentions, combined with an almost similar public utterance by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons, none but confirmed belligerents are justified in continuing to talk of fight.

Proposed Insurance Bill Unjust to Canadian Industries

The insurance bill which passed the House of Commons last session has been brought up in the Senate this session and will be taken up by that body shortly after re-assembling on January 12th. The objections from a policyholder's point of view, are very serious, and the matter is worthy of the consideration of every lumberman in Canada. The bill permits a policyholder to insure with companies or Lloyds not registering in Canada, providing he gives notice in writing to the superintendent of his having effected the insurance and briefly describes the property, naming the insurer. In addition to this, the policyholder is required to make returns to the Superintendent of Insurance of all transactions of this nature during the year. He must further pay to the Minister a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the total cost, but in any case not to exceed 15 cents per \$100 of insurance. Failure to comply with these conditions renders the policyholder liable to fine and imprisonment.

The "All Canada Fire Insurance Federation," which consists of companies connected with the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, seek to incorporate in the law conditions which would practically mean the absolute exclusion of all non-registered companies or underwriters. If the Insurance Act is amended in accordance with the proposals of the "All Canada Fire Insurance Federation" it will remove entirely the competition in rates of premium which policyholders now enjoy. The proposed law confers privileges and exemptions on the fire insurance

companies, many of which are alien companies, which it denies to the Canadian citizen.

It would have a most detrimental effect upon the interests of Canadian business men seeking to insure their properties to the best advantage if the bill, as now before the Senate, should be allowed to become law. The measure is one of the most daring efforts to advance the interests of a favored few to the disadvantage of the many, that has yet come before the Parliament of Canada. Its ostensible aim has a patriotic appearance, but its actual effect is the reverse. Instead of fostering Canadian insurance companies, it will render all the more secure in their present lucrative monopoly those companies now in the field, many of which are of foreign origin, whose profits go to fatten foreign purses.

Aside altogether from the patriotic side of the question, there is a practical business side to it which is sufficient to determine the issue and to persuade the Government to alter the bill. Canada to-day is not a large enough country to support large specializing companies such as the lumber mutual companies which exist in the United States. These companies perform an indispensable service to Canadians who wish to secure the advantages of insurance at the cheapest possible rate consistent with safety. By a long continued campaign in the direction of educating their policyholders, these companies have succeeded in introducing a new era in insurance. They have proved that the great losses of former

days are not only unnecessary, but are wasteful. By a study of the problems of fire prevention they have reduced the annual loss to a wonderful extent and the benefits resulting have come back to policyholders in the form of reduced premiums. In no line of insurance has greater success been accomplished than in this particular direction. Lumber, a few years ago, was one of the most dangerous risks. The cost of lumber insurance was prohibitive. To-day lumber risks are among the safest in the land, and lumber owners have learned to take care of their properties better than almost any other class of business men. It is due to the efforts of the mutual companies that this has come about. Their rates have become so much lower than the rates formerly existing that the general insurance companies have had to reduce their rates in proportion and the lumber business has felt the benefit all around.

If the bill now before the Senate is enacted into law, it will handicap insurers who use the mutual companies and will make it extremely irksome for them to hold this class of policy. The general companies would benefit by this and gather in whatever business was prevented from going to the mutuals. When freed from the competition of the mutual companies there would be a strong temptation for them to increase their rates.

At present Canadian lumbermen use these mutual companies extensively and save many thousands of dollars annually. With a 15 per cent. tax upon premiums the case would be altered. Take, for instance, a company with policies on Canadian property on which the premiums amount to \$15,000 a year, which is by no means rare, the tax upon such a company would amount to \$2,250, enough to make one think more than twice before taking out a policy. Other disabilities are also so irksome that, taken altogether, they constitute a serious drawback to such business.

Is it just that such a drawback should be imposed? The question resolves itself largely into one of the bona fides of the "All Canadian

Fire Insurance Federation" which is promoting the legislation. If this federation is seeking only to foster the interests to the policyholders of Canada it is taking a peculiar manner to do so. Policyholders will be convinced rather that the federation wishes to increase its protection and render its monopoly all the more valuable. If there were specialising companies in Canada similar to those in the United States and offering similarly advantageous rates, the situation would be different. The United States is a large country with many times the population of Canada, and specialising companies, such as the lumber mutuals, can secure enough business to make their operations profitable. In Canada the population is too small at present, or at least has been so until the present, to permit of such companies being established. The day may come soon when this will be no longer the case. But when specialising companies seek to establish themselves in Canada, it will be time enough to consider preventing Canadians from securing the benefits of this class of insurance in foreign companies.

The question arises, why do not the foreign companies secure licenses to operate in Canada and so eliminate all trouble. They do not, for the same reason that Canadians do not seek to organize such companies themselves—because the field so far has not been considered worth cultivating in such an expensive manner. Foreign companies have to pay a deposit of \$100,000 to the Government when they become licensed and are obliged to comply with other troublesome regulations, which deter them from taking out the licenses, as the amount of special business to be obtained is not considered enough to warrant such an outlay. Those of our readers who maintain that they should be permitted to buy their insurance wherever they can obtain it cheapest, would do well to communicate their views to the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, 5 and 6 Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, who is gathering all the information available on the subject for presentation to Parliament.

Campaign for Odd Lengths Gaining Headway in the West

The movement in favor of the manufacture of odd lengths of lumber in addition to even lengths, has gained sufficient headway in the Pacific coast States to justify those who have remained aloof from the movement in considering it an established influence in the future conduct of the business of lumbering. There is no gainsaying the fundamental advantage and economy of manufacturing both odd and even lengths. The wonder is that it was not commenced many years ago. Yet there are two sides to the situation, and it may be many years before odd lengths of lumber are to be seen in the retail yards in quantities sufficient to share the general retail trade, with the even lengths. Long established custom is not to be destroyed in a day. Retailers would willingly purchase odd lengths if they could sell them readily, but the consumer has been in the habit of using even lengths and will have to be educated to the odd. The burden of education will fall pretty heavily upon the retailer, who will, first of all, have to persuade his contractor customers that odd lengths can be used with greater economy than even lengths. The education will have to be passed on by the contractor to the architect. The actual owner of a building to be constructed will need little or no education, as the drag on his purse will be all in the direction of greater diversity in the lengths of lumber. Many an owner has looked on with chagrin while street urchins carted away loads of kindling from his building, and has wondered why he should be called upon to foot the bill for all this material. In this interest of the consumer there might be found a hopeful factor in favor of the new movement, were it not that there is no co-operation among consumers, and they will have to be educated individually, a task which may occupy many years.

Practically all of the large manufacturers of lumber in the States of Oregon and Washington have now entered into an agreement to manufacture odd, as well as even lengths in flooring, finish, and similar planing mill products. Heretofore, it has been customary to manufacture these products in even lengths only. Now, it is proposed to trim the manufactured lumber to lengths of odd numbers as well as even numbers of feet. Under the old system, a considerable portion of the lumber which came to the shaping machine was wasted, and this action has been taken in order to save the waste. In a recent bulletin issued by the United States Forest Service, the subject is discussed in a practical

fashion. Considerable opposition, the bulletin says, has arisen to this innovation among retailers and consumers. The retailer contends that it is impossible for him to dispose of odd length material because of the common practice in the construction of wooden buildings, claiming that the initial saving of the manufacturer is transferred to the consumer. This is denied, however, because of the proportionately small amount of odd length material which will occur under the new system, and because of the latter day practice of laying sub-floors of rough lumber and sheathing on the sides of the house before putting the finishing material in place.

The Portland, Ore., office of the service has recently made an investigation of the actual amount of unnecessary waste incident to the manufacture of even lengths only, and these figures show that under the old system the refuse burner consumed about two per cent. of the total amount of the important forms of planing mill products which are manufactured from Douglas fir and other important forest species, in the States of Oregon and Washington. When it is considered that about 750,000,000 feet of planing mill products are manufactured annually in the two States mentioned above, this two per cent. assumes important proportions. Fifteen million board feet of high priced lumber, it is claimed, can be saved annually in Oregon and Washington by the manufacture of planing mill products into lengths of odd feet as well as even. It would require the yearly growth of timber on approximately 30,000 acres of average timber land to produce the amount of lumber which this annual waste represents.

The energetic manner in which this question has been taken up by the manufacturers of the Pacific coast States leads to a conviction that the movement will surely spread to the east and into Canada. Canadian lumber manufacturers are not, as yet, in the serious condition of those in the United States, through depletion of the forests, but scarcity of timber resources is already an important factor in Canada and the odd lengths movement would probably be received by manufacturers here with approval. The Canadian Lumberman's Association is the logical body to discuss the question, and although it is a young institution with a great deal of organization work still to undertake, the Association could take the subject up probably at its annual meeting, which is to be held on Feb. 1.

Wild Bill of the Restigouche

BY WARD FISHER

AT a turn in the river, where it entered a narrow channel cut by the freshets, the old settlers had built a dam to harness the waters for the operation of a small saw and grist mill. As the market price of lumber increased, capitalists took up the vast tracts of Government timber limits and built a large mill. About the site of the dam, company houses had been erected for the workmen, and a large cookhouse, with its two upper floors arranged with long rows of narrow beds for the accommodation of themill-gang, river-drivers, lumber-jacks, pilers, teamsters, and the odds and ends of help of a great lumber company.

By a natural local vernacular, the "natives" gave the settlement the name of Damsite, and Damsite it continued to be for years.

The men were a motley crowd, rough, brawny men from the country roundabout; small, wiry Frenchmen, demons of the "peavies"; heavy-bearded Germans, the "steadies" of river-driving. And then there were the "natives" who made up the mill-gang. Quick-witted and nimble-handed, they turned out 100,000 feet a day to a shift.

At first sight, every man seemed like his neighbor. And his neighbor was a tough customer. The song, the curse, the roar, the laugh, the bang and rush, made all seem alike. Acquaintance showed a clearly-defined difference. The mill-gang were the aristocrats of the camp, and took readily to store clothes. Hard drinking and fighting was banned, as it would endanger the perfect adjustment of men and machinery. The mill-men chummed about the company store. For amusement they took to quoits and penny-pitching.

The others, freed from the steady-ing effect of machine routine, were known as "The Devil's Own." The cook-house and the river-bank were their stamping grounds, and many a wild evening was spent in reckless daredevilism.

"The Devil's Own" were a godless lot, and were led in their godlessness by giant Dan McCormack, the crack fighter and drinker of the river, and a little wiry Frenchman, Dominic Leger, whom the river failed a hundred times to kill as he faced it with defiant yell in the mad rush of river-driving.

Big Dan was the river-boss—cool and steady, except when in drink or getting over a bout with the bottle. Then he was a fearsome creature, hurling himself with curses against the platoons of logs, as they jumped, dashed, and jammed down the waters.

Always at his heels was Dominic, like an imp from the pit trailing his master, the point of danger and recklessness, either in fight or work, could always be told by his shout and laugh, which grew to a shriek of insanity as the excitement possessed him.

"Dan and Diminic." They were always together. Named as one by the whole river, they were the pride and fear of both camp and settlement.

Six hundred men left to their own devices, with a free rein to their passions, made a community of hard reputation. Sundays and holidays were times of high carnival.

The settlers round about, on their little clearings, gave them a wide berth. There were grave shakings of the head by the older men as some new-born piece of devilry became known. They remembered the days of the little meeting-house, when prayer and praise ascended to heaven. They talked of the "seasons of refreshing" which accompanied the meetings held by the peripatetic preacher.

The meeting-house was closed. The last service had been held two years before—rather, an attempt had been made to hold service. But like many another before it, the beginning-and-end was deplorable. Something, apparently an accident, oftentimes ludicrous, frequently dangerous, would happen. The wild laughter and cheer of the crowd gave cause for suspicion that the "accident" was carefully planned.

Two years had passed by. Big Dan and Dominic reigned supreme. No more was a "long-coat" seen about the place.

Death came in due course. Deacon Jones held religious services over the dead. Funeral services were always unusually quiet. The dead were respected. None were more grave nor reverent in the presence of death than "The Devil's Own."

At the close of an early summer day the whistle sounded for day's work done. The men came flocking from the mill. The teamsters were coming with their horses from all directions towards the barn, and the crews from the near-by camps came singing down the road.

From out the cook-house came a "long-coat." In one hand he carried a large sheet of wrapping paper, and in the other a hammer. With long strides he crossed the road to the bulletin board on the corner of the company store, and taking some tacks out of his mouth, he fastened the paper to the board.

Big Dan and Dominic turned the bend in the road. Suddenly Dominic shouted: "By tam, a 'long-coat'!" And running to the corner he excitedly watched the tacking of the paper. He was quickly followed by all in sight, and "long-coat" soon was surrounded by a curious and surprised crowd.

The placing of the notice being done, the stranger turned his tall form with a "How do, men?" only to be greeted with uproarious laughter. He seemed astonished and apparently somewhat embarrassed.

The crowd looked from him to the board, and again and again changed the object of their attention. Both were apparently well worth looking at.

The stranger was tall, lean, and angular. It could easily be seen he was taller than Big Dan, who measured six feet, two inches. He was dark, with prominent features, and of most ungainly appearance. His straight hair was crowned by a slouch hat. The coat was evidently not made for him, nor in his day. It was unbuttoned, for the good reason that the buttons were gone. The sleeves were short, and showed the wrist-bands of a rough blue shirt. The waistcoat was of the old-fashioned, open-front style, and

around the neck was a white collar and a black string tie. The trousers were black and a good match for the coat. The suit looked as if it had come from the wardrobe of a superannuated minister.

The notice, roughly drawn in black ink with a small brush, read:

Preaching Notice

PUBLIC PREACHING SERVICE

Conducted by William Alden, Licentiate, will be held in

The Meeting House

ON SUNDAY — MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Come One Damsite Men Specially Invited Come All

The crowd looked for Big Dan, to see how he was taking it. He had Dominic in his arms, and was kissing him in unholy glee. When he saw



Big Dan McCormack.

all eyes were turned on him, he dropped Dominic and strode forward, accosting the stranger:

"Say! Are you the preacher?"

"Yes, my friend," the stranger said, very cordially, in slow and drawling tone, "I am proud to be sent to preach the Gospel in this place."

"What in hell kind of preacher are you? William Alden, Lickennty-ate? What are you givin' us?"

"I am William Alden, licentiate, my friend. That means, I'm only a student for the ministry."

"You don't say so! You are a student, are you. Well, I reckon you'll be full-fledged before you are here long. Who sent you here?"

"Our superintendent. He told me I could come and try it, if I really wanted to. Guess it's supper time," and turning toward the cook-house, he slowly walked away, followed by the crowd.

"Say!" shouted Big Dan, "I want you to know we don't allow any preaching here!"

"Oh! But the preaching will be done in the meeting-house over yonder," was the reply, made very innocently, while the men laughed.

"You'll come, wont you, my friend?" he said, as Big Dan stood glowering at the crowd.

"You bet! I'll be there good and early!"

The crowd made their way to supper, nudging each other, and shouting sarcastically: "You bet! We'll be there, preacher!"

After a hasty wash-up, they piled in noisily around the long supper tables, and proceeded to pour the tea from the granite pitchers, and to reach for food, when the preacher quietly took his seat at one of the ends reserved for strangers and visitors. With his iron knife handle he rapped sharply on the table. All movement was stopped, and in open-eyed wonderment, and with pitchers suspended, and food half-way to mouth, they heard:

"Let us pray. O Lord, thou God of all the earth, bless this food, and cause us to give thee glory for thy bounty. Amen."

The first blessing ever offered at the place was invoked, and amid consternation, amazement and snickering, the meal proceeded, with only two audible exclamations. One was from Dominic, who put down the big tea pitcher with a bang and a "By tam!" The other came from Big Dan, and was a volcanic "Hell!"

After supper the preacher took a tin of bait from beneath the platform at the back of the house, and one of the poles lying on the grass, and going to the bank of the river he gingerly made his way to the clear water at the end of one of the logs. Carefully placing a cracker box on the log he sat down, and, drawing in his lap the long tails of his coat, he cast his line.

A crowd had gathered, for the curious stranger was a strong attraction. Several, with poles and bait, also made their way to points of vantage.

Dominic, watching the awkward figure, slyly moved the log until a space of clear water separated it from the other logs, and with all eyes watching in delightful expectation, suddenly jumped down on it, and with a burl started the log revolving so as to throw the preacher into the water.

The tall figure arose, and wildly clutching in one hand the box, and with the other hand swinging the pole, he sharply brought the log to a contrary burl, and Dominic went into the water. As the Frenchman came up sputtering, the preacher gave his line a cast, and hooked Dominic in the neck of his sweater. With a drawling "You seem to have fallen in, my friend," he pulled till his catch was able to scramble on the logs, where he stood, dripping and crestfallen, and greeted with jeering laughter.

Soon the laughter was turned to questionings.

"How the devil did he do it?"

Dominic was known as one of the best log-rollers on the river. The preacher was taken at a disadvantage, and yet held his place. No movement of his feet had been seen. How did he do it?

The preacher turned to his fishing, and, again carefully pulling his coat-tails about him, was taking his seat on the box, when he was hailed by Big Dan, who had not opened his mouth until moved at the discomfiture of Dominic:

"Say! See who'll go down this time, damn you!"

With several leaps, he sprang over the intervening logs, and came down with great force on the other end of the log upon which the preacher sat, throwing him several feet in the air. But instead of falling with a splash into the water, the preacher came down with his feet fair on the log and still grasping the box and pole.

Then began the most exciting combat ever witnessed in Damsite. Big Dan was a most experienced river-man, and was never known to be beaten in a contest of the kind. Though heavy of body, he was amazingly quick on his feet. The preacher was awkward in every part of his make-up, and seemed utterly inexperienced. Yet, somehow, he kept his balance.

Big Dan began to burl, and, getting the log revolving rapidly, with a powerful twist of his foot, caused it to buck, but the preacher still held his place. Again and again Big Dan tried, but without effect. The ungainly figure of the preacher, with arms swinging frantically, and coat-tails flying, seemed glued to the log.

The crowd on the bank became motionless. Dripping Dominic, with open mouth and eyes popping out of his head, watched for the outcome.

Big Dan settled down to work. With set teeth gripping his moustache, he tried all the tricks of the experienced river-man. Setting the log revolving rapidly, he would suddenly buck, and, with a jump, come down with great force. That anyone could hold his place seemed impossible, and yet there was the preacher, without any apparent effort, holding on.

Faster and faster Big Dan kept at it. The leaping and churning of the log made the water white. The preacher was continually about to be thrown into the water, but he didn't fall. It was plainly seen that Big Dan was losing his temper and working himself into a great rage.

At last, stung by his failure, with an oath he made a leap for the preacher. As quick as the first motion was made, the flying form of the preacher changed. He stiffened up, and with an almost imperceptible movement of his feet he brought the whirling log to a sudden stop. The motion was so unexpected that Big Dan was unable to balance, and fell with a great splash full length into the water.

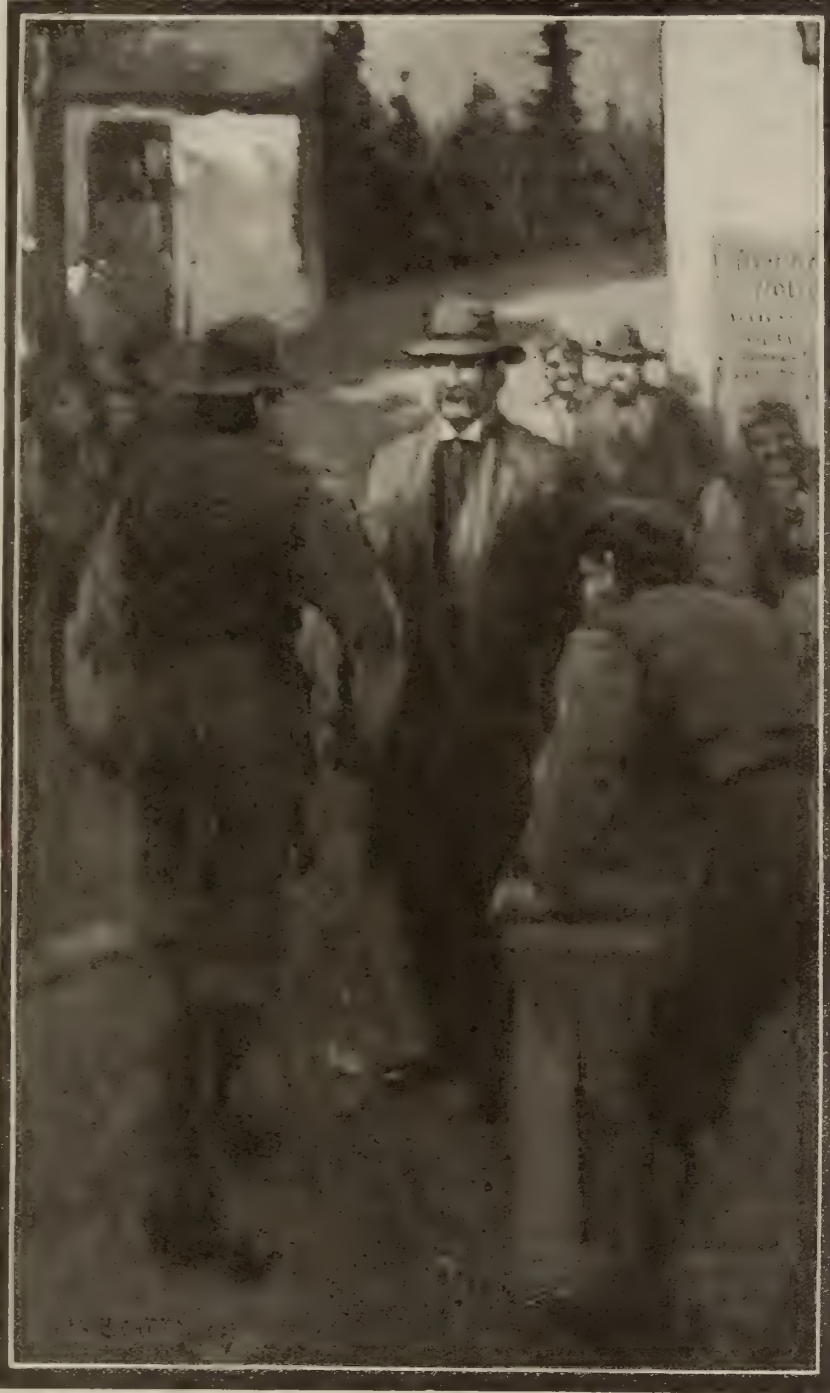
Turning, with the remark, "'Tain't a good evening for fish, too much splashing," the victor carefully made his way over the logs to the bank, and quietly went to the cook-house, leaving Big Dan and the crowd to follow.

Long and loud was the argument over the downfall of Big Dan and Dominic. Many theories were stoutly held, but none any more satisfactory than Dominic's:

"By tam, he's the devil!"

The next day, Saturday, the preacher visited around the mill in the morning, and in the afternoon called on Deacon Jones for the key of the meeting-house. With the assistance of several of the children he gave the house a cleaning up.

Long before the hour set for service Sunday morning, there was an unusual stir. Notice of the meetings and all kinds of rumors had penetrated to the farthest camp, and Jersey-shirted, lannigan-shod men came



"Say! are you the Preacher?"

from all directions. Joining with those in store clothes, and with the more venturesome women, they made their way to the meeting-house.

The house was soon filled, leaving about two hundred outside, among them being the more timid ones, who were filled with uneasy expectations as they remembered past experiences. This, with the exaggerated accounts of the preacher, and the singular events which marked his unheralded arrival, gave a more than worshipful interest to the whole gathering.

The preacher's arrival was greeted with great quietness. Going to the door, and looking over the crowded house, and the numbers unable to gain admittance, he made his way to the desk and announced:

"The service will be held outdoors. Leave the house and take the side benches across the way."

Quickly the change was made. Across from the house was a clearing surrounded on three sides by a heavy spruce growth, and used for the piling of logs sledged from the woods during the winter. These logs were piled about twelve feet deep, making quite comfortable seats for the accommodation of a large number. On the grass were placed the benches, and in the centre, near the road, by the use of boards placed across a few logs, a platform was hastily made. On this was placed a chair and a small table. On this table the old deacon put a large accordeon and the meeting-house Bible.

Without any announcement, the preacher took the accordeon, and with a swinging motion he played through the first verse, and then in a strong, pure, musical voice sang "Our God Our Help in Ages Past."

"Now, let us all join in singing 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul'." Great stillness had come over the people while the preacher had been singing. Only a few joined with him at first in singing Wesley's grand old hymn. But before the first verse was sung, tier after tier had taken up the song. Many of the men were expert singers in their own uncultivated way, and it was an inspiring volume of song that filled the air of that Sabbath morning.

Seeing the crowd was in the spirit of song, a number of familiar hymns were sung, and then the old story of the Prodigal Son was read, and prayer offered.

While singing another hymn an uneasy restlessness was observed, and many voices were hushed, as the eyes of those seated at places of vantage were turned down the road.

Coming into view, with long strides, was Big Dan, followed at almost a dog-trot by Dominic.

Looking straight ahead, the two made their way to the vacant circle in front of the platform. The preacher seemed not to have noticed the confusion during the singing, nor the appearance of the two men. Quietly taking up the Bible, he said:

"My friends, I will speak to you this morning from the words found in the fifteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel, at the thirteenth verse—'And he took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance in riotous living.'"

By this time Big Dan was facing the preacher. With clenched fists, he broke in:

"Say, didn't I tell you we wasn't goin' to have any preachin' here?"

Slowly the book was shut, and, walking to the edge of the platform, looking Big Dan in the face, the preacher said in steady, even voice: "My friend, we are going to have the Word preached this morning, this afternoon, and this evening, and three times every Sunday, and Tuesdays and Thursdays through the week, without fail."

Opening the book, and looking around at the crowd, he continued:

"To again call your attention to the text, my friends—"

"Damn your text! Get to hell out of here!" Big Dan shouted, amazed at the coolness of the preacher, and the apparent contempt with which he was treated.

By this time many in the crowd were shouting. Some, exulting in hope of a free scrimmage, began to crowd down from the seats on the logs, crying, "Down him, Dan!" "Close up the show!" Others, evidently in sympathy with the preacher, among them being many of the "store-clothes" men, cried, "Sit down, Dan!" "Give the preacher a chance!"

Seeing the crowd was getting into confusion, the preacher held up his hand for quietness, and turning to Big Dan, he said:

"Will you allow this service to go on in peace?"

"I won't allow it to go on at all. The quicker you get out of here the better for your health. See!"

"My friend, this service is going to proceed. Be seated, or leave us in peace."

"If there is any service going to be held to-day, it will be a funeral service, and you won't be the preacher," said Big Dan, evidently in good humor. Turning to the crowd, he shouted: "Get out of here. This meeting is adjourned!"

Many rose to their feet, thinking that any further service was impossible, when the preacher in a loud voice cried:

"Keep your seats."

Then turning to Big Dan, he said in dangerously even tones: "This is going to be settled right now. My friend, will you make a bargain with me?"

"What are you drivin' at?"

"If you give me a whipping here and now, I will promise to leave. If I whip you, will you promise to listen to the sermon?"

With a laugh, Big Dan answered, "Sure, preacher, sure!" Then with a curse, "Why, you damn scarecrow, I'll break every bone in your body."

The crowd listened in astonished bewilderment at the proposals of the preacher. With a strong voice he spoke: "Men, I have come here to preach the Gospel, and the Gospel is going to be preached. Keep your seats. Big Dan and I will settle this matter ourselves. It will be on the square. We will keep our bargain!"

The crowd sank back in their seats with flushed cheeks and eyes ablaze with excitement, while Dominic, standing by the side of Big Dan, gazed blankly around, uttering in a helpless sort of way: "By tam, he's the devil!"

Slowly taking off his coat, the preacher laid it carefully on the table, and unbuttoning the wrist-bands of his shirt, he turned with: "Now, Big Dan, are you ready?"

Big Dan watched the preparations unmoved, with only the lifting of his eyes as the preacher took off his coat.

Then they faced each other. With a gasp, the crowd suddenly realized how evenly matched were the two men.

Big Dan seemed much the heavier, and of splendid physical proportions. He showed to great advantage, with his close-fitting Jersey and trousers caught in light "lannigans." As a wrestler, he was without his match. When aroused, he was a terror, and the equal of any three men in the camp.

The preacher was taller by two inches, and of unusual length in the arm. While thinner in the chest, now that his badly fitting coat was removed, he was fully as broad as Big Dan. His awkward build and heavy shoes would be against him.

Big Dan wanted to have the contest over as quickly as possible, as it would not add to his reputation to fight a mere preacher. Going up close, he suddenly lifted his left foot to trip his opponent, who stood awkwardly with hands by his side; and, raising his mighty right hand to strike as the preacher would fall, he made the stroke, only to find that by a sudden movement his own right foot left the ground, and to be met by a resounding slap on the cheek with the open palm of the preacher.

Jumping from the ground, with a roar of rage he leaped at his foe. Quickly side-stepping, the preacher warded off the heavy strokes, and, without any apparent effort, he caught Big Dan's foot in one of his own and again down Dan went, accompanied by a slap first on one cheek and then on the other.

Getting up, considerably sobered, Dan approached more cautiously, and, feinting, he tried by lightning blows to land, but was warded off without doing any damage.

Suddenly changing his tactics, which had been, seemingly, only on the defensive, the preacher straightened up, and, wading in, he played sad havoc all over Big Dan. Breaking down his guard, with open hands he slapped him over and over again until Big Dan, unable to keep his feet, fell to the earth.

By this time Dominic was fearfully excited, and with a screech he jumped for the back of the preacher, only to be met by a sudden turn that lifted him clean over the benches. Rising with a curse, he made for the enemy, with an ugly looking knife in his hands. With a roar Big Dan shouted: "Drop that, you damned mosquito, or I'll step on you!" Dominic dropped to the grass, weeping from sheer rage.

Big Dan, realizing that he was outclassed at boxing, sought by a series of rushes, to close on the preacher.

With cries of "Don't let him clinch!" a number sought to warn the preacher. Never heeding the blows that were rained on him as he tried for a body hold, Big Dan made rush after rush.

All at once the preacher jumped back, and with arms widespread, he openly invited the clinch. Quick as a flash, Big Dan dashed for the unguarded body. The preacher threw himself forward, and before Big Dan could prepare for the unexpected move he was struck with the whole force of the preacher's body, which sent him flying to the earth with his feet in the air.

Slowly rising, and manœuvring till he got his breath, he accepted the open invitation for another body hold. Soon they were gripped in a tight embrace. Now began the greatest and fairest contest any in the crowd had witnessed.

Locked tightly, they swayed, each trying for the advantage. Sometimes almost on the ground, they strained with crackling joints. The crowd, unable to sit still, were standing on the logs and benches, watching intently the battle of the giants.

At times, cheek to cheek, with ever twisting feet, they struggled over the open space. Again, almost back to back, lifting each other clear from the ground, but unable to loose the hold, they exhibited amazing power.

Suddenly with a cry of satisfaction, Big Dan slipped the long arm of the preacher from about his waist, and with a quick turn he brought him face to face. Then forcing his head under his arm, and gripping

him about the small of the back, he held the preacher at the mercy of his most famous trick.

Many in the crowd gave a sigh of pity. Big Dan could not be hindered from giving that terrible throw overhead—a throw which often ended with serious results.

With every eye glued on him, he set his feet, and tightening his hold, he raised the helpless preacher, and with a giant throw he tossed him over his head.

But with a gasp, the crowd saw the preacher as he was raised from the ground, shift his hold to Big Dan's arm pits, and as he went over his head the weight of his body pressed Dan downward. Holding his grip, the preacher's feet touched the ground, and then with a throw of marvellous power and quickness, Big Dan's body rose in the air, and fell heavily some ten feet away, where it lay bruised and stunned.

"By tam, he is the devil," came from the dry lips of Dominic, as the crowd moved pell-mell to the front.

"Keep your seats," the preacher thundered, "the service will be continued." Slowly they sank into their seats, as Big Dan rose, half-dazed, from the ground.

"Remember your bargain! Take a seat," was the command to Big Dan, who, with exhausted body, dropped on the nearest bench.

Then going to the platform the preacher was putting on his coat as a carriage drove up, and the mill-owner, accompanied by a visiting lumber magnate, got out and came toward the centre.

As the preacher turned to face his audience, the visitor, with an exclamation of surprise, made for the platform, and, grasping him by the hand, said: "William, when did you come here?"

With face lighted by the pleasure of the greeting, the preacher returned the grip, and replied: "I got here Friday. We are about to hold service."

"Do the men know you?"

"No, I guess not. But we are getting acquainted."

Facing the congregation the visitor said:

"Men, I am rejoiced to again meet the best man who ever worked on the Restigouche. Let me introduce Wild Bill as the preacher of the day."

"Wild Bill of the Restigouche!" was echoed by the crowd. Agape with astonished interest, they looked one to the other, and with growing admiration and wonder they followed every move of the preacher.

"Wild Bill of the Restigouche" a preacher of the Gospel! They had heard that name many a time. It was the most famous in the recent annals of river history. Tales of his reckless daring and great strength had electrified many a lumber camp. Wild Bill a preacher!

"By tam," said Dominic, slapping Big Dan on the knee. The cloud of chagrin was clean gone from his face. "By gar, Dan, what you tink!"

What Big Dan thought was known to no one but himself, as he sat, impassive, apparently paying no attention to what was going on.—Canadian Magazine.

Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1499. Birch boards and scantlings—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of birch boards and scantlings from Canadian exporters.

1500. Mica—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of mica.

1501. Ash logs and squares—A Manchester firm asks for prices and dimensions of ash logs and squares from Canadian exporters.

1519. Wagon wood stock—A London firm is desirous of securing for clients in South Africa, Canadian carriage and wagon wood stock for coach builders (principally hickory and elm hubs, spokes, rims, shafts, etc.)

1537. Timber—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of timber. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1538. Flooring and shelving—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of flooring and shelving. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1539. Doors and windows—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of doors and windows. Quotations to be c.i.f. Delagoa Bay.

1559. Flooring and ceiling boards—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of flooring and ceiling boards. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1560. Doors and windows—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of doors and windows. The doors must have four panels instead of two long ones, and the panels must have play, to allow for the movement produced by a very dry atmosphere. Pins must not be driven into the panels. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1563. Spruce lumber—A large South African firm of general merchants desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of spruce lumber. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1579. Mining timber—A South African firm of furniture dealers desires to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of mining timber. Quotations to be c.i.f. East London.

1789. Maple blocks—A London firm would like quotations and samples of maple blocks for wood flooring.

1821. Agency abroad—A Liverpool correspondent wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of lumber (pine, spruce, birch, hemlock, in logs, deals, planks, etc.), who may require an agent in Great Britain.

1827. Agency abroad—A correspondent at Paris, France, wishes to obtain the agency for that country of Canadian wood-pulp manufacturers.

1844. Machinery—A Queensland firm desires to be put in communication with Canadian manufacturers of saw-milling and wood-working machinery, also machinery for pulp paper making, etc.

1845. Broom handles—A South African firm of wholesale merchants desires to be put in touch with manufacturers and exporters of broom handles, quoting prices f.o.b. at port of shipment.

1846. Wooden boxes—A South Wales firm is open to buy certain classes of wooden boxes, and asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters.

1847. Wooden boxes, box shooks, etc.—A Liverpool firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers of wooden boxes, box shooks, etc.

Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto, representative of the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., is in British Columbia on a visit to the head office.

B. L. Tucker, of Parrsboro, who has large lumber interests in Nova Scotia; and E. R. Reid, contractor, of St. John, N.B., are on a trip to Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Mr. W. J. Williams, manager of the Woodstock Lumber Company, has returned from a five weeks' trip to the Pacific coast and through the West, in the interests of the company.

Mr. W. J. Pulling, the well known lumberman of Windsor, Ont., bought a tract of pine in southern Carolina last January for \$45,000, and on Dec. 4th resold it to the original holders for \$100,000.

Mr. G. F. Upham, a well known lumberman of Vancouver, has been appointed manager of the mill of the Red Cedar Lumber Company, Vancouver, which has been sold to the Canadian Cedar Lumber Company.

Mr. W. J. McBeth, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto, will attend the annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Association of the State of New York, to be held at Rochester on Jan. 16, 17 and 18.

James White, who has occupied the position of Dominion Geographer since 1884, has been appointed secretary of the commission on the conservation of natural resources, recently organized by the Dominion Government.

Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, recently made a successful tour in eastern Ontario delivering illustrated lectures on the protection of Canadian forests. He visited Peterborough, Belleville, Kingston, Trenton, Ottawa and a number of other places.

Mr. T. W. Paterson, of Victoria, B.C., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia to succeed Hon. James Dunsmuir. Mr. Paterson is a well known contractor and has also been considerably interested in lumber. He was a shareholder in the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company until a few years ago, when he sold his interests.

G. D. Jackson, of the Little Current Lumber Company, has returned to Bay City, Mich., from Little Current, Ont. Mr. Jackson and W. H. Sharp, of Bay City, bought the plant of the W. & A. McArthur Company a year ago and have operated the mill steadily. It has manufactured about 30,000,000 feet of lumber this season.

Mr. T. J. McClennan, formerly of the Charlton Sawmill Company, Collingwood, Ont., is severing his connection with the company to join the Hope Lumber Company, of Bay City, Mich., which will have its plant at Thessalon, Ont. Mr. McClennan will be manager of the mill, and has already entered upon his new position. He has had a long experience in the lumber business and is recognized as one of the most practical of sawmill managers.

Hon. F. J. Fulton and Mr. A. S. Goodeve, representing the British Columbia Forestry Commission, visited Toronto recently in order to secure information regarding Ontario's timber regulations and forestry plans. They conferred with Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, and Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association. They also visited Ottawa on a similar mission, and were joined there by Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt, the third member of the commission. The commissioners also intended to visit Washington, D.C., and confer with Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States.

Cooperage Markets Unsatisfactory

Light Demand for Stocks—Manufacturers at Loggerheads—Stocks Heavy

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., report upon the condition of the cooperage market as follows:

The demand for cooperage stock at the present time is comparatively light in some lines, the fall rush being over, and as stocktaking of most concerns takes place at the end of the year, consumers are not laying in any more stock than they have to, at the present time.

The demand for flour barrel stock still continues good, and is likely to continue fairly good throughout the winter, as the barrel is again taking its rightful place with the consumer, in a great many places, displacing the sacks.

The apple crop this fall was disappointing, and not half the barrels were used which was anticipated earlier in the season. This was caused by the hot, dry weather, causing the apples to fall to a great extent, and even reducing the size of the apples which matured, to such an extent that more apples went in a barrel, and consequently reduced the number of barrels used.

The general demand for cooperage stock throughout Canada has not been as brisk this fall as usual, partly owing to the poor apple crop, and also owing to a great extent to business not yet having revived to the extent that the newspapers would have us believe. There is no doubt there has been a considerable improvement in the general business, but it has not yet reached the cooperage stock manufacturers.

The stocks at the mills are a little heavier than usual at this season of the year; it would not, however, take very much of a revival of trade to clean everything up, and the manufacturers feel that the stocks on hand will be required for consumption before the new stocks come in.

Prices have not been satisfactory to the manufacturer this year. This has partly been caused by some of the manufacturers getting at loggerheads and cutting prices, and partly by new parties who know nothing of the cooperage business, and who made a failure of their former business, making prices at which stock could not be manufactured, and show a reasonable return to the manufacturer. There is no doubt, however, this will right itself at some time. As soon as these manufacturers drop what money they have to waste, the legitimate manufacturers will get a chance to market their goods at remunerative prices.

This cutting of prices has been very injurious to the cooper, as coopers buy in good faith at one time, but find their competitors very shortly afterwards buying stock much cheaper, and consequently cutting the price of barrels. In addition to this, some of the manufacturers actually compete with the coopers, selling barrels in the same towns in which they sold cooperage stock to the coopers, and at a less price than the coopers could possibly make the barrels and make a living. In fact, the trade has been demoralized to a great extent this year, but it is not likely that the coopers will again be caught by the same people, but will stand by the manufacturers who have protected their interests in the past and refused to sell barrels, except through them.

So far the winter has been an open one, and no timber has been put in at the mills, so that unless there is a change in the weather very shortly, stocks will be very light this winter, and the production for next season will be limited.

some, and, in addition to this, they have the barrel, which is a valuable empty package and can be used for a great many purposes.

On account of the use of spring wheat to a greater extent than ever by the millers, a higher class barrel is now used, and the millers who buy high grade material and kiln dry their staves, find that their packages arrive in good condition without loss of flour or the expense of re-coopering. Unfortunately, all of the millers do not use good elm stock for their barrels, and others do not kiln dry their staves, even when they buy good stock.

Some of the millers who want a cheap package, use gum, which the Minneapolis millers will not use, nor other material, instead of elm.

Commenting on the condition of flour packages arriving in Newfoundland, J. E. Ray, Esq., Canadian Government agent, St. John's, under date of Nov. 30th, says:

Flour barrels have greatly improved during the last year or two. They ought always to have double bilge hoops; if single hoops are used and they break, there is nothing to support the staves in holding the weight of freight necessarily stowed on them. Wire hoops are unsatisfactory; they make the barrels hard to cooper, and if they are exposed to the rain in transit, the staves swell, and as the wire cannot stretch, one or more of the staves are split down the middle and forced inwards by the pressure. Flour shipped from inland points in barrels made of unseasoned wood, arrive sifting badly, the heads do not contract in proportion to the staves, consequently if the hoops are tightened up the staves come together at the bilge, but are held apart at the ends by the heads, causing a large waste of flour."

I interviewed four of the largest millers in Canada recently, to ascertain if they had any complaints of their packages, and while four years ago their loss used to run from \$600 to \$1,000 per year for leaking packages and re-coopering, they assured me that for three years they had no loss or claim on this account. These millers are all using choice elm staves, No. 1 kiln dried heading, and No. 1 coiled elm hoops, and are all kiln drying their staves when they make their barrels.

Another miller with whom we do business, and who is probably the largest miller in Canada, told me they had decided to discard the wire hoops and use the wooden hoops exclusively. They are doing so this year.

In talking the matter over with the manufacturers, they assure me their customers now prefer barrels to sacks, for the reasons above stated. The salt trade throughout the year has been good, and nearly all of the salt manufactured in Canada goes into barrels, only very little of it being put into cartons, and then packed in boxes. The lime trade is also using a considerable quantity of barrels, while the apple trade have almost entirely discarded boxes, as far as Ontario is concerned, and are packing their apples almost entirely in barrels.

After interviewing the millers, the cereal manufacturers, salt manufacturers and others manufacturing foodstuffs, it seems to be the general consensus of opinion that, provided the barrel does not go too high in price, the consumption of barrels will increase, and they will be the standard package for food products for some time to come.

The sugar refiners are divided on this, to some extent. They all acknowledge that there is no better package than the barrel, but some of them contend that it is too expensive a package, while one prominent refiner is doing everything he can to induce his customers to take their sugar in barrels on account of it arriving at destination in such excellent condition.

Yours truly,
J. INNES.

Consumption of Barrels Likely to Increase

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 6th, 1909.

Editor, "Canada Lumberman":—

Dear Sir,—The question has come up as to whether the use of barrels was increasing or decreasing, more especially for foodstuffs.

There is no doubt that at the present time there are more barrels used in Canada than were ever used before, but the question is, has the growth in the use of barrels kept pace with the increase in the production of foodstuffs, and other articles for which barrels are used?

The sugar trade, which formerly used to put almost all of their production in barrels, now put the bulk of their goods into sacks. This was caused principally by the saving which could be effected by the refiners in sacks as against barrels, and not because the sack was a more desirable package. The sack is not a desirable package for sugar, it is unsanitary, and no matter how carefully the transportation companies handle the sugar in sacks, it is bound to be more or less contaminated by adjacent goods, canines and dirty cars. Some of the refiners and a great many of the consumers realize this, and to a considerable extent are going back to the barrel.

The flour and oatmeal millers are using more barrels than they have recently done, in proportion to their output, as the consumers find that their flour when delivered to them in barrels is clean, sweet and whole-

The Norwegian managers of cellulose mills, knowing the cost of pulp, have done their utmost, since the lockout commenced in Swedish cellulose trade, to get an advance, but only with indifferent results. There was a loss on the Swedish production between July 7 and September 21 of no less than 93,000 tons, and the United States demand is considerably stronger. Nothing could better demonstrate the great over-production prior to this Swedish labor war. Mechanical is quiet. Partially misled by one or two sales at unnecessarily low prices, buyers are attempting to force prices down to a new and somewhat reduced level, which sellers resist. Business is, therefore, very hard to negotiate.—Canadian Trade and Commerce Report.

Viceroy Chan Jen Chun, a progressive Chinaman, recently visited at Hong Kong the Taikoo dock and shipbuilding yard, where a modern woodworking plant is operated. In China, he said, there is widespread and general prejudice against the circular saw. There are few in the entire empire, the bulk of timber being cut by manual labor. The viceroy said it is proposed to hold an exposition next year in the province over which he has control and he hopes to be able to see there various types of labor saving devices from America and elsewhere.

Mr. John Kernaghan who recently lost his sawmill at Salmon Arm, B.C., through fire, has purchased a complete sawmill outfit from the E. Long Manufacturing Company, of Orillia, Ont. The machinery has just been shipped.

The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Value of a Good Foreman—Handling the Contractor

An Enterprising Bridgeburg Dealer



John T. James—Enterprising Lumber Dealer of Bridgeburg, Ont.

Mr. John T. James, of Bridgeburg, Ont., is the type of man who succeeds in whatever he undertakes. Perhaps it is a natural gift that enables him to prosper, but if so, the gift is that of ability to make the most of every circumstance which arises. Mr. James was born and educated in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Eng., and came with his parents to Canada in 1871. Like so many of his fellow countrymen, he immediately commenced to prove that Canada was a land of great opportunity for the persevering business man. He made his first venture in the general store business, opening a store at Bridgeburg, Ont., in 1881. In 1900 he built the store which he still occupies. Since 1886 Mr. James has interested himself considerably and with gratifying success in real estate and building. His interests, in addition to those connected with the lumber business, have indeed been widespread. From

1897 to 1900 he owned, published and edited the "Bridgeburg Review." In 1904 he launched into the lumber business by purchasing, in company with Mr. Byron Disher and Mr. E. W. Near, the Crystal Beach planing mill and lumber business at Ridgeway, Ont. A year later he enlarged his lumber interests by taking over the interests of both his partners. He continued the business in conjunction with his store business. He maintains a lumber yard also at Bridgeburg and has been successful as a building contractor.

Mr. James has been active as a public man, having been first reeve of the village after its incorporation in 1895. From 1898 to 1906 he was police magistrate of the village.

From this outline of his career it will be seen that Mr. James is one of those excellent citizens for the production of which the lumber business is noted. He is a factor in his country's growth, a man of wide interests and of successful application to business detail. He is widely known in the trade and respected by all with whom he has dealings.

The Foreman of the Yard

Who can estimate the value of a good yard foreman to his employer? Certainly no one is likely to overestimate it, yet if any divergence from the facts is necessary, overestimation is safer than the reverse. The proprietor of a retail yard ought to be something more than his own foreman, and the real foreman ought to be only a little less than the proprietor. Every proprietor's ideal should be a business which enables him whenever necessary to leave the office entirely and devote his time to outside problems or business matters which turn up. Without a capable foreman this is only possible at a loss or a risk.

A yard proprietor who has made his business a success, recently estimated that he was away from his office and yard 60 per cent. of the actual business time. Taking an average, it is probable that proprietors have to leave their yards in charge of employees for about 25 per cent. of the time. The importance of having a good foreman is therefore clear. The best equipment and stock may not produce a profit under poor management, yet how many apparently one-horse yards have been developed into splendid business concerns by a capable foreman.

The routine duties of a foreman are well understood by everyone. The other duties are the ones which call for qualifications none too common. After learning all about the business, he should learn all he can about business manners. In intercourse with customers, every variety of tact and foresight is called into play. Good judgment, pleasant manners and undoubted honesty are first aid to the salesman. Without them he will be a drag upon business. The foreman must know how to deal with customers and with the rest of the staff. In short, he must be two persons in one, viz., himself and his employer, and the more he can bury himself and his own interests in those of his employer the more will he prosper and promote the business of the yard.

The Retailer and the Contractor

"Co-operation with the Contractor," is the subject of an article by F. W. Bagan, secretary-treasurer of the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited, which won third honors in a competition recently held by the "American Lumberman." Mr. Bagan's article, which is both brief and businesslike, is as follows:

The aim of every retailer, whether it be in lumber, dry goods or what not, is to sell the highest possible amount of merchandise with the lowest possible margin of loss. And, in the manner in which you handle the contractor and jobber problem, depends whether you succeed in either one or both of these desirable ends.

We find in our business that this class naturally divides itself under three headings: Those of unquestioned reliability, who secure the larger contracts, and who you would as soon sell as the railroads. Those whom you consider good as long as they are making money, but whom you take no chances with, insisting that they clean up their account on each building as the architect's estimates are given. Those of no moral or financial account whatever, but who still manage to secure a job now and then.

These three classes, especially in a manufacturing or rapidly growing centre, are responsible, directly or indirectly, for perhaps 50 to 75 per cent. of your business, and considering this percentage it is indeed a highly important question and very often a ticklish one.

The first thing to know in dealing with these, is to know, and know thoroughly, your position, just where you come off at in case certain things that may happen do happen. That is, to post yourself so fully on the mechanics' lien law of your respective province or state that you may occasionally be able to give your solicitor a pointer on that law. On how far that law gives you protection (which law differs materially in different provinces or states), depends the business you take, the chances you pass up. In this connection it may be well to add that it is necessary that you have some system which automatically brings to your attention expiring lien dates a week or so before they run out, and of each and every account on your books.

Concerning the first class. You sell these more as an ordinary commercial account, generally waiving your lien privileges if they might take a little more than the thirty days' time occasionally. And if you take ordinary precautions with this class, observe their manner of life, associations, etc., so that the few times they ask for favors you shall not get caught. The second class is more difficult, more numerous and bear everlasting watching. You must follow each building in course of erection closely. As the architect's estimates are given you insist on the value you have thus far in the building being paid; if you let it go until the wind-up you may get caught in the peculiarity of the lien law of that province. If an expiring lien time stares you in the face, you do some good, hard thinking before you allow the security to expire. If you do, it is then a question, "Was my judgment in this instance right?" You advance, you retreat, you are firm, you are courteous, you are everything; you want their business, but, not less important, their money. But never for an instant should you lose your patience or appear suspicious, for that might lose you business, sometimes the money, too.

As to the third class: You do not allow their names on your books; any business they bring is in the name of the owner of the property. They understand that—it has been intimated or told them in a nice way. No hard feelings, just a matter of business. They know they would "do" you if they got a chance; so do you. Still, there is no reason why you can not be friendly, as undoubtedly it will pay both of you.

In the general way, you endeavor to give all of them the highest possible value for their dollars. You give them the grades they buy, you give them prompt delivery. Prompt delivery, say, to a contractor with a dozen men working for him, will be appreciated by him. If he can phone for 50 lineal feet of quarter round and feel sure as pop it will be delivered in a hour, he will say, "Them there people's alright" And be sure to get it there, supposing it does cost 25 cents to do it.

Notwithstanding all your efforts and all your resolutions, you do not always say the right thing at the right time. Maybe you say "No" and it should have been "Yes" or maybe you did not say "Yes" quick enough. You lose a little business or you lose a little money, and then you feel like kicking yourself. Still, if you do not make mistakes, you will never learn.

It is understood that the computations now being made by the St. John River Log Driving Corporation as to the cost of operation will not show any reduction in the rate. In fact, an increase is expected, as the size of logs is growing less, the number required to make a thousand is greater, and the cost of operation consequently greater.

Export of Lumber from Montreal

An Increase of Almost Seven Million Feet—Market Quicker

Montreal Office of the "Canada Lumberman."

December 11th, 1909.

The annual statement of shipments of wood goods to the United Kingdom and the Continent, from the port of Montreal for the season 1909, shows an increase of 6,938,792 feet over the preceding year's figures. The past season is generally regarded as satisfactory, for, while the continental markets were dull during the summer months, trade revived rapidly with the approach of fall and was especially brisk in the last month, due to the foreign dealers realizing the necessity for replenishing their stocks before the close of navigation.

The class of lumber now exported from Canada differs from that sent out a few years ago. The higher prices asked for our better grades of lumber have forced the European customer to content himself with the correspondingly lower grades.

Baltic competition is a factor that our Canadian shippers have now to contend with. Lumber is manufactured in Baltic centres with equally as good milling facilities as we possess and shippers from these points have the advantage in the freight rates.

Just what the outlook is for next season's trade is hard to discern at this early date. The present political situation in England will make business slow and difficult and the future is exceedingly hard to gauge.

Amongst Canadians generally there seems to be a feeling that next season will be a good year in the lumber business of the Canadian West and should this prophesy prove correct and the eastern markets be affected, quiet export season may be looked for.

In the appended list it is interesting to note that the leading shippers, Messrs. Watson & Todd, Limited, have increased their shipments this season by an amount approximately equal to the total increase for the port of Montreal, while Mr. E. M. Nicholson has practically trebled his shipments made in 1908. The following is the list of shippers, with the various amounts exported by each.

	Feet b.m.
Watson & Todd	35,542,107
R. Cox & Company	18,804,045
E. H. Lemay	11,442,989
J. Burstall & Company	10,573,598
W. & J. Sharples	9,655,706
E. M. Nicholson	6,594,976
Dobell Beckett & Company	5,157,003
The McArthur Export Company, Limited	3,143,311
Cox, Long & Company	914,432
Graddon & Owens	671,716
Railways, Steamship Lines and small shippers	12,372,966
United Kingdom and Continent, 1909	114,872,849
United Kingdom and Continent, 1908	107,934,057
Increase, U. K. and Continent, 1909	6,938,792
Total United Kingdom and Continent	114,872,849
Total South America	3,074,010
Grand Total 1909	117,946,859

The Montreal lumber market has assumed a quiet even tone, quite in keeping with the season of the year. The situation generally is quiet and dealers are busy invoicing and cleaning up their stocks. November has been an excellent business month on the whole, and collections are receiving better attention than has been the case heretofore.

December is essentially the month in the year when merchants make up their statements, review their past season's trade and do their figuring on the next year's business.

1909 has undoubtedly shown vast improvement over the previous year's figures, and with the extensive building season that is booked for both Canada and the United States, with the coming of spring, there is no reason to doubt that 1910 will be at least equally as good as the present year.

It is generally felt that stocks to be wintered will be light. It is significant that the American buyers are in quite a few instances willing to close contracts for the next season's cuts, but Canadian manufacturers are not yet ready to sell their stocks.

On the market very little spruce is offering. Sales are not numerous either, but what little is handled is sold at better figures than have been obtainable. This would seem to point to a scarcity in the spring. The demand for dressed spruce required for flooring is also very good.

Laths remain stationary in price and are reported fairly scarce.

White pine seems to be in active demand in some quarters. The American market is rallying and advances as high as \$5 have been noted

of late, in the New York prices. The firmer quotations are for the better grades but culls and common stocks are also stronger.

Shingles are very quiet. The American market ranges very low at the present time and a rather remarkable condition exists, in that dealers can do better in the Boston markets than in New York. Montreal l.o.b. prices are \$2.15 to \$2.25 for 2nd clear, and \$1.35 to \$1.50 for extras, 1's.

All classes of hardwoods continue firm with the upper grades most actively in demand. Basswood is perhaps more frequently called for and is steady at the figures quoted.

With the exception of shingles, prices generally are unchanged

Lumber Thefts from Canal Boats

Capt. John Hinerth, of the canal boats "M. V. Buell" and "Edward Annam," was recently arrested at Fort Edward, New York, and arranged before Mr. Justice Richardson on a charge of grand larceny. This case was preferred against Hinerth on the grounds that he had disposed of a quantity of lumber in Whitehall, N.Y. the property of the Charlemagne Lumber Company, of Montreal, while this lumber was in transit on the above mentioned boats, between the company's Canadian mills and New York. The losses of lumber shippers and owners had grown so extensive that it was decided to investigate the shortages, and it developed that for some time past it had been the custom of several boat captains to dispose of a portion of their cargo while en route between canals and the lakes.

No action was taken against Hinerth in this case, with the exception that restitution was demanded of him. In future, however, stringent measures will be adopted to prevent a recurrence of these steals. Lumber dealers in Whitehall and other centres have been warned that canal boat captains have no right to dispose of their cargoes, and that lumber purchased from them is at their own risk and leaves them liable to prosecution.

Miscellaneous News from Montreal

Mr. Mason, of Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company, has just returned from a trip to Winnipeg. At the latter place Mr. Mason closed a contract for a million and a half feet of hemlock, for 1910 delivery.

The Eagle Lumber Company, 97 St. James Street, has taken over the agency for the sale of red cedar shingles, manufactured by the Jos. Chew Lumber & Shingle Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Gordon, of Messrs. Mason, Gordon & Company, who returned recently from an extensive trip to southern Mississippi points, states that the lumber trade generally, in the south, is passing through a most prosperous season, due largely to the existing high prices of cotton. While in Savannah, Mr. Gordon noted two steamers loaded with one million feet of yellow pine for delivery at Gaspe, P.Q. This pine is being largely used for railway purposes.

A large boom is being constructed on the Lievre River, by the Eagle Lumber Company, to contain logs for their Rapide de L'Original, P.Q. mill. The boom is approximately one mile in extent and will be pile driven around the entire length. The company are constructing this boom in order that the loss of sinking logs may be avoided. Last season a well known Quebec firm lost 50 per cent. of their logs due to sinking. Balsam logs, on account of their porous nature, show the greatest tendency to disappear in this way.

A Prediction which did not Materialize

Mr. E. A. McCurdy, manager of the Newcastle, N.B., branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has been in touch with the shipping ports of Newcastle and Bathurst for 13 years as a banker and business man, in a recent interview spoke optimistically of the financial and commercial status of that part of New Brunswick. Thirty years ago, he said, pessimists were predicting the depletion of the great forests tributary to the Miramichi and the St. John rivers, and the consequent decline of the lumber business of the province. To-day that lucrative industry was as much on its feet as it was a quarter of a century ago. The report from the Miramichi this year would be in the vicinity of 90,000,000 feet, from the St. John, 190,000,000, and from Campbellton, 110,000,000; or a total of almost 400,000,000 feet, which at \$10 per 1,000 gives a value of \$4,000,000. From 3,500 to 4,000 men are employed in the woods in this business, one firm alone having no fewer than 2,000 men on their pay roll.

Speaking of alleged depletion of the New Brunswick forests, Mr. McCurdy said that lumbermen were quite as anxious as the Government that the greatest care possible should be taken in the cutting of the trees; consequently no undue depletion was taking place from year to year in the great forests of northern New Brunswick.

Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, states that from reports received from the rangers the output of logs during the past season has been the greatest yet.

Death Summons Leading Lumbermen

Ex-Mayor Daniel Wilson of Collingwood Suddenly Called—H. H. Strathy Succumbs to Typhoid

Daniel Wilson, ex-mayor of Collingwood, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed lumbermen of the Georgian Bay district, died suddenly in Toronto on Thursday, Dec. 2nd, having been seized with apoplexy. He was staying at the Iroquois hotel, and had been complaining for several days of a headache. On Wednesday night he retired in apparently good health, but about noon he was heard to be breathing heavily in his room and was found to be in a very critical condition. The physician decided to send him to a hospital, but Mr. Wilson expired before he could be taken to the ambulance. The body was removed by relatives to the home in Collingwood.

Mr. Wilson, as head of the firm of Wilson Brothers, of Collingwood, Ont., commenced business in a modest manner and continued so successfully that at the time of his death he had developed the company until it possessed one of the most complete and up-to-date planing mills and woodworking plants in Canada. He was born in Collingwood in 1861 and received a common school education. He began work at the age of 14 in the shingle, heading and stave factory of George Buck & Company. At 17 he went to learn lumber grading at Christie, Kerr & Company's mill, where he remained for three years, working in the mill in summer and in the woods in winter. Then he spent two years with Peck & Son, of Duluth, sorting and piling lumber and working in the



The Late Ex-Mayor Daniel Wilson of Collingwood.

woods, river driving and rafting. For the next three years Mr. Wilson was with Geo. Buck & Company, grading in summer and scaling in winter. Next he spent a year with George Gall, of Toronto, as lumber inspector.

In 1887, towards the end of the year, Mr. Wilson and his brother ventured into business on their own account. They leased a small planing mill in Collingwood and began to manufacture builders' supplies, and to do contracting under the name of Wilson Brothers. Their trade grew rapidly and in 1902 Mr. Wilson's brother retired, to practice architecture. The business prospered from the outset, until the company's product was shipped from coast to coast.

In public life Mr. Wilson was first elected to the town council of Collingwood in 1896, serving for seven consecutive years. He was elected mayor in 1904 by a good majority, and was re-elected for three successive years, occupying the chair during 1904-5-6-7. He then retired voluntarily. He was Liberal candidate for North Simcoe in 1908.

Mr. Wilson was a well known Hoo-Hoo and a prominent member of the Masonic Order and of the Oddfellows, occupying the highest local offices in each of the latter two orders. He was also an active member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and one of its executive officers. As a member of the association's special insurance committee he gave valuable assistance in working out its plans.

Henry H. Strathy, K.C., of Barrie, Ont., died after a brief illness from typhoid fever, on Nov. 30th. Mr. Strathy was largely interested in British Columbia timber limits. Mr. Strathy was president of the Benchers of the Provincial Law Society of Upper Canada for several years, and also president of the Simcoe Law Association. He was born in Barrie in 1847, called to the bar in 1871, and created a Q.C. in 1885. For some years Mr. Strathy identified himself with industrial concerns

and helped materially to promote the business welfare of Barrie. At the time of his death he was president of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and of the Children's Aid Society, and an executive officer of the Barrie Bible Society. He is survived by his widow and son, Gerrard B. Strathy, of Toronto. J. R. Strathy and A. G. Strathy, of Toronto, are brothers.

Captain Daniel F. Tapley, the only surviving member of the firm of Tapley Bros., log freighters and tugboat owners on the River St. John, died recently, aged 78 years. He was prominently identified with the lumber business all his life.

Walter I. Reid, lumber merchant and manufacturer of coopers' supplies, while attending to his business duties at the factory at Ayr, Ont., recently suffered a paralytic stroke, dying from the effects. Mr. Reid leaves three sons and two daughters.

Miscellaneous News from New Brunswick

Mr. W. S. Kennedy, of Debec Junction, N.B., expects to operate the sawmill at that place this winter.

The sawmill at Richmond Corner, N.B., owned by McElhinney Bros., will probably remain idle the greater portion of this winter.

Messrs. Flemming & Neal, who were so successful in their lumber business last year at Oak Siding, N.B., will this year move to Scott Siding. They have again secured the services of Messrs. White & Patterson to manufacture their cut.

Mr. Albert Hayden, of Woodstock, N.B., who has a well equipped sawmill, has associated with him Rev. R. G. Fulton, recently of British Columbia, and former pastor of the Woodstock Methodist church. These gentlemen are at present constructing the necessary boarding houses and laying the foundation for a portable sawmill at Dibblee's siding, about four miles below the town. A considerable timber district near there was damaged by fire last spring, and this firm should have a successful season's work.

Billings & Flemming, of Elmwood, N.B., are enlarging their mill considerably to make room for more machinery, consisting of a planer and matcher, a band-saw ordered from the Goldie & McCulloch Company, of Galt, Ont.; also a complete line of stave sawing and barrel heading machinery. They purpose manufacturing barrels for the potato trade in the Cuban market, and expect to ship a considerable quantity of potatoes to Havana during the winter months. This firm also expect to lumber quite extensively on their own timber lands if the season proves favorable.

The Nepisiguit Lumber Company, of Bathurst, N.B., have let the following contracts for their new mill: Boiler, E. Leonard & Sons, London, Ont.; mill equipment, Clark Brothers Company, Belmont, N.Y. Several other contracts have yet to be placed for engines, belting, saws and other miscellaneous equipment. The company are pushing the work on their mill as rapidly as possible. The concrete foundations of the mill, the engine house, the boiler house and the burner are all in and the framework of the mill is completed up to the roof. Work will be continued all winter so as to have the mill in readiness by the 1st of May.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue, of the Canadian Logging Tool Company, Limited, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who are bringing before our readers their car door roller, a device that is said to be of great advantage in loading cars. This roller has been on the market only a few years and the manufacturers inform us that wherever it has been used it has given great satisfaction, there being a marked saving in time in loading or unloading cars of lumber. The roller illustrated in the advertisement (on page 18) is for side door of car, but rollers are also furnished for end doors and at a lower price. The roller is adjustable by means of a screw in the end so it will fit any car door. Then the roller part upon which the door is rolled is on a pivot, so that lumber can be rolled in almost any direction. It looks like a device that should be sold readily to firms shipping a dozen or more cars of lumber in a year. One of the important points of merits claimed on behalf of it is that there is no broken lumber.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of conveying machinery, have issued an attractive general chain catalogue, No. 81, which will be found interesting by all who use or need conveying machinery. The catalogue, which is profusely illustrated with excellent half tone engravings, contains also general price lists and descriptions of the company's elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery and chains. The great variety of chains represented and their peculiar adaptability for their particular work will at once impress the reader. More complete information can be had from the company, who have already published a wide range of books relating to the application of their methods to special lines of work. We are also in receipt of a useful bulletin, No. 18, from the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, which describes in the same thorough manner this company's electric and air power coal cutters.

Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

Important Decision in English Court Regarding Breach of Contract—Writ to Restrain Sale

Alleged Breach of Contract—A decision of importance to Canadian manufacturers of lumber has just been given in London, Eng., by Mr. Justice Hamilton, in the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division, the case being that of Howard Brothers & Company, timber merchants, against the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Limited. The action was brought by a firm of large timber merchants of London against a Canadian company to recover damages for alleged breach of contract in connection with the shipment of a quantity of Douglas fir from Vancouver. The defendant company denied the alleged breach. The question of the amount of damages was allowed to stand over. Counsel for the plaintiff presented his case as follows: In 1908 the plaintiffs wanted a quantity of Douglas fir and communicated with Tagart Beaton & Company, of Fenchurch street, London, agents in England for the defendants. Defendants entered a contract to deliver 198,000 superficial feet on board ship at Vancouver, B.C., by October 31st, 1908. The demand made on the defendants proved to be beyond their capacity to perform. Plaintiffs alleged that the best offer defendants could then make was one involving a delay of three or four months—namely, to deliver about half the cargo in February, 1909. The plaintiffs finally gave up the contract and were obliged to get the lumber in London. They gave notice in December that they must treat the contract as ended and that they would hold the defendants liable.

Defendants claimed that there was a printed clause in the contract providing that if there was any dispute as to delay it should be the subject matter of an allowance to be decided by arbitration. The contract had been entered into on September 19th, at 65s. per 1,000 superficial feet. Defendants wrote asking for an alteration in the lengths required (33 feet to 40 feet), as they had difficulty in getting logs of the required length. The plaintiffs chartered a vessel to carry the lumber, which sailed on Nov. 10th. Finally, on Dec. 28th, the defendants wrote a letter which plaintiffs accepted as a clear admission of inability to perform the contract. Defendants said that though they had scoured the whole coast they had been unable to get logs of the required length, owing to disputes among the loggers and scarcity of such timber. Plaintiffs held that the clause relied on by the defendants did not apply to shipments on f.o.b. terms.

The defendants held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to repudiate the contract under the circumstances and because they could only get half the quantity in February instead of by October 31st. It might have been an inconvenience to the plaintiffs to get only half in February, but that was no ground for repudiating the whole contract.

The clause in dispute was, from the point of view of the seller, an important one. From that of the buyer it might be inconvenient, but that did not matter if the buyer had really accepted it. He could not send a ship if there was nothing for it. The delay, they claimed, was not so unreasonable as to amount to a repudiation of the whole contract.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said he believed the clause in question was meant to apply to a c.i.f. contract. He did not think that if it was contemplated to enter into a f.o.b. contract it would have been inserted. But they could not deny that the words could be used as applicable to a f.o.b. transaction, which form the transaction afterwards took. The part referring to immediate payment also referred to freight and insurance. The words to the effect that should the shipment be delayed beyond the time mentioned in the contract, the buyer should not reject the goods, but pay the charges and refer the matter to arbitration, could not be read except as referring to a f.o.b. transaction. He did not think there could be any distinction between shipment on board and alongside, or confined to the delay in bringing the goods alongside as distinguished from a shipment; these were the seller's obligations. The word "delay" in its ordinary meaning did not apply to such a case as the present, where it appeared that the defendants were unable to get the goods according to their own showing until some nine months after the contract was entered into, and seven months after the time fixed for putting on board. After the time for delivery had passed, and when the arrangements for transporting the ship had been made by the buyers, the sellers discovered that the logs mentioned in contract were unprocurable. The buyers were then applying for them, and, being anxious to mitigate their damages and get some goods, they suggested that the goods might be forwarded by instalments, although they should have been forwarded in one shipment. But no definite answer was given to their inquiry until December, when the sellers suggested shipping about one-half in February. When the residue was to be ready they were not prepared to say. Plaintiffs would not accept that, and it would in any case have been a substitution for the original contract. No more was heard in definite terms from the sellers, who, he was satisfied, had no desire to give any definite information, until the 27th May, when a letter arrived at the agents, in which the sellers said: "We have not cancelled the order, and if Messrs. Howard wish us to ship we will do so." When or how they did not say. That was a delay which he thought was un-

reasonable. Furthermore, it appeared that the sellers, having discovered that they could not get wood of the length of 33 feet to 40 feet, had endeavored to persuade the buyers to take some wood they did not want, and, in fact, they were unable to fulfil their contract. On that the buyers accepted what was, in his opinion, a repudiation of the contract, and reserved their claim for compensation, and endeavored to mitigate the damages by obtaining the wood elsewhere. The defendants broke the contract, intimated that they could not perform it, and, in fact, announced repudiation, which was accepted by the buyers. Therefore the buyers were entitled to claim damages, and judgment must be for them for an amount to be ascertained.

Mr. Atkin, for the defendants, said they hoped to be able to arrive at an agreement, but he asked for liberty to apply in any case, when the damages were fixed, for the taxation of costs and damages. His Lordship granted leave to apply.

To prevent sale of timber—The Quebec Bank has issued a writ against the Sovereign Bank to restrain the latter from selling to E. R. C. Clarkson or anyone else the jack pine and spruce wood now on the premises of the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Limited, at Sturgeon Falls. Clarkson is receiver and liquidator of the paper mills. The Quebec Bank claims damages, too, for the wood already disposed of.

Railroad Rates in Maine—A decision of interest to lumbermen in New Brunswick has been given, dismissing the petition of the Portage Lake Mill Company, of Bangor, Maine, which complained that the lumber rate charged by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, from Portage lake to the harbor at Cape Jellison, is unreasonably high. The decision was rendered by the Maine State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who decided that the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company has a right to meet the conditions of competition at Van Buren, whether from another railroad or other sources within the State, or whether it comes from the St. John river and railroads on the other side of the river, in Canada. Speaking of the extensions and branches of the Bangor & Aroostook now being built at a cost of at least \$1,500,000, the commissioners said: "These four additional lines will naturally bring about a readjustment of zones and rates in the country along the St. John river. Until these lines are in operation, however, we are unable to find that the present rates are either unreasonable or discriminatory."

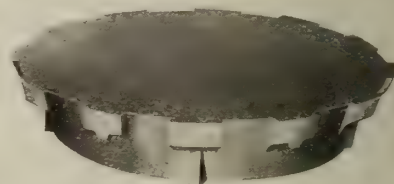
Important Feature of a Popular Grate

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Mich., who are manufacturers of the Gordon hollow blast grate, draw attention to the distinguishing feature of this grate which has assisted materially in building up its reputation. The tuyere of the Gordon hollow blast grate is seven inches in diameter, and there are from four to seven to the bar, according to the length of the latter. No bolt is used, the tuyere being held in place solely by its own weight, which is ten pounds. In the edge of the tuyere are the blast outlets, which are long and narrow, so as to exclude sawdust and ashes as much as possible. The shoulder on which the tuyere rests also forms a baffle to prevent matter from entering the bar.

As the tuyeres are removable and interchangeable, they afford access to the chamber of the bar, make it easy to remove rust, scale, etc., from the outlets, and permit tuyeres with larger or smaller outlets to be substituted. This last feature is especially important, as the size of the



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.



The Tuyere.

outlets is naturally determined by the kind of fuel used, and must, therefore, to give the best results, be changed when the fuel is changed.

The upper surface of the tuyeres is slightly below the general level of the grate, so that the scraper passes over them without touching. They have wings to prevent their canting, and cannot be removed unless lifted vertically. Thus it is impossible for them to become accidentally displaced. The tuyeres flare slightly, and hence discharge the blast at an angle. This, it is claimed, gives an ideal distribution of the air.

There is no forwardly directed blast at or near the bridge wall, as the rear end of the grate is quite likely to be bare, or at best but poorly covered, and the inevitable tendency of such a blast would be to drive the smoke out of the feed doors and to overheat the front. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company state that their grate is the heaviest and most durable blast on the market. There are many outfits in use to-day which have been in constant service since early in the 90's. It has been kept thoroughly up to date by practical men. The company are also the manufacturers of the well known Tower line of edgers and trimmers.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Increasing Use of Machinery in Logging Operations

The increasing use of machinery in logging operations makes the subject of the care of machinery all important to the lumberman. Mr. R. T. Earle, at the recent Logging Congress in Seattle, delivered an instructive address upon the subject. Mr. Earle's remarks were as follows:

Up-to-date loggers are paying considerable attention to the machinery that is used in bringing their logs from the place where they are cut down to the dump. Yarding donkeys haul to the roads, and road donkeys haul to cars. Owing to the distance that logs have to be hauled to water or mill, transportation, either by donkeys or cars, or both, has forced itself on to the minds of those interested. There are several builders on this coast who are putting on the market first class donkeys, either for yarding or for road work. The maintenance of these machines falls upon the logger. In many instances they are neglected by those handling them for the reason that they are expected to keep them running, and have the logs coming in, and start engines when the signal is given. Often these engines are run up to their limit with bolts working loose in rods or journal box, and later on a bad break happens that could have been prevented if the engineer had been allowed to stop and tighten up the bolts. The first loose bolt causes a rattle or jar that soon loosens other bolts, and the bearing that should run smooth soon becomes a steam hammer or pile driver, not only destroying the bearing itself, but loosening and eventually breaking other parts. The time and expense of tightening the first bolt are nothing when compared to the time and expense in making repairs on a bad break.

Care of Machinery

To keep machinery in good shape we should not rely on the engineer to do all repairs. In most camps it pays to have a good mechanic inspect and repair all machinery at night. The engineer should report all defects that he has found during the day, and the machinist can do this work and as much more as he can find. Every point should be inspected and defects repaired. In this way you will have but few delays during the day, when you have a large gang of men at work. Boilers should be inspected often, gauges tested with a dead weight gauge tester, as the average reference or test gauge is in danger of being damaged in moving from place to place, and you have no way of knowing it until you have an explosion. Safety pops should be locked. Many a good engineer has screwed down his pops to get in a larger load than the other fellow. This is dangerous and expensive. Frictions should be washed out with hot water and dried with steam through a hole in the brake band or flange over the friction.

Engines should be set about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches high on gear side so that the oil will not work out of drum into the friction. Keep the engine in good order, then make it do all that it is built for, and as much more as you can get out of it. By many, oil is considered the best fuel for donkeys in the woods. It can be used satisfactorily and is cheaper than wood in many instances. The burners may be installed in many ways. The dimensions of the boiler, the manner in which it is fastened to donkey frame, and the style of ash pan govern the manner of installation. Fuel oil can be used in donkey boilers without injury to tubes or tube sheet, if properly installed.

Railway Equipment

The next important factors in getting the logs to the dump are the locomotives and the cars, the locomotive being the prime mover. Rod engines of the styles known as switchers, consolidated moguls or 10-wheelers will do good work on grades under 5 per cent.; over that we have what is known as the geared engine. Rod engines for logging work should have large boilers, heavy frames, large axles, rods and pins, and small drivers, and all the weight on drivers that your roadbed and bridges will stand; also equipped with oil burning apparatus where conditions will permit. It must be of good material; well designed for the purpose, and well put together, as locomotives for logging purposes should be much stronger in proportion to their steam pressure and cylinder area than those on standard trunk lines, on account of sharp curves, which rack the frames, and rough track and light rail, which injure springs, spring rigging, axles and pins. The boilers should be from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. larger for logging than for any other purpose, as it is necessary to carry steam full stroke on grades, and in many cases have to run for the hills with the lever down among the oil cans, and keep it there for miles. In using a large boiler there is not only a surplus of water and steam but there is weight which will increase your adhesion to the rail.

The most important point to consider after purchasing locomotives is to see that they are kept in good condition for work. Lost motion on an engine working hard will pull the dollars out of your pockets quicker than the engine can earn them. A locomotive in good shape will pull 25 per cent. more logs than it will if allowed to rattle itself loose. Every dollar spent to keep your machinery in repair will pay 25 per cent. on the investment, if properly expended. When other loggers are held up on

account of engine failures you will be hauling logs to the dump. A large amount of power is lost through steam leaking under valves and through cylinder packing and out through the exhaust that should be exerting power on the pistons. Also watch wheels closely for flats and sharp flanges. Flat spots will loosen bolts, break wheels, axles and rails. Sharp flanges are dangerous to life, and expensive, as they cause many wrecks. They cut the rails, and it takes power to pull them around curves.

The geared engine is indispensable on steep grades and sharp curves and requires all the attention that should be given the rod engine. To get results all machinery must be kept in good repair. The man that keeps your machinery so that it will do all that it is built to do can save you lots of money and needs encouragement, as his lot is a hard one.

In the matter of cars, conditions govern the style used. I prefer the 41-foot flat 70,000-pound capacity; weight of car, 28,000 pounds; low deck; axles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x8, 33 inches; 600-pound cast wheels; they are strong, safe and will bring in large loads. They can also be used for other freight and for road building. These cars should be equipped with air and automatic couplers, and should have the same care as to wheels and truck repairs as your locomotive.

Dr. B. E. Fernow's Views on the Management of Timber Limits

In a recent address before the Canadian Club at Guelph, Ont., Dr. Fernow dealt at some length with Canadian forestry problems. He sketched the regulations under which timber limits had been leased, showing how conditions resulted in rapid cutting and depletion of the superior stock. He complained also of indifference on the part of the various Governments. The Dominion Government had established a Forestry branch to look after such matters. This department received \$100,000 a year to look after 5,000,000 square miles of territory. In Quebec tentative and struggling efforts were being made. In Ontario, a branch had existed, but when a good man was secured to take charge, who showed an interest and a tendency to make changes, the department was abolished. He had heard much about the ranging system in Ontario, but in reality a great deal of money was being paid out with no returns.

"I could formulate a policy," he said, "and it would be along the lines followed in Prussia, where the Government owns, manages and cuts her own timber limits, logs the timber and sells it to whoever cares to buy. I see no reason why it could not be followed out here." Briefly, his idea would be to have a Royal Commission established to control the whole problem of forestry which might be worked out as a natural sequence to the establishment of the Conservation Commission.

The annual migration of the lumber jacks from Edmonton to the lumber camps up the river has begun. The lumber to be cut is again being curtailed this year in fear of the spring floods, and because it is not expected that the Dominion Government will have completed their storage booms on the river.

Tallman Brass & Metal Company Now in their New Quarters

The Tallman Brass & Metal Company, of Hamilton, Ont., which occupied quarters on Wellington street north for 13 years, have opened up their large new factory and foundry on Wilson street, east of Sanford avenue, and are already hard at work filling the many orders they have on hand for the winter trade. The Tallman Brass & Metal Company manufacture the well known Arctic metal, and in their new establishment have more than doubled every branch of their business. The Arctic metal department has been increased to four times its previous capacity. The metals used by this enterprising firm are imported direct, and the company does a large jobbing business in tin and lead, copper and aluminum ingots and antimony. Brass castings are a specialty and the installation of new and up-to-date machinery and equipment enables the company to turn out orders in quick time in the best of style.

The very latest machinery, including an ore crusher, which effects a great saving in metal, has been brought from different parts of the country, and the brass furnaces are of the latest pattern. All gases and fumes are carried outside of the building by special blowers.

Type metals, all grades of solder and ingot metals are manufactured in the new plant, and the company have facilities for turning out the largest brass castings used in the country. A fireproof pattern storage vault has been built and the whole place is practically fireproof and equipped with fire and burglar alarms. The new vault is a great protection to customers' patterns and will be greatly appreciated by the many patrons of the up-to-date firm. The new plant has temporary ends in all the buildings to facilitate expansion when necessary.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

Hard Maple Wanted

LARGE QUANTITY HARD MAPLE SAWN to order for delivery as soon as dry. Box 869 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

Hard Maple

WANTED—80,000 FEET OF NO. 1 COMMON and better 1½ inches Hard Maple. Apply, Box 855, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

White Pine C. & B.

FROM 1 TO 5 CARS OF 1½ AND 2 INCH White Pine, Common and Better. M. McKINNON, Box 337, Cobalt, Ont. 24

Basswood and Ash Wanted

1" WINTER SAWN BASSWOOD, 1½" ASH. Will pay good price for good stock. Cash less 2% on cars inspection at mill. Box 873, CANADA LUMBERMAN. 3

Logs Wanted

BIRCH AND MAPLE LOGS DELIVERED at railroad or convenient for water shipment. Highest price for right quality. Box 850, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Lath Wanted

WANTED ¾ x 1½ x 4' HEMLOCK AND White Pine lath. Describe fully and quote lowest wholesale price on car, naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y. 24

Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR 300,000 to 400,000 ft. dry Birch of all thicknesses for this winter's shipment. State lowest prices with full particulars re quality, etc. Address THE LONDON LUMBER CO., London, Ont. 3

Soft Elm and Birch

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A FEW cars of the following dry lumber:—2" soft elm No. 1 common or common and better, 6/4 and 8/4 birch, No. 1 common or common and better. Address, LONDON LUMBER COMPANY, London, Ont. 24

Birch, Basswood and Brown Ash

WE ARE IN WANT OF THE ABOVE stock, and will inspect and pay cash at the mill when quantities are large enough. State what you have of each kind, when sawn, thickness, length and lowest price. Box 865 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE ONE MILLION FEET OF Soft Elm sawn to our sizes for delivery as soon as shipping dry; will pay good price for choice stock. Parties in a position to supply some of this, please apply for further particulars to Box 849 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24

Cedar Wanted

WE WANT TO PURCHASE FOR QUICK shipment Square Cedar of merchantable quality, sizes 8 x 10, 10 x 10 and 10 x 12. Lengths 10 feet and up. We also want to contract for a considerable quantity for early spring shipment.

Write giving quantity you have and prices F.O.B. cars, to

MASON GORDON & CO.,

80 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, Que.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

40,000 to 50,000 Tamarac and Jack Pine Cull Ties, from 4" to 6" face, 6" thick and 8' long. Address, THOS. CROCKETT, Fort William, Ont. 24

5/8" Red and White Pine

60 M. ft. 5/8 s/c White Pine
50 M. ft. 5/8 log run, Red Pine.
Box 864 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

FOR SALE

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 24

Red Pine

HAVE QUANTITY OF RED PINE SUITABLE for square timber, good lengths. Will cut to order. Write if interested BLACK & WAGAR, Temagami, New Ontario. 2

For Sale

1 Car 5/8 B Ash, C and B
1500 Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 feet
5 Cars Extras M. B. Shingles
10 " Clears " " "
3 " and Clears " "
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 24

Cherry, Sycamore, Chestnut, Etc.

50,000 ft. dry Cherry C. and B.
1 car 4/4 Sycamore C. and B.
1 car 6/4 Chestnut 1st and 2nd
2 cars 8/4 and 1 2/4 com. w. Oak
1 car 8/4 com. beech and H. Maple.
R. W. BAXTER, Chatham, Ont. 24

For Sale

THREE CARS OF SHORT PINE BOX and better, 2½" and wider x 14". Six cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 20". Two cars of short Pine Box and better, 2½" and wider x 24". Address CHARLTON SAWMILL CO., LTD., Collingwood, Ontario. 25

Quartersawed White Oak

FOR SALE—Quartersawed White Oak. 57,000 ft. 1 x 10 to 14" Indiana Quarter sawn White Oak, high grade ones and two National Rules of Inspection, band sawn and trimmed, bone dry, and every piece showing a flashy figure entire length. AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 1

For Sale at our Canada Storage Yard

65 M. FT. 3x6 12' NO. 1 CLEAR LONG LEAF Straight Grained Yellow Pine Pole Stock, BONE DRY. Will quote a special price to move quick. AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 24

Basswood Ash and Maple

4 cars 4/4" winter cut Basswood
4 cars 4/4 Brown Ash
6 cars 4/4 Soft Maple
2 cars 1½ and 2" Soft Maple.
To be graded good, mill run or common and better to suit purchaser. Address box 863 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

SECOND-HAND BOILER 58 IN. x 14 FT. carriage and loghaul chain. PINE LUMBER Co., Pine, Ont. 2

Machinery for Sale

THE MACHINERY USED IN A WATER-power mill, the business of which is wound up, consisting of one rip-saw frame; one lath mill; shingle mill (Butterfield); clipper machine, 48 inch solid tooth saw; single hand edger with 16 inch saw; saw-frame hasher and carriage; two block carriage 14 inches long; feed works; rope feed spool and rigging; bull-wheel and chain; also bolting apparatus for grist-mill, and one hasher, small, in good order. For further particulars apply to J. D. McKINLEY, Ardoch, Ont., or to MACDONNELL & FARRELL, Kingston. 24

Engine and Boiler

FOR SALE—ONE FIFTY HORSE POWER Corliss engine, and one sixty-five horse power boiler, first-class condition, for \$800.00. Write for particulars, L. A. DELAPLANTE, LIMITED, 208 Main St., Toronto. 24

Machinery for Sale

50 H. P. MONARCH PORTABLE BOILER and 40 h.p. Engine, refitted, ready for work. One 30 h.p., Bell portable Engine and Boiler on wheels refitted. One No. 1 light portable 2 block Saw Mill complete. THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD., Seaford, Ont. 24

Heavy Saw Carriages

Rebuilt and Refitted

For Sale

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, W.E.W.Co. make, Reliance style, three heavy cast iron logseats, 40" opening, knees 28" high, boss dogs, Waterous double acting set works, double axles, 14" steel wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame, in good condition.

1 Sawmill Carriage, left hand, Hamilton make, three heavy cast iron logseats, 46" opening, knees 26" high, boss dogs, double acting Waterous set works, four axles, 13" wheels, 50 ft. heavy track, heavy wood frame in good condition.

These Carriages are in stock and have been rebuilt, in first class shape.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
Brantford, Ont. 24

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion.

WANTED—POSITION BY COMPETENT young man, as travelling salesman with White Pine or Hemlock manufacturer in territory tributary to Toronto. Box 877, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Wanted

POSITION WITH GOOD LIVE LUMBER firm, by a party thoroughly experienced in lumber business from office to stump. Eighteen years experience. At present manager of a plant with a capacity of 100,000 per day. Apply to Box 875, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Experienced Lumber Accountant

WANTS POSITION FOR MAY 1ST, 1910. Seven years experience in charge of large manufacturing offices. Now employed in that capacity. Conversant with French and English languages. Can supply best of references. Apply to box 872 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Pulp Wood Saleman

DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRM TO represent it in the States. Has large acquaintances among paper mills and understands the business thoroughly. Guarantees to sell 25,000 cords or better the first year. Apply to Pulp Salesman, Box 856 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 24

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Partner Wanted

WANTED A PARTNER WITH \$5,000 FOR A Shingle Mill and Broom Handle Factory, abundance of timber and good mill and shipping facilities. Box 70, Thessalon, Ont. 1

150 Acres Standing Virgin Timber

ABOUT 150 ACRES OF STANDING VIRGIN Timber—Maple, Elm, Hemlock and Cedar—on Lot 10, Con. 6, Reach (about two miles from Port Perry). Apply to PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester, Ont. 1

Saw Mill and Chopping Mill

SAWMILL AND CHOPPING MILL FOR sale in good locality, no opposition, good reasons for selling, good earnings, everything A. 1., running every day. For further particulars apply Box 195 JORDAN, ONT. 24

Saw Mill

A. I. NEW SAW MILL, 50 H. P., 7 MILES from Powassan. Apply Box 876, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Saw Mill For Sale

BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE. SAW Mill, capacity 10,000. Apply F. HOLT, Torrance, Ont. 24

For Sale

IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, SAWMILL capacity 20M, also one timber limit, 8,000 acres Snap for quick buyer. Box 851, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

African Mahogany

BRITISH FIRM WHO MAKE A SPECIALTY of Mahogany and hold stocks of various kinds suitable for the Canadian market, want to get in touch with firms who would act as their agents in Canada. Box 871, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 3

Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

In the Lake Temiscamingue District

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE by tender, Berths Number 1 in the Second Range and No. 1 in the Third Range, Block A., in the Province of Quebec.

These berths lie immediately east of the interprovincial boundary line, for a distance of twenty miles, measuring north from the tenth mile post north of Lake Temiscamingue.

They have an area, as described by the current licenses, of ninety and one-half square miles, and the timber growth is mostly spruce of a superior quality. Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any further information as to terms and conditions of sale, or other particulars, can be had by inquiry from the owners.

THE BRONSON COMPANY.

Ottawa, 1st December, 1909. 3

How \$5,000 will net you
\$3,000 to \$5,000 a
year for life

READ CAREFULLY

MILL SUPERINTENDENT. WE OWN IN

Nova Scotia new small complete mill, capacity 15,000 to 20,000, lath mill 30,000, located mouth of river, tide water, that will furnish spruce and white pine for 25 years guaranteed. Cheap rates Boston and New York. Help—Scotch descent, plentiful. Absolutely no other industry near. 80% wages paid through commissary, which will net \$1000 year profit. Owners live a thousand miles away, not practical mill men, but will market all material at \$3 to \$4 per thousand, net profit to you. To one or more thrifty economical practical men, this is a chance of a lifetime.

Full particulars post office box 285, Geneva, N.Y. 24

MISCELLANEOUS

Timber for Sale

98 ACRES LARGE VIRGIN TIMBER Hemlock and Hardwoods, on C. P. R. near smart mill, land level. Particulars by addressing Box 838, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Small Timber Limit for Sale

FORTY-TWO ACRES VIRGIN FOREST, fifty miles from Toronto; 1½ miles from railroad station; comprising maple, elm, beech, hemlock, basswood, cedar. Apply Box 834, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Partnership Dissolved

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE FIRM OF Craig & Austin of the village of Kinmount, Lumbermen, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual by J. AUSTIN & SONS. 24

Lath Twine

15 BUNDLES LATH TWINE, 500 LBS.
Cheap. Make offer. Box 874, CANADA LUM-
BERMAN, Toronto. 24

Timber for Sale

FOR SALE, 2600 ACRES, HEAVILY TIM-
bered with spruce, fir, birch, easily lumbered
driving stream runs through limit, five miles from
railway and shore, situated at St. Godfroi, Township
of Hope, County of Bonaventure, P. Que. Price
reasonable. Apply, P. NAUDEAU & SONS, Grand
Cascapedia, P. Que. 24

Pulpwood Propositions

AMERICAN PAPER MILL OWNERS ARE
inquiring for Quebec holdings because they
simply must have the raw material in spite of
tariffs or anything else. To those interested we
say, let us show you the wealth of pulp tributary
to our town as a manufacturing point and coming
either from Ontario or Quebec waters to Lake
Temiskaming. CYRIL T. YOUNG, Chairman, Pub-
licity Dept., Board of Trade, Haileybury. 5



Sale of Timber at Rondeau Park

A QUANTITY OF STANDING TIMBER ON
Rondeau Provincial Park, County of Kent,
Ontario, is offered for sale by public tender on
MONDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1910, consisting of
basewood, ash, elm, beech, maple, oak, hickory and
other kinds of mature timber, or timber requiring to
be cut and removed in the proper management of
the forest.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, 29th November, 1909. 1

Timber Lands and Saw Mills for Sale

The UNDERSIGNED Offers:—

Parcel 1. Ste Anne des Monts property situated
on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River,
Gaspé County, Quebec, about 1000 acres of Seign-
iory or Fee Simple lands—at the mouth of the Ste
Anne des Monts upon which is located a well
equipped lumber and shingle mill with ample steam
power, electric lighting, with a capacity of 25,000
feet of Lumber and 125,000 to 150,000 pieces of
Shingles each ten hours—also Dwellings for work-
men, Stable, Store houses, Repair Shops and Mill
Pond and storage facilities for logs.

About 300 square miles of licensed timber lands
upon which disinterested Explorers make a minimum
estimate of over 350 Million feet of saw logs,
principally spruce, fir and cedar, and 595,000 cords
of Spoolwood, and Pulpwood.

All on drivable streams an average of not over 30
miles to Mill Pond.

And all shanty plant tools and equipment on the
property.

Parcel 2. What logs are now in the river esti-
mated 3 Million feet board measure.

Parcel 3. Grande Vallée property situated about
sixty miles east of Ste Anne des Monts on the South
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timber is left untouched on the
ground to rot. Until railroad trans-
portation can be furnished, this
waste will probably continue. The
bark, in many instances, is se-
cured from individual claims, taken
up by homesteaders, the timber
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which is sacrificed in order to eke
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obtained from a claim. Thousands
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rificed each year to the bark ga-
therer.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The holiday season has already commenced to affect business, as is usual at this time of year. But, comparatively speaking, the effect is only slight. A slight dullness prevails, but orders are fairly numerous and prices are well maintained. The demand from the northern States is brisk for all grades but mill culls, and people who are in touch with the situation believe that they will improve by spring. Hemlock can be marketed across the border at prices 75 cents to \$1.50 above Ontario prices. Lath are in good demand and are expected to become quite scarce. The shingle situation gives occasional signs of improving.

At Ottawa the movement of lumber since November 15th, when the navigation closed, has been quiet, orders being only for the purpose of filling stocks. Prices, however, are quite firm in the upper grades of pine. The best sidings and strips are to-day selling at about \$8 a thousand more than they were this time last year. In fact, they were never higher in the history of the lumber trade. There is a strong demand also for good shorts, the 2-inch variety selling at \$42 to \$45, which is almost equal to the current price for 2-inch good strips, which bring from \$45 to \$50. There is a firm demand for 2-inch good sidings at from \$55 to \$60. Middlemen who are in possession of the greater part of the good white pine stock are very optimistic and are holding for higher prices. No. 1 dressing sidings, strips and shorts are all firmer, especially for the thicker varieties. Large deliveries of box lumber before the close of navigation assisted in stiffening the price for this grade. Shipping culls are rather plentiful and dead culls are scarce, the latter selling firmly at \$12 per thousand. There has been an increase in the price of railway ties of about three cents each, and the indications are that they will go still higher on account of the difficulty in obtaining good material in the woods. The best quality 6-inch are bringing 45 to 50 cents each, and for special orders of 7-inch, 53 to 58 cents is being paid. 50-foot lengths of telegraph poles are scarce and are selling at from \$10 to \$17.

Eastern Canada

Much interest is being taken at St. John in the situation regarding spruce lath. It is stated that as high as \$3.10 for dutiable lath f.o.b. St. John is being paid. In reality, however, the highest current price is from \$2.90 to \$3 per thousand. The price of spruce lath has fluctuated extensively during the last two months. St. John dealers are showing quite an interest in the estimated arrivals from portable mills and inland points during the winter. It is thought that the receipts from this source will be much smaller than they were in previous winters because of the unfavorable weather which has prevailed so far. It is generally thought that the price of spruce lath has reached the highest point, so far as St. John is concerned, as they have shown no tendency to increase for several weeks past. It is quite possible, however, that still further advances may occur.

"American" spruce deal have shown considerable signs of stiffening in price during the last few weeks, although for months previous to that time they had been very steady. The output of American deals at St. John has been only moderate. There has also been only a moderate cut of clapboards, and stocks at present are practically nil. Stocks of spruce boards have been increasing rapidly in the past month until at present they amount to some eight or nine hundred thousand feet. The market for this line is unchanged, the dutiable article selling at St. John at present for \$12.25 to \$12.50 per thousand.

The market for spruce at Boston has been rather quiet. Some dealers look for higher prices, but this would need a more vigorous de-

mand. Frames 9-inch and under are selling at \$23.50 to \$25. Very few sales, however, can be made above \$24. Random is quiet with the price steady. Boards are showing no change.

At New York, although the prices asked for spruce are higher, the competition from mill points is keeping prices down. Local stocks are ample. Building conditions are promising in the outlying districts and higher price tendencies are expected. The demand for shingles at Boston is rather dull. Buyers are still out of the market. The best cedar extras are held at \$3.75, some even asking more. Even at \$3.50 sales are scarce. Lath continue firm. Prices range from \$4.25 to \$4.40 for 1½-inch.

Western Canada

The only unpromising condition in connection with the lumber business in the West is the situation in connection with shingles. With shingles at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and bolts costing from \$4.50 to \$5.25, conditions are even more unsatisfactory than they were some four years ago when the price of shingles fell to \$1.30. Over-production is blamed almost entirely for this situation and the high duty on shingles going into the United States is also a factor. The situation in regard to lumber generally is extremely satisfactory. Prices have recently been advanced \$1 a thousand and the demand for all good grades of lumber has been so strong that many of the large mills have been obliged to call in their travellers as they could not handle all the business they were obtaining. The price to-day is only \$1 lower than the price obtained in 1906. Available stocks are low. In fact it is estimated that lumber holdings to-day total only about 40 per cent. of the usual quantity at this time of year. Inquiries among retailers upon the prairies also indicate that yard stocks are very low.

Good fir logs are selling at \$7 to \$9 delivered, and there is a prospect of an advance of \$1 to \$1.50 during the next two months. Cedar logs from private limits are in poor demand. Those taken from Crown granted lands for export, are selling at from \$8 to \$9. Fir logs on the Puget Sound are scarce, selling at \$8.25 to \$9.25 delivered at the mills. It is expected that the price will advance to \$11 before long.

Great Britain

The political situation is having the effect which was expected upon trade in Great Britain. No decided improvement is looked for until the elections are over. The import season from most of the centres of production is almost over. The receipt of the last shipments of pine deals from Canada finds prices very much better all around, especially for the upper qualities. The improvement, however, is not caused by the demand in Great Britain, but by that in the United States and Canada. It is expected that the opening of the next season will show an even greater advance in prices. Stocks in Great Britain are heavy but are being held firmly. At Liverpool there is no improvement in values of birch logs, as the demand is only moderate and the stocks are ample. This applies particularly to St. John and Halifax logs. The supply of Quebec logs is not too heavy for the demand. The demand for planks has eased off a good deal but stocks are not too heavy. Prices, however, are a shade easier. The price of pitch pine c.i.f. is unchanged. At Manchester the trade has declined somewhat. The depression in the cotton industry is growing worse and is affecting every other trade, that of lumber included. Prices generally are steady but good inquiries and sales are so few that the outlook is unpromising.

Importations at Glasgow are very restricted and there has been quite a satisfactory turnover of stocks. Buyers are finding that the talk of

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

higher values is well founded and they are now replenishing stocks at the current low prices. It is confidently expected that values generally will be very much higher before they show a downward tendency. There is an apparent disinclination at most of the shipping points to consign to the Glasgow market until higher rates are assured. Quotations are being quietly marked up as a result of the great reduction of stocks. Pine sidings continue in good demand with low stocks. Deals have been moving more freely. Spruce has been rather quiet. Good square deals are rather scarce and better prices are looked for.

United States

The periodical decrease in the movement of lumber which is noticeable in the United States at this season of the year, is not by any means so extensive as it was last year. This is accounted for largely by the great activity in building in the large cities. So much building is planned and under way that city dealers are experiencing a pretty active trade, which promises to continue throughout the winter. Improvement in the tone of general business is also an important factor and the demand for lumber from large consuming industries is very brisk. A strong feature of the situation is the continued demand for car material, which has recently been on the increase, and has caused a good demand for southern pine, Pacific coast lumber and northern pine. At Chicago the demand for white pine is quite firm and prices are stiff, with a tendency to advance in the upper grades. There is a marked scarcity of 6-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch, both in 1 and 2-inch. There is a fairly good demand also at Chicago for common lumber, while doors, ceiling, siding, flooring, etc., are also selling well. For coarse lumber there is a poor demand, especially No. 4 and No. 5. Piece stuff is the main feature of the hemlock market in Chicago, and in spite of the lateness of the season the demand continues fairly good. Higher prices are looked for in western fir, spruce and cedar. Yellow pine has apparently gained in strength. There is something of a scarcity in No. 2 dimension and some other lines of yard stock, and orders are expected to turn up in considerable numbers. Car factories and railway companies are still placing substantial orders. There is still, however, a great deal of improvement possible in this class of lumber. Red cedar shingles are somewhat firmer at Chicago as a result of the shutdown of the Washington mills. Sales of red cedar are being made at \$3.17 for clears and \$2.59 for stars. White cedars are steady but the demand is dull. Lath are firm with good demand.

At Buffalo the demand for northern pine is still strong in the upper grades and there is considerable improvement in the lower grades as a result of the improved demand for boxes. No. 3 barn and lower grades are rather too plentiful, but prices are being held without any sacrifice. The trade in hemlock at Buffalo is good, as lake dealers are selling at prices which demand a large portion of the trade. The strength in yellow pine has assisted hemlock. The Pacific coast products are attracting more attention at Buffalo, particularly fir. Spruce also is selling well and red cedar shingles are in fair demand. Red cedar siding is also improved. Prices are all about steady. The shingle trade is active at Buffalo and prices are steady. Red cedar clears are the only variety in large demand. Stocks are plentiful for the winter and although the periodical price cutting is about due there is none at present in sight.

At New York there is a better tone to the market for northern pine. The high grades, as usual, are in better demand than the low. Prices are higher and wholesalers are expecting an improvement in trade. The demand for hemlock at New York is somewhat limited but supplies at mill points are not heavy and stocks in New York are light. Higher prices are looked for in the spring.

The hardwood situation at Chicago is favorable, though there is a scarcity of dry lumber and cars are difficult to secure. The demand from the interior finish factories, implement and wagon industries, is not commensurate with the great activity displayed. Apparently these industries are fairly well supplied with reserve stocks. Plain dry oak is still in good demand with the price hardening. Quartered white and red oak are strong. White ash is selling fairly well but brown ash is a trifle slow. The upper grades of basswood are in good demand and birch is still the feature of the northern woods. Rock and soft elm lumber have been a trifle heavy.

The Pacific coast mills have advanced the price of rough lumber \$1 per thousand, and it is reported that there will be another advance within a few months. Mill men state that for some time the price of lumber has not been commensurate with the price of logs, and they, in fact, have been selling for less than the cost of production. The increase is effective now and some mills are refusing to book orders for the new year in anticipation of another advance. Several mills have called in their travellers as their hands are filled until the new year.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, Winnipeg, referring to the recent advance of \$1 in the price of lumber, report that while there has been no particular rush during the fall trade, still there has been a steady demand. Owing to the fact that stocks in the retail yards are becoming pretty light they expect a rush demand of sorting-up orders after the first of the year, with a consequent advance in price over that which is now being quoted.

Market Correspondence

New Brunswick News—Spruce Lath are High

St. John, N.B., Dec. 7.—The week in the lumber industry in this section has been marked by several events of more than ordinary interest. The first of December marked what is generally considered the end of the manufacturing season at the local mills. While several of the larger plants are still running, it is regarded as only a matter of a few days until all save two will be closed down for the winter. Mr. Charles Miller's mill closed down on November 27th, and Mr. Harry Miller's a week earlier. It is expected that Messrs. John E. Moore & Company's plant at Pleasant Point, Messrs. J. R. Warner & Company's, and Messrs. Hilyard Bros.' will be finished about Dec. 10th. The other local plants—with the two exceptions noted—will, no doubt, continue sawing as long as the mild weather continues.

The conditions governing the getting out of logs in the woods throughout this province and in that portion of Quebec situated at the head of the St. John river—where a number of local mill owners have large operations—have been remarkably unfavorable up till present writing. The weather has continued uniformly warm, the ground has been very soft, and such small quantities of snow as have fallen, being of a slushy nature, have served to retard rather than aid the work, which has moved very slowly. Most operations are already far behind in quantity what was figured on for this date. The work has been, so far, very expensive and has been carried on under great difficulties.

Of the different lines in which local people are interested, that which is being most closely watched is spruce lath, not because it is the most important, but because of the fluctuations in price which have occurred in the lath trade during the last two months. While manufacturers are interested only to the extent of such as they have on their wharves, local dealers have in mind such lots as may come in from the portable mills at inland points during the winter months. Receipts from this latter source promise to be far less in quantity than has been the case for several winters, owing to the unseasonable weather which is delaying operations. Generally speaking, it would seem as if spruce lath had touched the highest point so far as local prices are concerned. This conclusion is due to the fact that the figures mentioned in buying negotiations seem to be no higher, as far as can be learned, than has been the case for several weeks past. At the same time it is regarded as within the probabilities that lath may go higher than the present remarkably high figures. It has been stated that as high as \$3.10 has been paid for dutiable lath f.o.b. St. John, but the highest figure which could be called current, it from \$2.90 to \$3 per thousand.

The local market for "American" spruce deal has shown a lack of fluctuation or change for several months past until the past few weeks, when values in this line have shown considerable signs of stiffening, although it is difficult to say whether or not such indications are important just at this particular season.

The season's output of "American" deals at local mills has been only moderate in quantity, as at least two of the "American" plants have sawn little, if any, logs cut on the American side. At present writing the total local holdings of "American" spruce deals would not amount to more than from one to one and a quarter millions of superficial feet.

Another line in which the season's output has been very light is clapboards. It is doubtful if the weekly output has been more than twenty-five thousand. Stock in this line have at no time been important, and at present there are practically none to be had.

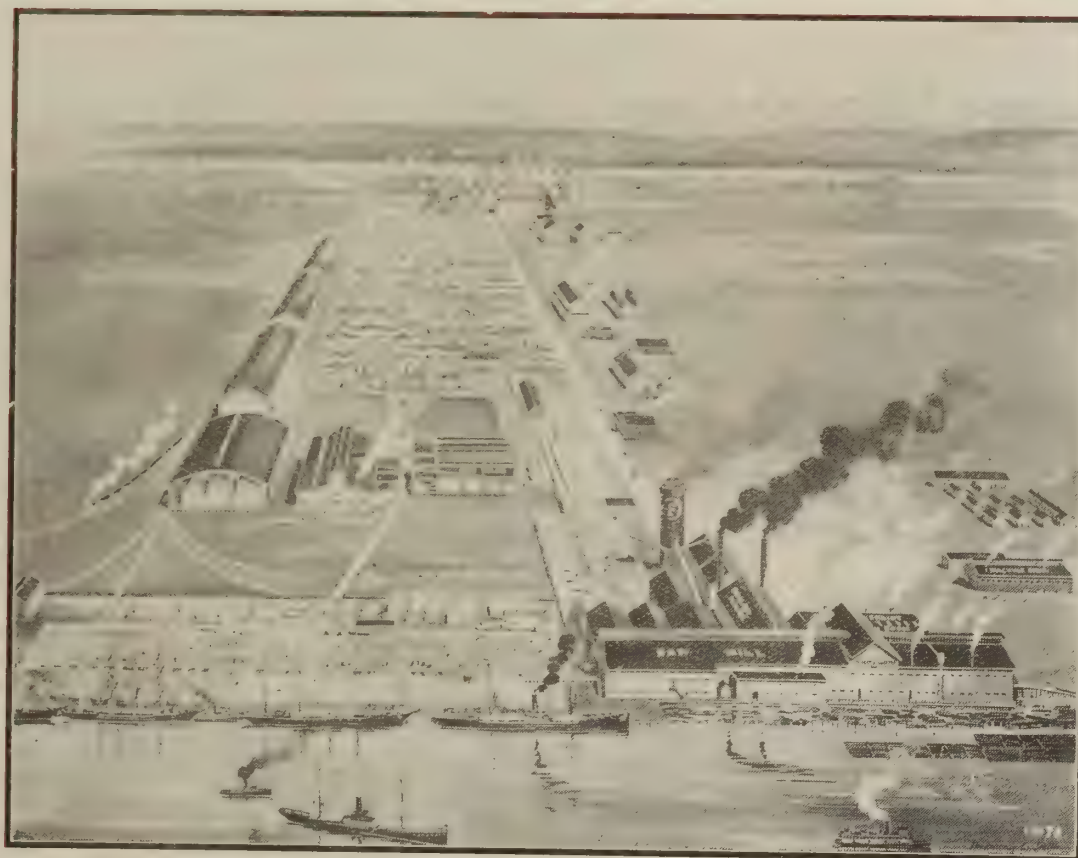
Spruce boards have multiplied in quantity considerably during the past month, and at present the local holdings amount to between eight hundred and nine hundred thousand superficial feet. Trading in this line has shown no important developments and the local value of the dutiable article at present writing ranges from \$12.25 to \$12.50 per thousand superficial feet.

Ottawa Valley News—Trade Quiet

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The lumber mills of the Ottawa valley have continued operations farther into the winter than for many years past, but few of them were able to make up entirely for the set back given to production in the early summer when the floods cut off some six weeks from the manufacturing season. J. R. Booth's mill closed on December 4th, but for the last month had been running only day shift. The Booth mill cut will be between 75 and 80 million feet, or about 12 million feet less than in 1908. The firm's salesman states that the late summer was far better than the year before for manufacturing on account of good water conditions, but no circumstance could possibly counteract the fact that the mill was idle six weeks at the beginning of the summer. The May cut is always ready for shipment in August, and when the trade cannot draw on the early output of the mill, shipping sustains a severe drawback. So urgent is the demand for all pine better than shipping

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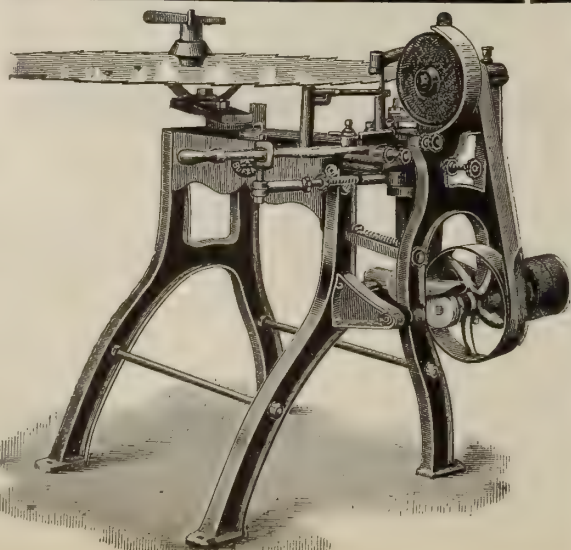
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446 Barton Street East
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culls now, however, that some is being loaded green. The Shepard & Morse Lumber Company had a very good season, cutting 33 million feet, of which 15 million were sawn for it by Fraser & Company's mill at Deschenes. Ritchie Bros., at Aylmer, who cut a lot of the Shepard & Morse logs in 1908, did not cut for that firm the past season.

Just now the orders coming in to local lumbermen are chiefly to fill in stocks. Since November 15, when navigation closed, the general movement of lumber has been quiet, but still prices are exceedingly firm for upper grades of pine. One of the largest lumber manufacturers in the Ottawa valley told the "Canada Lumberman" that the best sidings and strips, taken all round, commanded figures \$8 per thousand ahead of last year. They never were higher in the history of the trade. Good shorts are also in active demand and the two-inch variety is sold by J. R. Booth at the same price as two-inch good strips. Two-inch good sidings, seven and up, are firm at from \$55 to \$60 per thousand, and two-inch good strips bring from \$45 to \$50 per thousand. Most of this and similar good white pine stock is in the hands of middlemen, who are so optimistic of the future of the market that they are holding out for steep prices. It is learned that only the fourth class of deal for the British market went as low as last year's rates. The third quality brought an advance of three per cent. and the first and second qualities brought an advance of ten per cent. The average increase on the stock sold to the British buyers was at least 5 per cent.

Advances have also taken place in No. 1 dressing, sidings, strips and shorts, the thick sorts in all cases being the firmer. Williams, Edwards & Company, large wholesale dealers in white and red pine spruce lath, etc., state that there is a decidedly better tone to the lumber market than earlier in the season. They confirm the reports as to all the high grades of pine being picked up, and they find box lumber getting scarce as a result of large deliveries before water shipping ceased.

It is noticed that while box lumber and shipping culls are plentiful dead culls are pretty well thinned out. This is partly due to the extensive building operations in the vicinity of Ottawa. The value of building permits is \$5,000,000 in Ottawa this year, or twice that of the year before. Hemlock, at \$14 per thousand for one-inch stock and \$16 for two-inch, often replaces dead culls on account of the guaranteed soundness of hemlock. But many builders prefer the pine stock of poorer grade, as it is so much easier worked by the carpenters. Dead culls are now fairly firm at \$12 per thousand. Railway ties have advanced two or three cents apiece, and the prospects are for further rises. The quantity being taken out in the woods is not at all commensurate with next summer's prospective demand. Owing to the difficulty of finding the material for keeping up the increasing supplies needed by the railways, dealers are looking for marked advances next summer. The G. T. R. were obliged this season to draw on the eastern market and had many ties shipped from the district served by the Intercolonial Railway. The tie output of Booth's mill was disposed of among the G.T.R., C.P.R. and C.N.R. Six-inch railway ties of best quality run firm from 45 to 50 cents each, and the C.P.R. pays one-fifth more for special orders of seven-inch ties. One large mill which used to turn out many cedar ties and telegraph poles, finds that the timber yields a far larger return when made into shingles, the best brand of which is worth \$4.50 per thousand. J. R. Booth has practically abandoned the making of cedar telegraph poles on account of the better return from the cedar when made into either ties or shingles. Any of the lumbermen with forests containing wood for long telegraph poles, find it to their advantage to cater for this business. Lengths of 50 feet are extremely difficult to get and command from \$10 up to \$17.

The following comparative statement of timber measured and culled is issued by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of December 7th:

	1907	1908	1909
Waney white pine .....cubic feet	1,139,960	990,640	738,840
White pine	136,200	132,560	57,520
Red pine	8,400	8,200	8,680
Oak	404,160	527,000	568,960
Elm	212,360	87,640	108,080
Ash	25,880	8,040	520
Birch and maple	82,200	86,920	60,840

The situation in the yellow pine markets has been depressed recently by the large amount of timber which has been blown down by storm and will have to be manufactured at once if it is to be saved. A tornado which recently swept through the southern pine country felled great quantities of valuable timber, variously estimated as amounting to from twelve to sixteen billion feet. This difficulty, added to the various other tribulations of the southern pine manufacturers, has given rise to increased anxiety in the South.

The mill of the Bay Shore Lumber Company at Great Salmon river, N.B., has suspended operations until spring, after a very successful season. This winter the company expects to get out 5,000,000 feet of logs at Great Salmon river. At St. Martins, Tynemouth creek and Black river they will cut about 10,000 cords of pulp wood.

Burns

A Lumberman from Ottawa Valley writes us as follows:

DEAR SIR:

The Solid Tooth Saws I purchased from you last spring have been doing first class work ever since. I have never had any trouble with them. The Burns Saws are the best, as they are evenly tempered and will keep an edge longer than any other make of saw used here. Yours truly,



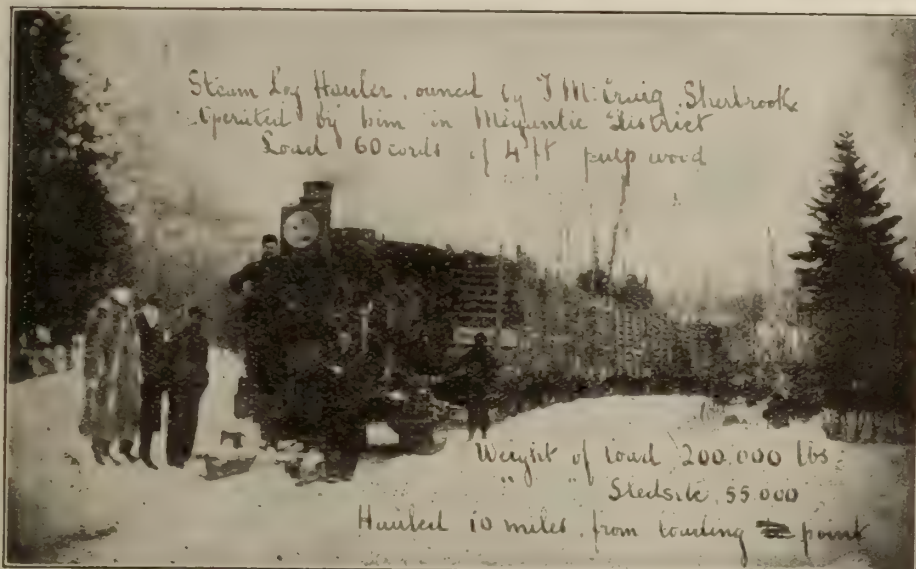
Saws

Such letters as this prove that

Burns Solid Tooth Saws are as famous as their Inserted Tooth Saw, containing genuine Hoe Fittings.

Get a Burns Saw and forget your Saw Troubles

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler



Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676.

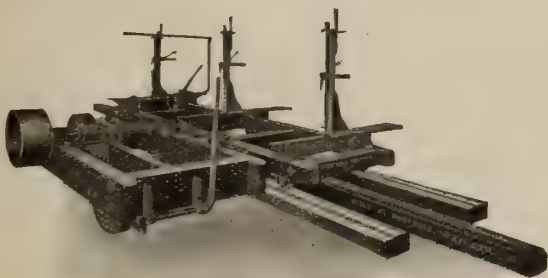
What Users Say

Our Engine has worked steadily this winter. It has been out all day, and sometimes all night, in a temperature varying from 30 below to 55 below zero. We are at present hauling loads of 80,000 ft. of green rough lumber a distance of 60 miles per day. There are some heavy grades upon the road which we find the Engine climbs well.

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Lumber and Dimension
Timber
Lath and Shingles**

**V. Joint
Roofing
Sheeting**

Write for Prices

**Sash, Doors,
Blinds and
Factory Material**

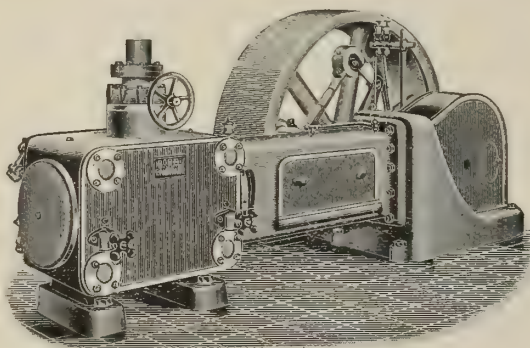
W. C. Edwards & Co.

Limited

New Edinburgh Mills

Ottawa, Ontario

Robb Power Plants



Engines

Corliss
Slide Valve
Horizontal
Vertical

Boilers

Return Tubular
Water Tube
Internally Fired
Portable

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

DISTRICT OFFICES { 607 Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal, R. W. Robb, Manager
Traders Bank Building, Toronto, William McKay, Manager
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, W. F. Porter, Manager
Calgary Block, Calgary, J. F. Porter, Manager

EDGINGS

Ontario

M. F. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont., is about to construct a sawmill at the head of Hazley's Bay.

Irvine Lumber & Fuel Company, Brampton, Ont., have advertised their plant for sale by tender.

Sawing operations at the Golden Lake Lumber Company's mills at Golden Lake and Barry's Bay, Ont., have ceased for the season.

The Canadian Cooperage Company, which has had its plant at Galetta, Ont., for some seven years, will move the mills next year.

A large quantity of black walnut timber is being hewed in the G. T. R. yards at Glencoe, Ont., for shipment to England, by Shields Bros.

A scowload of lumber containing 75,000 feet, belonging to Seamen, Kent & Company, was washed ashore near Meaford, Ont., in a recent heavy gale.

The Howard Lumber & Trading Company, Limited, Melissa, Ont., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are N. H. Howard, Melissa, and J. W. Staples, Novar, Ont.

Chew Brothers, Midland, Ont., have closed their mill for the season. Their cut amounted to 11,730,000 feet of lumber, 4,394,000 pieces of lath, 3,000 ties and 80,000 broom handles.

An advance estimate of the season's cut on the Georgian bay places it at 450,000,000 feet, a considerable increase over the season of 1908. Nearly all the stock held by the mills has been sold.

The Mershon, Eddy, Parker Company, of Bay City, Mich., will take over next season the cut of Eddy Bros. & Company at Blind River, Ont., who manufacture about 30,000,000 feet annually.

The J. R. Booth mills at Ottawa closed on Dec. 2nd. Several hundred of the employees have been sent to the woods and some of the others are being employed in other departments of the business.

The Kent-Cooper Lumber Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ont., has been incorporated with capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are F. Kent, Meaford, Ont.; D. G. Cooper and K. N. Cooper, Collingwood, and R. Harmer and W. B. Seaman, both of Toronto.

The Standard Chemical Company, of Toronto, are considering establishing a refinery at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at a cost of \$200,000. They expect to refine the product of six factories in Ontario and Quebec. The plant when complete will carbonize 424 cords daily.

Chas. Howson, who recently purchased the Dodd's sawmill property, at Goderich, Ont., has moved the machinery to the village and has erected a building near the station. Mr. Howson has purchased a large quantity of timber and will manufacture rollers and spindles for the British market.

The Krug Bros. Company, Limited, Chesley, Ont., has been incorporated to take over the business, plant, lands, etc., of the firm of Krug Bros. & Company and the Chesley Rake & Novelty Company, Limited, and to buy and operate sawmills. The incorporators are J. Krug, C. Krug and H. Ankerman, all of Chesley.

Fire destroyed the sash and door factory owned by C. E. Naylor, at Essex, Ont., on Dec. 5. The flames also devoured the village's electric lighting plant and a flour mill owned by Mr. Naylor. The damage is estimated at \$50,000 and insurance was only \$10,000. About \$3,000 worth of stock in the sash and door factory was also destroyed.

The Hope Lumber Company have purchased the Geo. T. Burtis sawmill at Thessalon, Ont. The mill will be overhauled during the winter and it is reported that the improvements contemplated will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Next season the mill will be operated to its full capacity and it is stated that the company have 125,000,000 feet to cut. E. B. Foss & Company, of Bay City, Mich., are largely interested in the company.

W. P. Gillespie and P. H. Cronin, of Toronto, are provisional directors of the Lumber Vulcanizing Corporation of Canada, in addition to those mentioned in a previous report. The company control a process of treating pine and soft gum woods which will seal the pores and harden the wood and prevent decay. It is expected to be especially valuable for railway ties and it is stated also that wood so treated can be polished and made to resemble mahogany closely.

The Cutler Bay Lumber Company, Limited, Cutler, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000; the incorporators are C. McCrea, G. J. Valin, and A. J. Manley, all of Sudbury, Ont. Trott Brothers, Limited, Oil City, Ont., capital \$50,000, have been incorporated to carry on business as timber merchants, saw and planing mill proprietors, timber growers, etc.; the incorporators are E. Trott, W. J. Trott and B. G. Trott, all of Oil City.

The Ogdensburg Soda Pulp Company proposes to build in Prescott, Ont., early next year, with a weekly payroll of \$1,500 and about 75 to 80 hands. The company has secured an option on the buildings of the Prescott Starch Company. It was the intention of the company to locate in Ogdensburg, N.Y., but the recent tariff measure has so changed things that the saving by locating in Prescott would be considerable. The company has secured a large area of sunken pine and pine slabs, as well as many acres of poplar timber for the making of soda pulp, and proposes to build a 50-ton plant.

It is estimated that the Canadian Northern Railroad next year will need 2,000,000 ties. A certain percentage of these will be used for repair work, but the majority will be for new lines. The company have already contracted with the Northern Construction Company to take out one million in the vicinity of Fort Frances, and other contracts will be made with the mountain mill men for those lines to be built in British Columbia and western Alberta. The Grand Trunk Pacific will require a million or more for its new lines, while the Canadian Pacific can utilize another million for new lines and repairs. The Hill lines will also require a large number, so it is conservatively estimated by lumbermen that five million will be used during 1910.

The season on the Erie canal, which closed recently, showed an increase of nearly 6,000,000 feet in the shipment of lumber from the Tonawandas as against last year, but it was the second smallest season since 1873. For 1909 a total of 66,875,194 feet was forwarded. With the exception of last year no season since 1873 has shown the shipment of less than 100,000,000 feet. During the

interim it was a frequent occurrence for the season's record to go considerably above 200,000,000 feet. Several years were recorded where the shipments exceeded 350,000,000 feet. In 1884 the highest point in the shipment of lumber from the Tonawandas was reached, when a total of 380,000,000 feet left the Tonawandas over the canal. The second largest year in the history of the port was in 1890, when more than 363,000,000 feet were forwarded.

Eastern Provinces

The prolonged mild and wet weather have seriously retarded lumber operations on the Restigouche river in New Brunswick.

The Creek sawmill in Dalhousie, N.B., formerly owned by Mr. Chris. Donaldson, has been bought by Mr. John Playfair. The new owner has moved out the machinery, so that the hum of the saw will no more be heard in that quarter.

In order to supply the Canadian market more cheaply the Escanaba Manufacturing Company, of Escanaba, Mich., is arranging to erect a factory near Montreal, Que. Wooden butter dishes, pie plates and probably clothes pins, will be turned out.

The electric log piler recently installed by the MacLaren Lumber Company at Buckingham, Que., has proved a success. The logs are hoisted to the rollways by means of an endless chain which is run by an electric motor installed on a float placed in the eddy.

A merger of various timber limits in the Murray Bay district of Quebec is understood to be in progress, aggregating in all something like a million dollars in value. The largest holders are Americans, believed to be chiefly interested in the Baie St. Paul Lumber Company.

The News Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of Canada, have been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars and head office at Montreal. The incorporators are: G. G. Foster, K.C.; J. T. Hackett, T. J. Coonan, secretary; K. Archibald and T. B. Gould, all of Montreal.

It is reported that Donald Fraser & Sons will erect another mill at Fredericton, N.B., to take the place of the Aberdeen mill, destroyed some years ago by fire. It is also stated that the Odell estate have sold their property at Fredericton to Donald Fraser & Sons for about \$35,000.

United States capitalists have just closed another large Newfoundland pulp deal. They will operate under the title of the West Coast Pulp & Lumber Company, with a capital, it is reported, of \$4,500,000. The property consists of 305 square miles of timber lands in the vicinity of Robinson river.

F. E. Neale, of Campbellton, N.B., has shipped during the present year 26,000,000 feet from Miramichi; 19,000,000 feet from Campbellton and Dalhousie; 7,000,000 feet from Cape Tormentine; 3,500,000 feet from Gaspe coast; 2,500,000 from Richibucto and Rexton, and 2,000,000 from Bathurst, a total of 60,000,000, valued at \$800,000.

The Petite Riviere Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, Que., has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000; the incorporators are C. Koenig, G. Parent and L. Letourneau, all of Quebec. The Automatic Wood Box & Turning Company, Quebec, Que., has been incorporated with capital of \$10,000; the incorporators are L. Letourneau, N. Boivin, E. Lamontagne and J. Samson, all of Quebec.

Messrs. K. & V. Nordin's new long lumber mill at Head of Tide, N.B., has commenced sawing. This firm recently purchased a block of land near the river at Head of Tide and erected a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of finished lumber. The factory was in operation all last summer. New plant and buildings have been added until the plant is one of the most up-to-date factories in a small way, in the province. By the addition of a rotary mill to cut the long lumber this firm can now manufacture lumber from the round log to the finished product.

The old mill belonging to Adams & Burns, at Bathurst, N.B., which was purchased recently by the Nepisiguit Lumber Company, has been entirely torn down and a new mill is being erected on the site. The new mill is of the two-sided variety. It is 64 feet by 192 feet. The machinery will be all new and contracts have been closed for its erection. The entire equipment, including band saws, circular saws, etc., will be supplied by the Clarke Brothers Company, of Belmont, N.Y. The burner for the disposal of the mill refuse, which will measure 25 feet by 100 feet, will be supplied by the Waterman Engine Works, Brantford, Ont., while the contract for six 130 horse power boilers went to E. Leonard & Sons, London, Ont., through George H. Evans, of St. John. N.B. This winter the company will get out about 8,000,000 feet of logs. In their shingle mill, which will not be started till next spring, they have on hand about 3,000,000 feet of cedar logs and in addition they expect to cut this winter 1,500,000 feet.

Western Canada

The Cowan Lumber Company will erect this winter at Cowan, north of Prince Albert, Sask., a mill costing a million and a half dollars.

The Battle River Land & Investment Company, Limited, lumber merchants, Sedgewick, Alta., have been succeeded by the Battle River Lumber Company, Limited.

It is reported that electricity will be utilized by the Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Lumber Company, in their logging operations at the Gordon Pasha lakes, just north of Jervis Inlet, B.C. The electrical energy for the operation of the motor driving cable drums in the woods will be secured from the power house to be erected by the company on Powell river in connection with its projected pulp and paper industry. With the displacing of the steam engine in the woods will disappear the cause of 95 per cent. of the bush fires which have wrought so much damage to the standing timber of the coast region of British Columbia. This is the opinion of practical loggers who know the ever present danger of the energetic little spark vomiting upright boiler in the woods.

Manitoba timber land sales aggregating more than \$15,000 were negotiated by E. F. Stephenson for the Dominion Government on Dec. 1. The sales were the first in Winnipeg under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act passed at the session of Parliament of 1907-1908. Previous sales were made at Edmonton, Calgary and New Westminster. The new sales comprised two berths of 6.68 square miles and 24.11 square miles. An upset or reserve price of \$1,312 was set on the 24 miles property and \$5,552 on the smaller acreage. The larger privilege for 24 miles, situate on the west shore of Lake Washaw bay, was sold after lively bidding for \$10,010. The purchasers were the J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and the deal was negotiated by W. P. MacDougall. John Gunn, of Winnipeg, bid in 6.68 square miles on the Winnipeg river, in the vicinity of Point du Bois, for \$5,000.

Ask us about our Log run

Bass

We have 4 cars each 4/4 and 8/4—mill culls out—running from 50% to 60% No. 1 Common and Better.

Another chance on Heart Rived

Cypress Shingles

300 M each 6 x 20 and 7 x 24. Can ship immediately.

You can get a good price on this Common and Better

Ash

2 cars each, 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4, also 1 car 5/4 No. 1 and No. 2 white, containing about 20% or more 12" and over wide—good tough stock.

Get an order in early for quartered

White Oak

We only have 2 cars 5/4 No. 1 Common and better

If you are in the market for

Chestnut

get prices on 400 M feet each 4/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy and No. 2 Common, 200 M feet each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better; we also have 2 cars Common and Better.

How are you fixed on

Red Oak

We have about 6 cars each 6/4 and 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better and 100 M feet 8/4 No. 2 Common and better—all dry and good lengths and widths.

There is a lot of

Yellow Poplar

at one of our outside points—5 to 6 cars 5/8 No. 1 Common 2 to 3 cars 5/8 No. 1 and No. 2. 2 cars 3/4, 18" and over 1 car 3/4, No. 1 Common and Better 100 M feet 4/4, No. 2 Common

If you are in the market for

Cherry

get prices on 2 cars 4/4 No. 2 Common and 1 car 4/4 Common and Better.

We can make prompt shipment of the following. This lumber is cut at mills located in the Adirondacks and Canada. It is thoroughly dry; and the Birch is very choice, running largely to Red.

Birch

175,000 feet 4/4, 45 to 50% 1's and 2's; largely 12 feet. 30,000 feet 5/4. Good clean stock, good widths; 50% 10" and up. 30,000 feet 6/4. Wide lumber. 65 to 75% 1's and 2's. 10,000 to 12,000 feet 12/4 and 8,000 to 10,000 feet 16/4. No hearts, 6" and up. 6,153 feet 4"; 22,360 feet 2"; 18,700 feet 3"; and 14,000 feet 3 1/2 inch.

Brown Ash

Two to three cars 4/4 Log Run, mill culls out.

Dry White Ash

200,000 feet 2 to 3" Log Run.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

Offices: Crozer Bldg., 1420 Chestnut St.

Yards: Fifty-eight and Woodland Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.



The Alligator Steam Warping Tug

SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - ONTARIO

Cables Carried in Stock for Renewals

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

White Pine:		
1 inch No. 1 cuts	& better.	\$44 00 48 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1	cuts and better.	58 00 60 00
1 1/2 No. 1 Cuts and	Better.	60 00 65 00
1 1/2 No. 2 C & B		46 00 48 00
2 1/2 No. 2 Cuts and	Better.	50 00 54 00
1 1/2 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		38 00 40 00
2 1/2 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts		44 00 48 00
1 in Pine Dressing	and better shorts	24 00 27 00
1 x 4 and 5 common	and dressing.	24 00 25 00
1 x 6 common and	dressing.	26 00 28 00
1 x 8 common and	dressing.	26 00 27 00
1 x 10 com & dr's g		29 00 31 00
1 x 12 com & dr's g		33 00 35 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill cull	stocks.	18 00 20 00
2 x 10 common.		26 00 27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common		26 00 28 00
1 x 10 & 8 common		23 00 24 00
1 x 10 inch box and	common.	24 00 25 00
1 x 12 box & common		27 00 28 00
1 mill run sidings		23 00 25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill	culls siding.	17 00 18 00
1 dead culls sidings		12 00 13 00
1 inch flooring		25 00 27 00
1 mill run Norway		20 00 22 00
2 " "		22 00 24 00
Spruce mill run.		19 00 20 00
Spruce mill culls.		13 00 14 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.		14 00 15 00
2 x 4 to 8 in. 10 to 16 ft.		16 00 17 00
2 x 4 to 10 inch 18 ft.		19 00 20 00
Clear inch B.C.	cedar, kiln dried	53 00 60 00

HARDWOODS—PER

Ash white, 1sts and 2nds,	1 1/2 and 2"	55 00
Ash, white, No. 1. com.		45 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and	2nds, 4/4.	40 00
Ash, brown, No. 1. com.		27 00
Ash, brown, 1sts and	2nds, 6/4 and 8/4.	45 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4		32 00
Birch, common and bet-	ter, 4/4.	26 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4	and 8/4.	32 00
Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4	and 16/4.	35 00
Basswood, 1sts and 2nds,	4/4.	32 00
Basswood, No. 1. com-	mon and better, 4/4.	26 00
Basswood, No. 2 and 3,	common.	15 00
Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4,	1sts and 2nds.	42 00
Soft Elm, 1sts and 2nds,	4/4.	30 00
Soft Elm, No. 1 common	and better, 4/4.	26 00
Soft Elm, No. 2 and 3,	common.	15 00
Soft Elm 6/4 and 8/4.		33 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds,	4/4.	40 00
Rock Elm, No. 1. com-	mon and better, 4/4.	35 00
Rock Elm, 1sts and 2nds,	6/4 and 8/4.	45 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in and up	45 00 48 00	
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x		
8" and up	52 00 58 00	
2" x 7" and up	55 00 60 00	
No. 2 cuts 2x8"		
and up	34 00 36 00	
Pine good strips:		
1" and 1 1/2"	38 00 42 00	
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"	42 00 46 00	
2" and 2 1/2"	45 00 50 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up.	38 00 40 00	
1 1/2" x 4" and up.	30 00 32 00	
1 3/4" and 1 1/2"	41 00 43 00	
2" and 2 1/2"	45 00 50 00	
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00 27 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
sidings.	33 00 35 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
strips.	26 00 31 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing		
shorts.	22 00 26 00	
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet-		
ter 12' to 16'.	23 00 25 00	
Pine, 7 up s. c. sid-		
ings 1"	21 50 25 00	
Pine s. c. Sidings 1 1/2		
& 2"	27 00 30 00	
Pine, s. c. strips.	19 00 21 00	
Pine, s. c. shorts.	17 00 19 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 4.	20 00 21 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 5.	21 00 22 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 6.	23 00 25 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 7.	22 00 24 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 8.	23 00 25 00	
Pine, s. c. and better,		
1 x 9.	23 00 24 00	
Pine, s. c. and better		
1 x 10.	26 00 28 00	
Pine, box boards.	15 00 19 00	
1 x 10 No. 1 barn.	30 00 33 00	
1 x 10 No. 2	23 00 26 00	
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	25 00 28 00	

Clear in B.C. cedar	air dried boat lbr	55 00 58 00
Douglas Fir		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet		
8x8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12		
1x14, 12 x 12, 12 x		
014, 14x14, 14x16.		32 80
6x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x		
12, 10x16, 12x16, 16		
x16, 14x18, 16x18,		
18x18 & 20x20.		33 30
6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18		
x20.		33 80
6x16, 8x16, 10x18,		
12x20, 14x20 & 16		
x 20.		34 30
10x20.		34 80
6x18, 8x18.		35 30
6x20, 8x20.		36 30
Lengths over 32 ft. take the fol-		
lowing advances: 33 to 35 ft.,		
36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft.,		
\$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5.		
Fir flooring, edge		
grain.		45 00
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft. Pine		
Lath.		4 25
1 1/2" No. 2 4 ft. lath		3 50
1 1/2" 32' pine.		1 60
1 1/2" No. 1 4 ft.		
hemlock lath.		3 75
1 1/2" mill run hem-		
lock lath.		3 25
X Pine Shingles.		1 10
XX Pine Shingles		2 10
XX B.C. Cedar		
Shingles.		2 45
XXX 6 butts to 2"		2 80
XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 15
XXXXX 5 to 2"		3 85
Red pine, c & c f 1"		30 00
" " 1 1/2"		31 00
" " 2"		32 00
Red Pine, common 18		22 00

HARDWOODS—PER

Soft Maple, 1sts and	2nds, 4/4.	23
Soft Maple, common and	better, 4/4.	19 00
Soft Maple, 6/4 and 8/4	1sts and 2nds.	27 00
Hard Maple, 1sts and	2nds, 4/4.	28 00
Hard Maple, common	and better, 4/4.	22 00
Hard Maple, 4x4-10 to	16"	35 00
Hard Maple, 12/4 and	16/4, 1sts and 2nds.	40 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and	2nds, 4/4.	52 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and	2nds, 8/4.	55 00
Red Oak, plain, 1sts and	2nds, 12/4 and 16/4.	65 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts	and 2nds, 4/4.	52 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts	and 2nds, 1 1/2 and 2"	56 00
White Oak, plain, 1sts	and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4.	65 00
White Oak, 1/2 cut 1sts	and 2nds, 4/4.	83 00
White Oak, 5/4 and 6/4,	1sts and 2nds.	85 00
White Oak 12/4 and 16/4	1sts and 2nds.	95 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds,	4/4.	60 00
Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts	and 2nds.	75 00

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	50 00
1 in., 8" and up wide.	55 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	62 00
2"	64 00

1 x 10"	28 00
1 1/2 x 12"	30 00
1 1/2 x 13 and up	31 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	30 00

NO. 1 BARN.	
1 in.	31 00 42 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	34 00
2 1/2 and 3"	37 00
4"	42 00

NO. 2 BARN.	
1 in.	29 00 33 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	30 00
2 1/2 and 3"	30 00

NO. 3 BARN.	
1 in.	23 00 27 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	24 00 28 00

BOX.	
No. 1, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2"	20 00 27 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1,	
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	16 00 19 00

MILL CULLS.	
Mill run culls, 1"	15 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	15 00
No. 2.	14 00 15 00

LATH.	
No. 1, 32'	1 25
No. 2, 48'	3 50
No. 1, 48' pine	4 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC
DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

2 x 4.	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	14 x 16 ft.
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	14 50	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 10	17 00	17 50	21 00	19 00
2 x 12	18 00	18 50	21 50	20 00
2 x 14	18 00	19 00	22 50	21 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH
MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions		
2 x 4-12.	\$22 50	
2 x 4-14-16.	22 50	
2 x 4-18-20.	24 00	
2 x 6	22 50	
2 x 8	22 50	

Common Boards		
4 inch.	\$19 00	
6 "	21 50	
8 "	22 50	
10 "	22 50	
12 "	22 50	

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.	4 75	
No. 2 "	3 25	

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

3 x 6 and 3 x 8	21 50	21 50
3 x 10.	22 00	22 00
3 x 12.	23 50	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8.	21 50	21 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10.	23 50	22 50
8 x 8.	23 50	22 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	30 00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$22 50
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	23 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32.	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	28 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	25 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	28 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	25 00
53 x 14, 4 x 14	26 00

Railway ties 6".... 0 45 0 50

No. 2 Railway Ties 00 20 00 25
Spruce logs (pulp) 12 00 14 00

TELEGRAPH POLES

25 feet long, 6" to 8" top.	1 00 1 50
30 "	1 40 3 25
35 "	2 25 4 00
40 "	4 25 4 75
45 "	4 75 5 75
50 "	7 50 10 50
55 "	11 00 13 50
60 "	16 50

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average.	40 50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal.	72 74

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality.	60 65
ELM.	
By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.	70 73
" " " " 30 to 35 feet.	50 55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality.	25
Average 16 inch.	35

BIRCH.

14 inch.	16 00
15 "	22 24
16 "	26 30
18 "	32 35

QUEBEC SPRUCE DEALS

12 feet and up x 3 x 9 and up.	per M. 17 00 17 50
Oddments.	14 50 15 00
Boards, 1 and 2 in.	14 50 15 00

BIRCH PLANKS.

1 to 4 in.	18 00
------------	-------

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16,	
up to 32.	\$26 80
10 x 20.	28 80
8 x 20.	30 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring.	38 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.	38 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.	27 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring.	27 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	22 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	19 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16"	23 00
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16"	21 00

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.	\$28 00
" " " " 12 "	22 00
" " " " 14 "	28 50
" " " " mixed widths	15 00
" " " " "	11 00

SHINGLES

XXX B. C. Cedar	\$2.60
XX B. C. Cedar	2.00
XXX Dimension.	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine.	\$4.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir.	4.50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 4/4.....		\$94 00	Dressing 5/4.....		46 00
"	5/4 to 8/4.....	92 00	"	5/4 x 10.....	51 00
"	8/4 to 12/4.....	97 00	"	5/4 x 12.....	52 00
Selects 4/4.....		84 00	No. 1 Moulding 5/4.....		58 00
"	5/4 to 8/4.....	82 00	"	5/4.....	58 00
"	10/4 to 12/4.....	92 00	"	8/4.....	58 00
Fine Common 4/4.....		61 00	No. 2 Moulding 5/4.....		47 00
"	5/4.....	65 00	"	8/4.....	47 00
"	6/4.....	65 00	"	8/4.....	47 00
"	8/4.....	67 00	No. 1 Barn 1 x 12.....		46 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4.....		51 00	"	1 x 6 & 8.....	35 00
"	5/4.....	57 00	"	1 x 10.....	37 00
"	6/4.....	59 00	No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 & 8.....		33 00
"	8/4.....	61 00	"	1 x 10.....	35 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4.....		35 00	No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 & 8.....		27 00
"	5/4.....	45 00	"	1 x 10.....	29 00
"	6/4.....	47 00	Box 1 x 6 & up.....		24 00
"	8/4.....	51 00	"	1 x 10.....	24 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4.....		37 00	"	1 x 12.....	26 00
"	6/4.....	37 00	"	1 x 13 & up.....	21 00
"	8/4.....	37 00			

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

There's no need to Argue



There's no room for argument.

Fenderson "Quality" products have developed business wherever introduced. Most dealers know this, do you?

Our Quebec Spruce and old growth White Pine

are of excellent character because they grow that way.
Our grades are tip-top because we make them that way.
Our dressing is of the finest because we dress that way.

We can supply Spruce, Pine, Shingles and Lath in the same car.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Saw & Shingle Mills:
Sayabec, P.Q. St. Moise, P.Q.
Salmon Lake, P.Q. Cedar Hall, P.Q.

Sayabec, P. Q.

Sales Office:
Springfield, Mass.,
U. S. A.

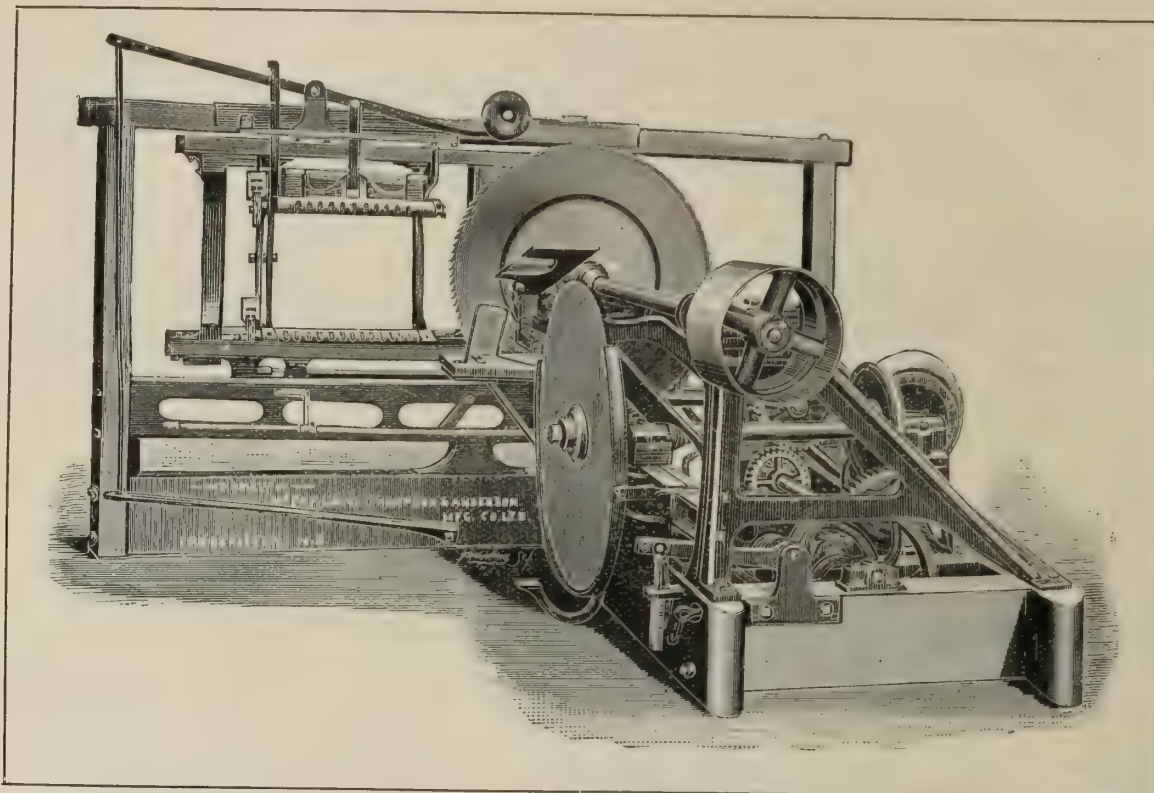
OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry Spruce in Canada

Your Good Money

can easily go to waste through a little mistake in buying machinery



Profit by the mistakes of others who have tried various shingle machines and have finally purchased an ORIGINAL "DUNBAR".

This machine has turned out as high as 21,000 shingles in one day in Eastern Canada where the timber is of medium growth. In British Columbia, where the lumber is of great size it has been known to turn out as high as 36,000 shingles in a day. It is the machine with the best reputation and the best reasons for having that reputation.

What more do you want than a shingle machine that will turn out

Shingles

Shingles

Shingles

as long as you supply the lumber? No repairing, no delays and no saw hammering; nothing but high class shingles and a minimum amount of sawdust, etc. Equipped with "Ring Oilers," the only successful remedy for hot boxes.

Why Don't You Get One?

Write Us To-Day

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson Mfg. Co.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers

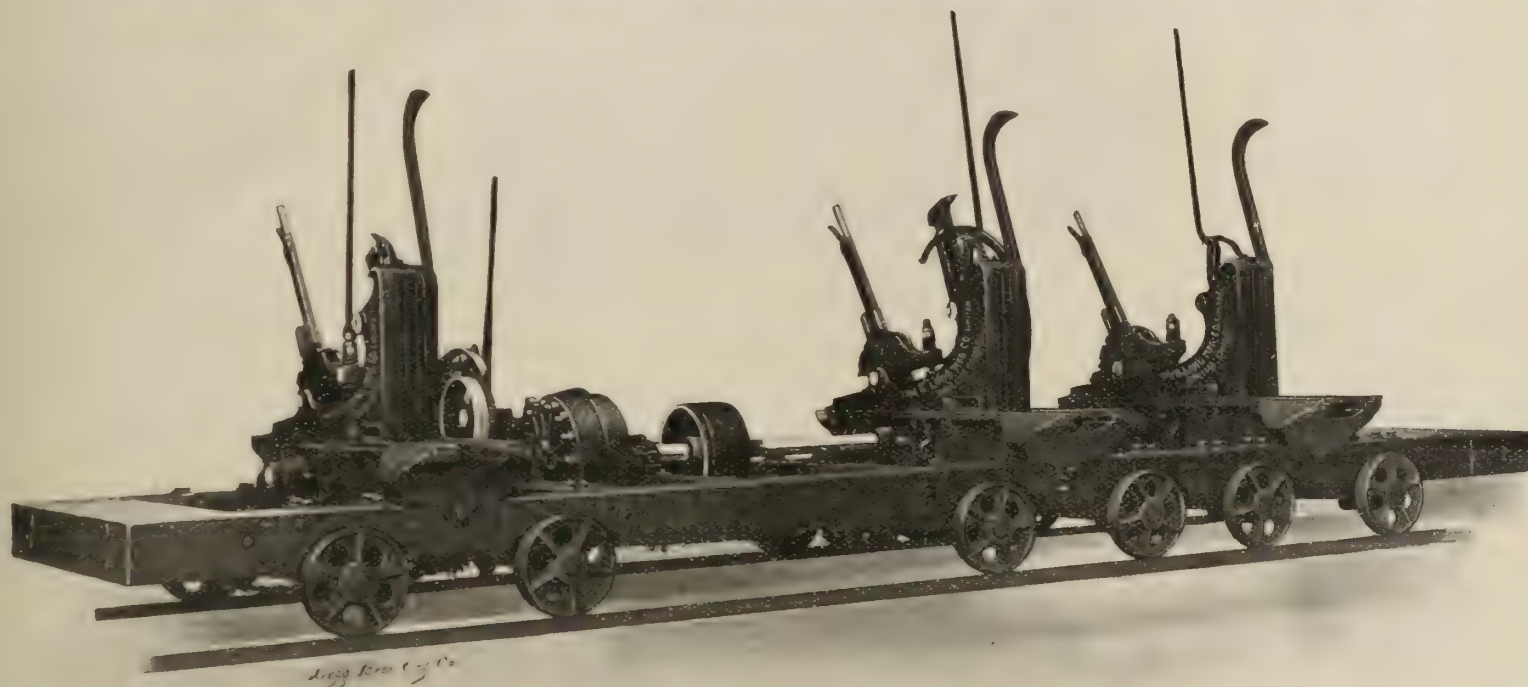
Fredericton, N. B.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Manufacturers of

Orillia, Ontario

Sawmill, Shingle, Lath and Transmission Machinery



No. 3 Steel Carriage—Built to open any required distance from saw line.

We build a full line of steam actuated machinery, including **Steam Feeds, Kickers, Log Stops, Loaders, Niggers, Cant Flippers**, etc. We build a very complete line of modern **Lath Machinery**, also **Shingle Machinery**. Let us send you cuts and quote prices before ordering.

The Improved Hot Blast Grate

develops more heat from green, wet or frozen sawdust or mill refuse, than an ordinary draft grate develops from wood or coal. The most modern and economical grate on the market. Increases steaming power of boiler 50 per cent.

We are the sole manufacturers for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, for this grate. It will save you money, regardless of the kind of fuel used. We have many testimonials bearing out this statement.

Here is one :

Berriedale, Ont., June 28/09.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia.

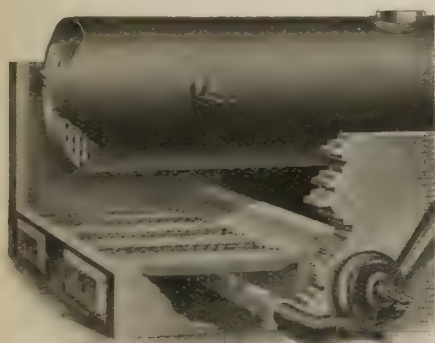
Dear Sirs,

With reference to Hot Blast Grate purchased from you on trial about six weeks ago, we have found it to be one of the most profitable things we ever put in any of our saw-mills. It is much cheaper and more convenient than any sort of Dutch Oven. We placed it under two 6 foot boilers where we saw Spruce and Balsam logs, the sawdust of which makes poor fire. Before we began using the Hot Blast Grates we burned from 3 to 4 cords of dry slabs daily, and even then had a deficiency of steam, but now we have all the steam we desire, and the only fuel used is sawdust.

(Signed) THE HIGHLAND LUMBER CO.

We will ship our **Hot Blast Grates** to any reliable person or firm on 30 days' trial, to be returned at our expense if not as represented.

Catalogues sent and full information cheerfully given on application.



Style "B" for Mill Furnace

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited, Orillia, Ont.

Represented as follows :

Maritime Provinces

Geo. H. Evans,
St. John, N. B.

Province of Quebec

Williams & Wilson,
Montreal, Que.

Manitoba and Western Provinces

Stuart Machinery Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia

H. W. Petrie, Limited,
Vancouver, B. C.



We received the Highest Awards—Grand Prix and Gold Medals—at Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Washington, 1909.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

(Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works)

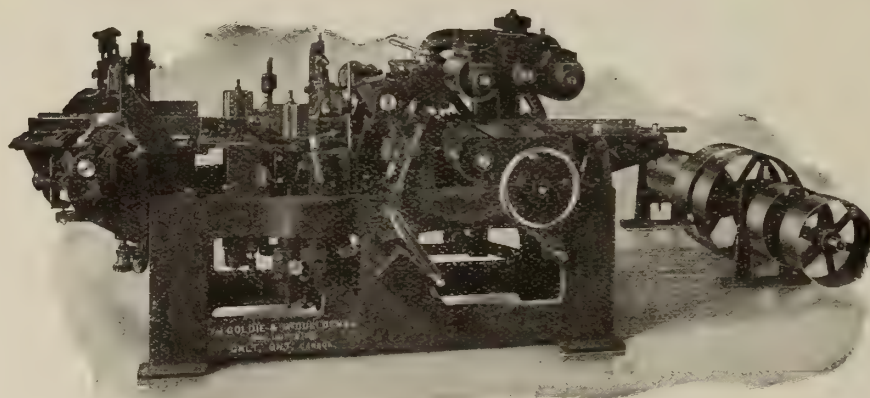
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Canadian Works: 112 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada

New No. 10 Heavy Open Side Molder

This machine is of the most modern and improved type.

It is designed to turn out heavy or light Moldings, all kinds of Flooring and Matching.



Our new Illustrated Bulletin describing this Machine will be mailed to persons interested upon request.

Ask for our complete catalog of wood-working machinery, just from the press.

This Machine has three variations of feed, which may be instantly changed to suit conditions.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

ONTARIO

CANADA

Western Branch:

248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Quebec Agents:

Ross & Creig, MONTREAL, QUE.

B. C. Selling Agents:

Robert Hamilton & Co., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE

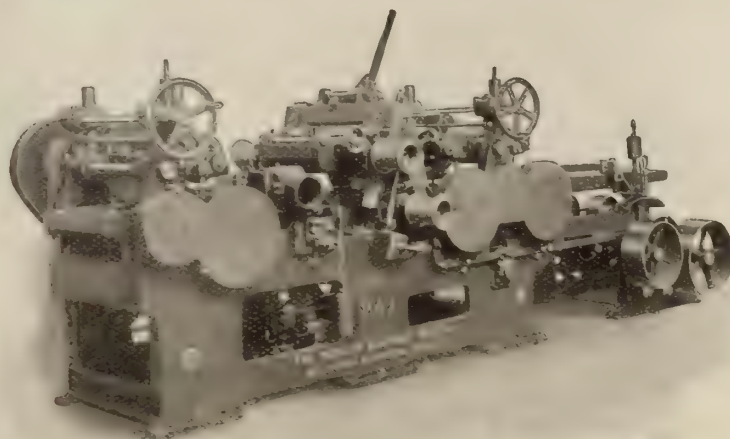
Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks, Steam and Power Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

Berlin Quality Counts

94X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher

Six Bitted Round
Cylinders, Twelve
Bitted Round
Side-Heads. :: ::



Side-Head Jointer.

Set - Grind - Joint
Device. :: :: ::

Perfect Work at 150 to 200 Feet per Minute

The 94x is not the highest priced matcher on the market. It has features which can not be found elsewhere, yet we are not asking as much as you can pay for other machines on the market to-day.

You are offered a machine of proven capacity, that will turn out a higher grade of flooring at 100 to 200 feet per minute than the ordinary matcher will at 50 feet per minute.

You are offered, in the 94x, a matcher whose features of construction are such as to prevent the tearing out of knotty or cross grained places, thereby raising the grades.

You are offered a machine with cylinder and side-head construction of proven capacity and we furnish eight or twelve bitted side heads designed by ourselves.

You are offered, in the side-head mechanism, a construction which can not be choked down at 200 feet per minute.

And notwithstanding that you are offered the above as a fair representation of what you purchase, the actual cost in dollars and cents is less than some other machines offered you.

One 94x will actually turn out more well finished lumber than three ordinary matchers because it runs steadily hour after hour and not several hours with tie-ups for break downs or time losses for sharpening knives.

A short time ago a firm put in one 94x to do the work of four light machines. Consider the saving in labor. The expense of maintaining the 94x is also less because there are fewer parts to give trouble.

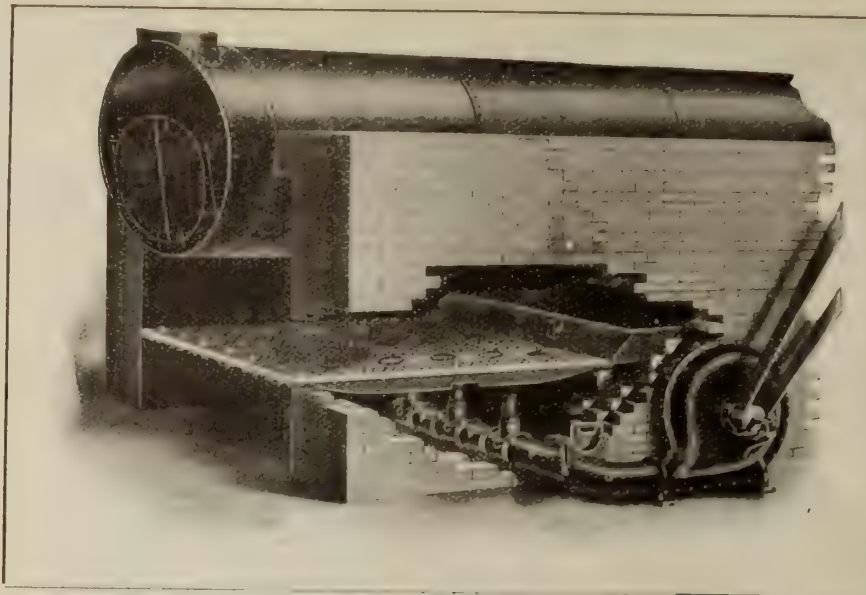
We would like to show you where the 94x machines are going in. A circular of the machine will give you all the details and show why the machine is making such a success.

Berlin Machine Works, Ltd.

Hamilton - Canada

Builders of Berlin

Sanders, Sizers, Matchers, Moulders, Surfacers, Planers, Jointers,
Edgers, Rip-Saws, Re-Saws.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

The Heaviest, Most Durable and Most Efficient Blast Grate on the Market

Pays for Itself in One Week

"The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate saved us enough on FUEL the FIRST WEEK to PAY FOR ITSELF. BESIDES increasing the cut of our mill by ONE-HALF."—Kinsbury & Henshaw, Antigo, Wis.

Adds from 25 to 50% to the Efficiency of a Boiler

"We installed your Hollow Blast Grate System in connection with our saw mill boilers several months ago. We were VERY SHORT OF STEAM at that time, and were undertaking to burn considerable WET CYPRESS DUST from our shingle mill. After installing the Hollow Blast Grate System we HAD NO FURTHER TROUBLE with our boilers steaming. We are getting AT LEAST 20% MORE STEAM and could possibly push them to 25% MORE. We consider the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate one of the BEST INVESTMENTS we ever made."—Aycock Lumber Co., Aycock, Fla.

"The blast grates you sold me at Sylvania, O., INCREASED OUR STEAMING CAPACITY 50%, and enabled us to make plenty of steam in the winter time from FROZEN SAWDUST."—R. C. Gillett, Waverly, Va.

Gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a Draft Grate gives with dry wood.

"We have used your Hollow Blast Grates CONTINUOUSLY since they were installed, which we believe was about FIFTEEN YEARS AGO (The actual period was 16 YRS. 8 MOS. G. H. B. G. Co.) Prior to that time we were compelled to SEASON our fuel—the best of WOOD—to have a grade that would make us

sufficient steam to keep our plant running, and EVEN THEN were compelled to stop at times during working hours to raise steam. After putting in your grates we make a sufficient amount of steam WITHOUT TROUBLE, using GREEN ELM DUST. The grates are apparently in AS GOOD SHAPE AS WHEN INSTALLED, and we consider them A WONDERFUL INVENTION."—G. V. Griffith & Son, Albany, Ind.

Saves Labor in Firing

"Your grates have effected a saving of about ONE-HALF in LABOR in the fire-room, and while using nothing but SAWDUST and GREEN MILL CLIPPINGS, have given us FULLY 33½ PER CENT HOTTER FIRES."—The Ohio Wheel Co., Delphos, O.

Is Practically Indestructible

"I used your Hollow Blast Grates at stave mills at different points for some TWENTY YEARS, and they are JUST AS GOOD AS WHEN PUT IN, and I can burn any WET BARK AND REFUSE that otherwise COULDN'T BE USED AT ALL. They are the cheapest grate one can use, for they NEVER BURN OUT."—S. P. Shelly, Holgate, O.

The men who have made the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate what it is—our president, our secretary and treasurer, our superintendent, our foreman and our designer—have all been identified with the business since the company was organized, while our vice-president has been with us for fifteen years.

Our services are, therefore, those of experts.

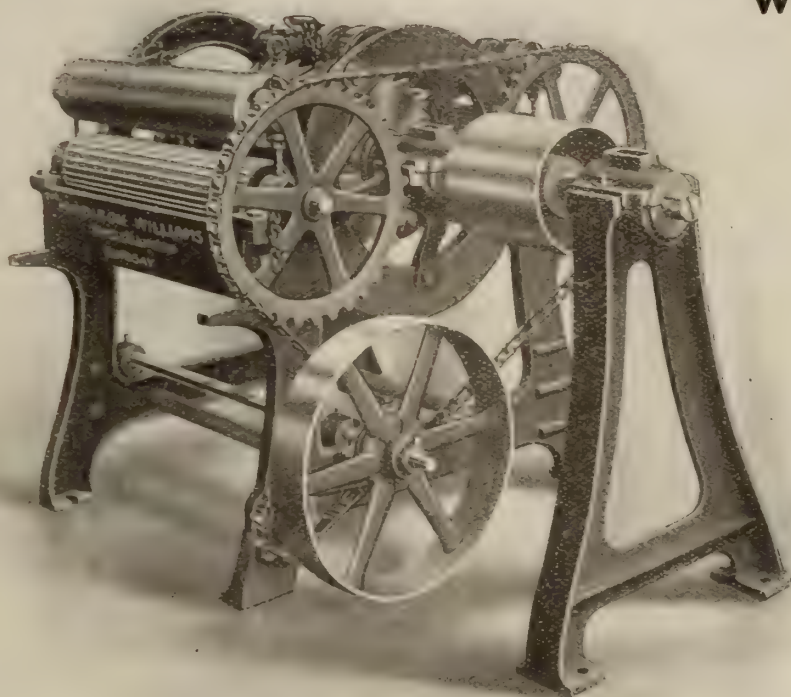
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville, Michigan

Also Manufacturers of The Celebrated "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

Madison Williams' Edgers

will all do perfect work



We build a complete line of edgers for large or small mills.

The cut represents our No. 2 edger, which carries two or three saws, and has a capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day. The feed rolls are more efficient than those usually found on edgers of this type, and they do not mark the lumber. We sell this edger at a price which makes it easily available for any kind of mill.

Full particulars and prices on application. We also design and build a complete line of saw mill machinery including saw carriages, edgers, trimmers, slab slashers, swing saws, live rolls, gunshot steam feeds, steam niggers, kickers and loaders, shingle machines, lath mills, bolters, etc.

Also

Triumph Turbine Water Wheels

Eastern Representative:

H. E. Plant, 1790 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Western Representative:

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Vancouver, B.C.

The Madison Williams Mfg. Co., Limited Lindsay, Ontario, Canada



LOGGING TOOLS

Our Catalogues will Interest You

Russel Wheel & Foundry Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Skidders and Loaders

Powerful, Strong and
Economical in Operation

Our Skidders and Loaders are in successful operation under almost every condition met by loggers to-day.

Russel Logging Cars

Strength Capacity
Durability

The Standard among Progressive Loggers



"Trident" Steel Loading Chains

These Chains are made with extra long lapped, self locking, swelled welds.
The very best Chains for log conveyors, decking, log haul ups, hoisting, loading, etc.

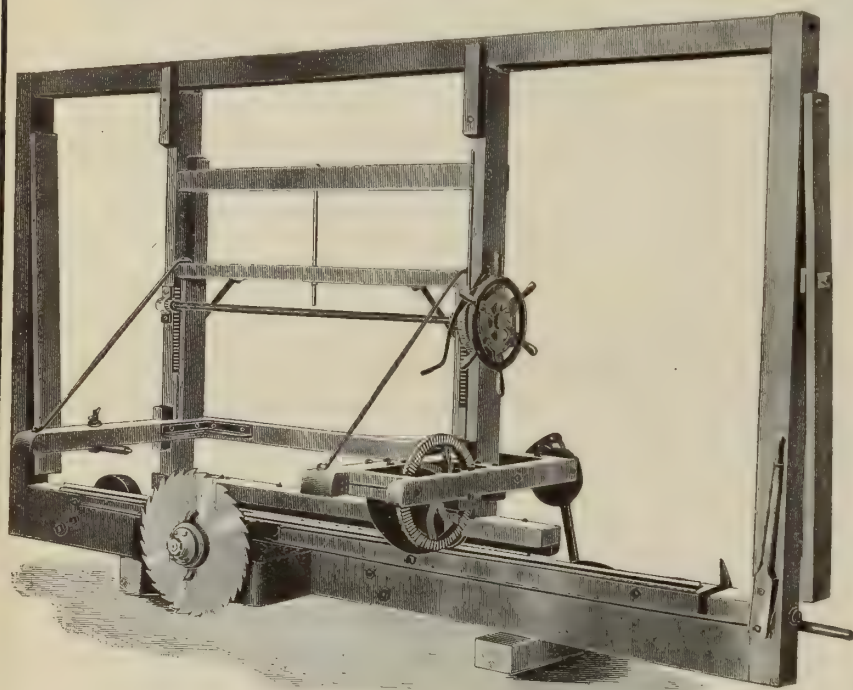
PINK'S PEAVEY HANDLES in select split Rock Maple are the Standard everywhere.

BEAL'S PATENT TONGS for handling pulpwood, ties, or light logs of any kind.

THOMAS PINK, - Pembroke, Ont.
Manufacturer of Logging Tools

Eclipse Clapboard Sawing Machine

If you are a stranger to them and they to you. Get acquainted.



"This is One of Three in the Family and Every One a Wonder"

Said the head of one of the leading Clapboard Manufacturers the other day. He based his opinion on a "working acquaintance" gained in their own mill. On the start he was against us but is now another one added to the hundreds won over and convinced—as we want to convince you.

SLEEPER & AKHURST - Coaticook, Que.

Everything for a Sawmill

Trimmers
ram Cars

Lath Mill and Bolter
Logging and Yard Locomotives

Saw Gummers
Shaking Grates

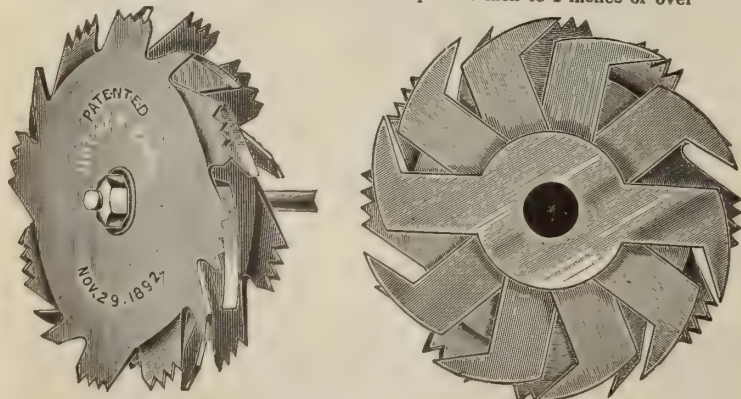
Picket Headers, Gang Bolters, Edgers

Prompt shipments on all orders.
Prices and circulars upon request.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works
Williamsport, Pa.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



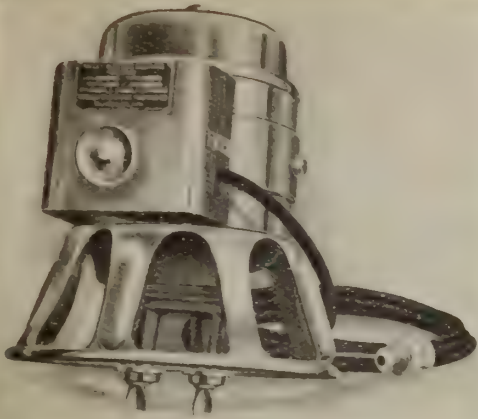
Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers
Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

SPECIALTIES
SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE
Pine and Hardwood Lumber
LATH and SHINGLES
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN
Wholesale Lumber
NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.
TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.



KELLEY ROUTER

"The Kelley Router"

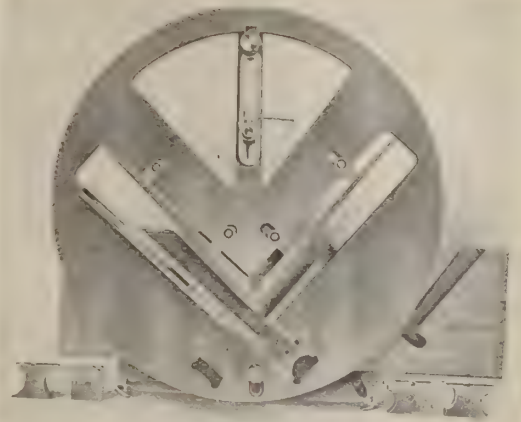
Electrically-driven and operated
on the bench by hand

Stair Routing and Interior Trim
Column and Pilaster Fluting
Cabinet and Furniture Work

Its accurate work and Time Saving
qualities will surprise you

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Kelley Electric Machine Co.
36-38 West Seneca Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



STAIR FRAMING PLATE

CLEAN
PURE

BANNER BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Our Banner and Princess brands
of condensed milk, and our two
brands of powdered milk are

**SPECIALLY SUITABLE
FOR LUMBER CAMPS**

They can be used for every pur-
pose with as much satisfaction as
fresh milk.

We manufacture under favorable
conditions and guarantee absolute
purity and cleanliness. Our products
are the best that skill and science can
produce.

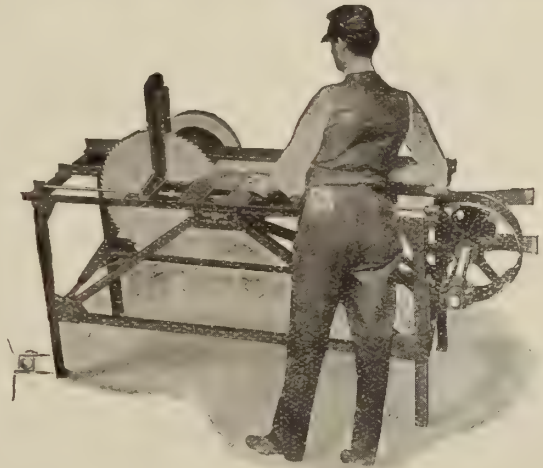
Write for full particulars about
our various brands.

Prompt shipments and satisfac-
tory prices.

John Malcolm & Son
St. George, Ontario

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

**\$20 a Day Profit on
a \$100 Investment**



The DeLoach "Mustang" Shingle Mill

will cut 10,000 Shingles per day with 4 H. P. and 20,000 with 8 H. P.

and give you as smooth shingle as turned out by any machine on
earth that costs \$300.

It is all steel and durable for a lifetime. The Carriage has ball-
bearings, and a coil spring at each end, insuring a Quick and
Easy Stroke.

Write for catalog of 254 pages describing Saw Mills, Shingle
Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Corn Mills,
Flour Mills, Corn Crushers, Water Wheels, Engines, Boilers and
Gasoline Engines.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 509
Bridgeport, Ala.

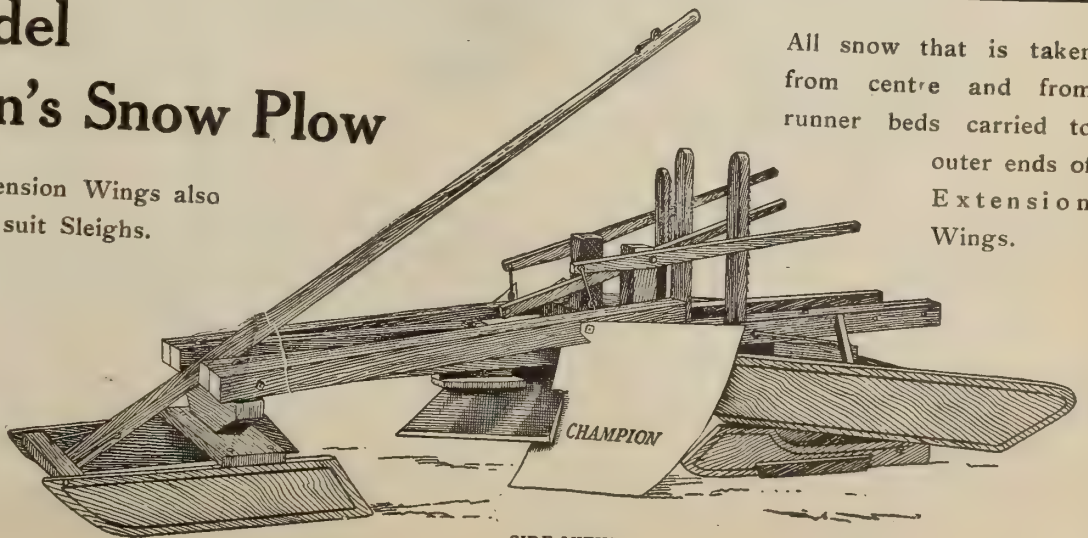
1909 Model

Improved Lumberman's Snow Plow

Seat for driver not shown in cut. Extension Wings also
width of Plow made to any width to suit Sleighs.

The Steel Mould Boards also V Plow
for centre are raised and lowered
with levers as shown by cut.

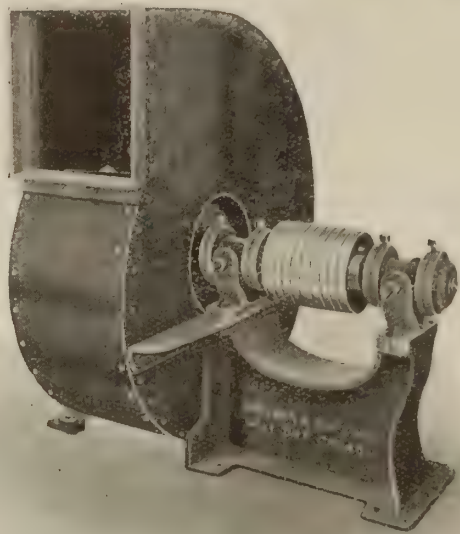
Phelps Machine Co.
Eastman, Que.



SIDE VIEW.

All snow that is taken
from centre and from
runner beds carried to
outer ends of
Extension
Wings.

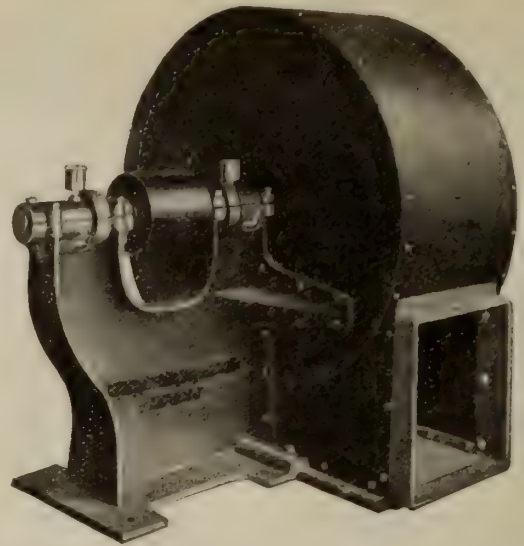
Sheldon Slow Speed Exhaust Fans



The fans that are revolutionizing the shaving exhaust business. They will handle wet or dry, long or short shavings and sawdust, and will do this work with a guaranteed reduction in speed of from 25 to 40% less, and with a power consumption of from 20 to 35% less than any other exhaust fan.

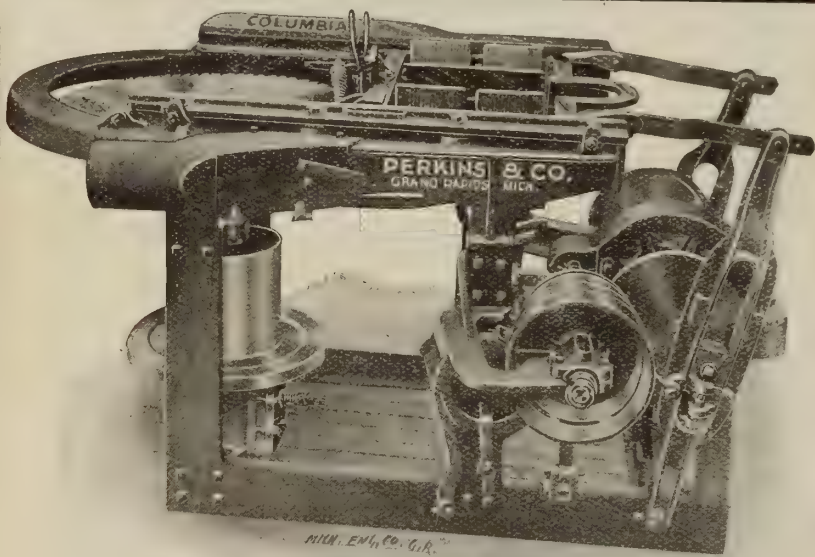
Descriptive circulars sent on request.

Sheldons, Limited - Galt, Ontario



With your increasing business now that the dull times are over, you cannot afford to carry shavings to the furnace room in the old way. Progressive managers are just realizing the great saving effected where shavings are handled by the fan system. All the operator has to do is to open a damper in a pipe and the fan does the rest. Floors and machines are kept clean, and space formerly taken up by shavings is kept clean for stock. We would like to tell you what it would cost to install a system in your factory, mill or shop.

The
Dominion Heating & Ventilating Co.
HESPELER, ONTARIO Limited



You'll Draw Some Extra Shingle Dividends

if you make your shingles on this machine, because

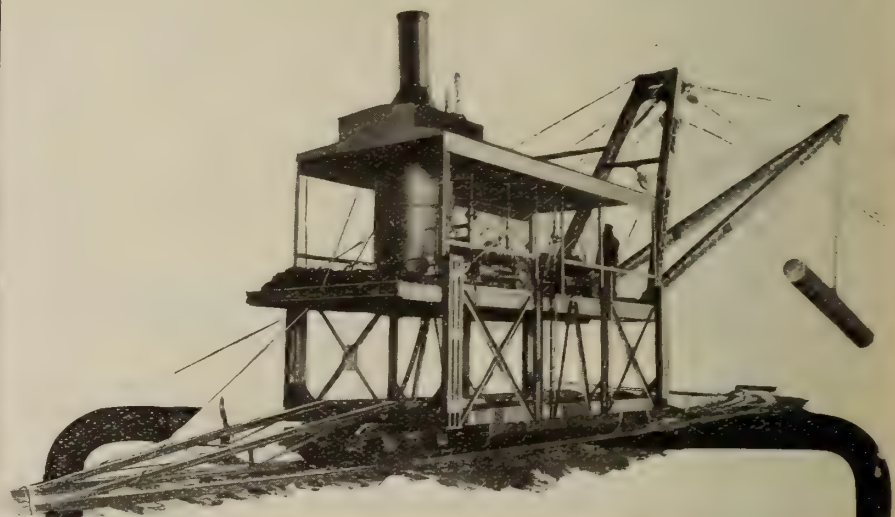
The Columbia

will produce more and better shingles from the same stock in less time and with less labor, than any other shingle machine made.

Let us prove this to your own satisfaction. Write

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Brantford, Winnipeg, Man.,
St. Paul, Minn. and Vancouver, B. C. Agents.



The cheapest way to skid and load logs is by steam power. The

Universal Logger

is a combined two line skidder and loader with separate engine for loading with steel skidding boom and steel swinging loading boom.

It is self-propelling, spots its own cars and moves rapidly from point to point, saving time and the usual switching expense.

Ample water tank capacity is located between the trucks, and the frame is constructed to permit empty cars to pass through the machine for loading by means of its own power.

This machine is especially adapted for light steel or wooden rails.

May We Send Catalogue?

CLYDE IRON WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the McGIFFERT and DECKER Patent Self-Propelling Steam Logging Machinery.

Duluth, Minn.

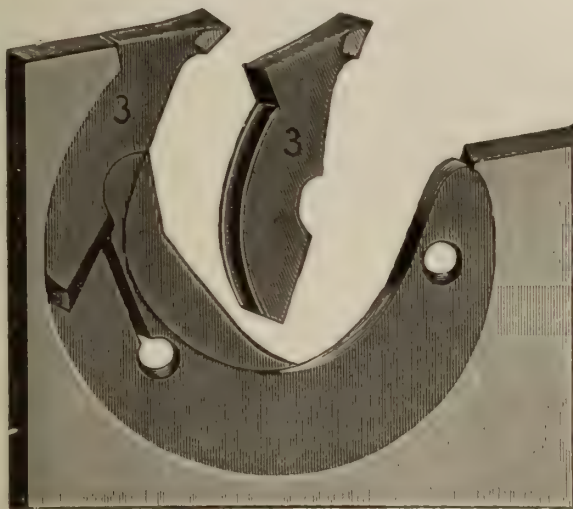
C-103

R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

— St. Catharines, Ont. —

We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. **All such Claims are FALSE,** as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

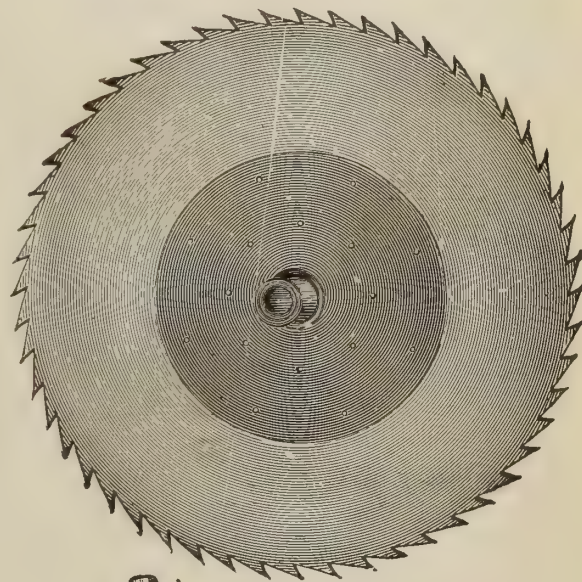
Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

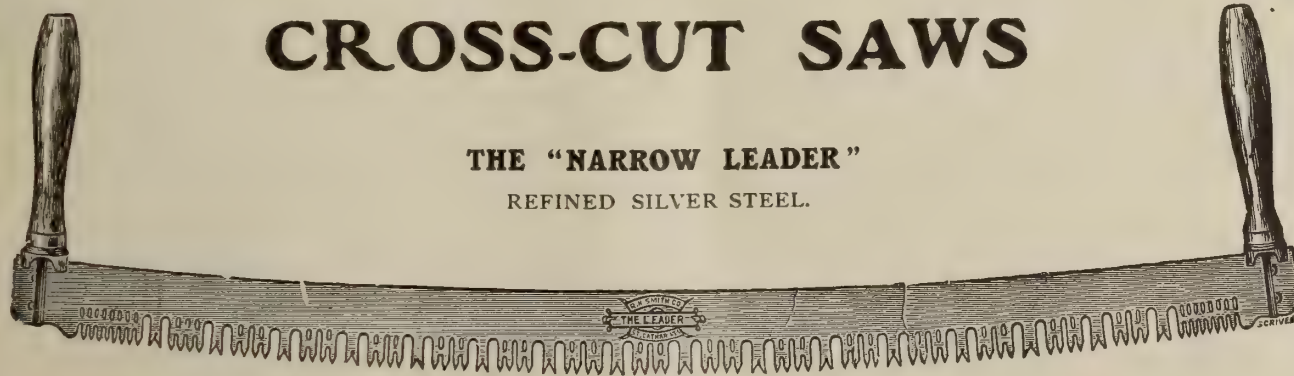
The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"
REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

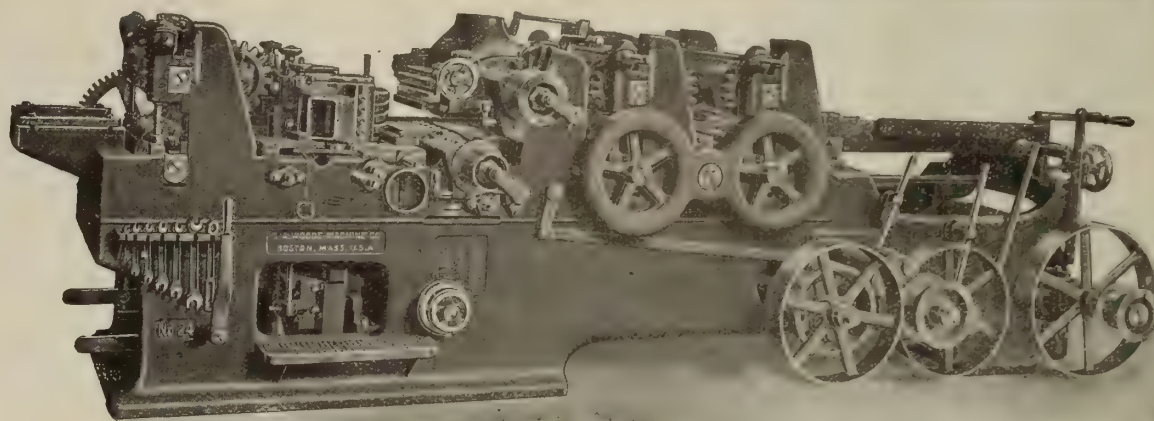
Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

S. A. Woods Machine Company

The Planer Specialists

High quality as well as large quantity are distinguishing features of the output of Woods machines—the result of concentration upon a single idea, the perfection of the planer



The No. 24 Special Fast Feed Planer and Matcher has six feed rolls and works six inches thick by 9, 15, 18, 24 or 30 inches wide.

S. A. Woods Machine Company - Boston
Chicago New Orleans Atlanta Seattle

10-492

Value, not Venture

It is important that you make no mistake in the selection of Cutter Heads.

The thorough symmetrical design—the marked mechanical advance—the unusual durability of

The Shimer Cutter Head

is gaining favor daily in the mills of the country

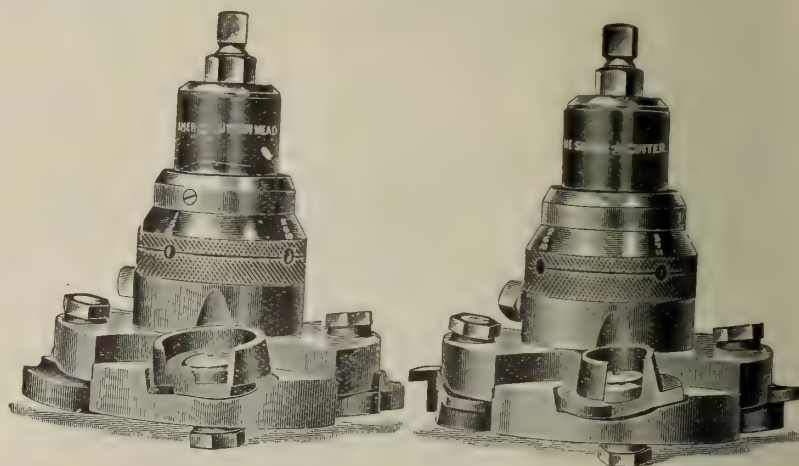
The large number now in use in all parts of the world, giving good honest service, and paying for themselves every few weeks, is one of their best arguments for your consideration.

Assuming that you are in business with the commendable object of making money, we assure you there is no better, no surer way, of adding to your mill's reputation, increasing your profits and building up a good business than by equipping your machines with the Shimer Cutter Heads.

They are economical tools because they last long and cost very little—because they need so little time and labor to keep in working order, and you lose so little material by having them on your machine.

By turning the Expansion Ring one stop the cut of the

The dealer who accepts your order for the Shimer Cutter Head and supplies you with another means to deceive you in no small matter. Look for the Name and Trade Mark "The Shimer Cutter Head" stamped on every genuine tool. Any other is spurious—send it back—demand the genuine, of quality and helpfulness, with a record of 40 years of upbuilding and improvement. It costs no more.



Bits is changed from tight to loose or vice versa, to accommodate the condition of the woody fiber the operator may be working, saving the time usually consumed by the old way of adjusting the cutters separately.

Material is saved because the set of the Bits on the Shimer Cutter Heads enable them to cut in a shearing manner with the diamond tool point of the Bit leading in the cut, shaving the chips away from the divided incut, thus obviating the tearing out of knots and splinters so common with the old style straight cutters.

It will pay you to investigate the merits of these tools. We make it easy for any intending purchaser to do this, by sending them on 30 days trial, returnable if not satisfactory.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Branch of Milton, Pennsylvania

Galt, Ontario, Canada

Steam Actuated

Single and Double

Log Deck Machinery

Our Stationary Niggers are built single and double cylinder, in sizes to fill the requirements of any mill.

The Cylinders are provided with steam ports instead of outside pipes, thereby avoiding leaky joints and loss of steam. They are made 8 in. and 10 in. in diameter, cast especially strong where necessary.

Valve Gearing and Valves of a newer and stronger design. Steam is admitted through a check valve, which regulates the exhaust to provide a steam cushion to the piston at both ends of the cylinder. This eliminates any danger of the cylinder heads being forced out by the piston. The valves operate easily and quickly by one lever only. Valve travel is short and the same distance in each cylinder.



Guide Rods of forged steel shafting, same diameter as piston rods, are carried with one end attached to the upper cylinder head to make the machine more rigid and self contained.

Cross Heads, extra heavy, bored to fit piston rods and guide bars, and provided with patent improved oiling arrangement.

Nigger Bars of cast and wrought steel, wider and stronger than the old style bars, fitted with forged steel teeth, hinged to drop back out of the way as the bar recedes.

New Spring Cushion Floor Plate, extra heavy, constructed to take up shock of the bar on the spring cushioned end pieces. All Cylinders and Valves are **thoroughly tested** before shipment.

NOTE: The accompanying cut has been used merely to show the general arrangement of our Stationary Nigger, as the cuts for our new Nigger, described above, are still at the Engravers.

We Manufacture a Complete Line of

Niggers

Kicker

Log Stops

Log Loaders

Log Turners

Cant Flippers

Board Lifters

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Catalogues and Prices sent on request

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Winnipeg, Man.

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Limited
WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:
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BY LUMBERMEN

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LUMBERING &
LOGGING TOOLS

